

Mathematics Standard 1

Mathematics Standard 2

REFERENCE SHEET

Measurement

Limits of accuracy

$$\text{Absolute error} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{precision}$$

$$\text{Upper bound} = \text{measurement} + \text{absolute error}$$

$$\text{Lower bound} = \text{measurement} - \text{absolute error}$$

Length

$$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

Area

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

$$A = \frac{h}{2}(a + b)$$

$$A \approx \frac{h}{2}(d_f + d_l)$$

Surface area

$$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

Volume

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Trigonometry

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \cos A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Financial Mathematics

$$FV = PV(1 + r)^n$$

Straight-line method of depreciation

$$S = V_0 - Dn$$

Declining-balance method of depreciation

$$S = V_0(1 - r)^n$$

Statistical Analysis

An outlier is a score

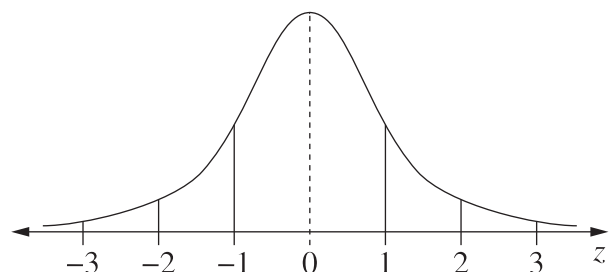
$$\text{less than } Q_1 - 1.5 \times IQR$$

or

$$\text{more than } Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR$$

$$z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

Normal distribution



- approximately 68% of scores have z -scores between -1 and 1
- approximately 95% of scores have z -scores between -2 and 2
- approximately 99.7% of scores have z -scores between -3 and 3

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