

Formula test

1) $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. What are the roots of this equation? $x = \dots$

2) $a^x a^y \equiv \dots$ 3) $a^x \div a^y \equiv \dots$ 4) $(a^x)^y \equiv \dots$

5) $x = a^n \Leftrightarrow n = \dots$

6) $\log_a x + \log_a y \equiv \dots$ 7) $\log_a x - \log_a y \equiv \dots$ 8) $k \log_a x \equiv \dots$

9) A straight line graph, gradient m passing through (x_1, y_1) has equation \dots

10) Straight lines with gradients m_1 and m_2 are perpendicular when \dots

11) General term of an arithmetic progression, $u_n = \dots$

12) General term of a geometric progression: $u_n = \dots$

13) The sine rule is \dots

14) The cosine rule is \dots

15) The area of a triangle is \dots

16) $\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = \dots$ 17) $\sec^2 A = \dots$ 18) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \dots$

19) $\cos 2A = \dots$ 20) $\cos 2A = \dots$ 21) $\cos 2A = \dots$

22) $\sin 2A = \dots$ 23) $\tan 2A = \dots$

24) The circumference of a circle = \dots 25) The area of a circle = \dots

26) Pythagoras' theorem is \dots 27) The area of a trapezium = \dots

28) Volume of a prism = \dots

29) For a circle of radius r , where an angle at the centre of θ radians subtends an arc of length s and encloses an associated sector of area A

i) $s = \dots$ ii) $A = \dots$

Differentiate the following

30) $x^n \dots$ 31) $\sin kx \dots$ 32) $\cos kx \dots$

33) $e^{kx} \dots$ 34) $\ln x \dots$

35) $f(x) + g(x) \dots$ 36) $f(x)g(x) \dots$ 37) $f(g(x)) \dots$

Integrate the following

38) $x^n \dots$ 39) $\cos kx \dots$ 40) $\sin kx \dots$

41) $e^{kx} \dots$ 42) $\frac{1}{x} \dots$

43) $f'(x) + g'(x) \dots$ 44) $f(g(x))g'(x) \dots$

45) The area under a curve =

46) $|x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}| = \dots$

47) The mean of a set of data =

48) The standard Normal variable $Z = \dots$

49) Weight = 50) Friction $F \dots$ 51) Newton's Second Law.....

52) For motion in a straight line with variable acceleration:

i) $v = \dots$ ii) $a = \dots$

iii) $r = \dots$ iv) $v = \dots$