

Formulas

Chapter 5

| Law of Sines | Law of Cosines | Area of Triangle | Hero's Formula |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ | $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ | $k = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\sin A}$ $k = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$ | $k = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ |

Chapter 6

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| $s = r\theta$ | $A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$ | $\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$ | $v = r \frac{\theta}{t}$ |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|

Chapter 7

| Pythagorean Identities | Sum and Difference Identities | Double Angle Identities | Half-Angle Identities |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ | $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ | $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$ |
| $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$ | $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ | $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$ | $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$ |
| $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$ | $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ | $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$ | $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$ |

Chapter 8

| Initial Velocities | Parametric Equations |
|---|---|
| $ \vec{v}_x = \vec{v} \cos \theta$ $ \vec{v}_y = \vec{v} \sin \theta$ | $x = t \vec{v} \cos \theta$ $y = t \vec{v} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ |

Chapter 9

| Polar Distance Formula | Polar Form of a Liner Equation | Absolute Value of a Complex Number |
|---|---|--|
| $P_1 P_2 = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}$ | $p = \frac{-C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}, \phi = \text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{B}{A} \right)$ $p = r \cos(\theta - \phi)$ | $ z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ |
| $(\theta, r) \rightarrow (x, y)$ | $(x, y) \rightarrow (\theta, r)$ | De Moivre's Theorem |
| $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$ | $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $\theta = \text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ | $[r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$ |
| | | Polar Form of a Complex Number |
| | | $r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ |

Angles and Radians of a Unit Circle

