



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



MATHEMATICS METHODS
ATAR COURSE

FORMULA SHEET

2024

Differentiation and integration

$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, \quad n \neq -1$			
$\frac{d}{dx} e^{ax-b} = ae^{ax-b}$	$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + c$			
$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c, \quad x > 0$			
$\frac{d}{dx} \ln f(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x) + c, \quad f(x) > 0$			
$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(ax-b) = a \cos(ax-b)$	$\int \sin(ax-b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax-b) + c$			
$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(ax-b) = -a \sin(ax-b)$	$\int \cos(ax-b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax-b) + c$			
Product rule	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> If $y = uv$ then $\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$ </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none; text-align: center;">or</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;"> If $y = f(x) g(x)$ then $y' = f'(x) g(x) + f(x) g'(x)$ </td> </tr> </table>	If $y = uv$ then $\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$	or	If $y = f(x) g(x)$ then $y' = f'(x) g(x) + f(x) g'(x)$
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Quotient rule	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> If $y = \frac{u}{v}$ then $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$ </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none; text-align: center;">or</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;"> If $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ then $y' = \frac{f'(x) g(x) - f(x) g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$ </td> </tr> </table>	If $y = \frac{u}{v}$ then $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$	or	If $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ then $y' = \frac{f'(x) g(x) - f(x) g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$
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Chain rule	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> If $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$ </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none; text-align: center;">or</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;"> If $y = f(g(x))$ then $y' = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$ </td> </tr> </table>	If $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$	or	If $y = f(g(x))$ then $y' = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$
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Fundamental theorem	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)$ </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none; text-align: center;">and</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;"> $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$ </td> </tr> </table>	$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)$	and	$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$
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Increments formula	$\delta y \approx \frac{dy}{dx} \times \delta x$			
Exponential growth and decay	$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP \Leftrightarrow P = P_0 e^{kt}$			

Mensuration

Parallelogram	$A = bh$
Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ or $A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$
Trapezium	$A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$ and $C = 2\pi r = \pi d$

Prism	$V = Ah$, where A is the area of the cross section	
Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$, where A is the area of the base	
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$	$TSA = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	$TSA = \pi r s + \pi r^2$, where s is the slant height
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	$TSA = 4\pi r^2$

Trigonometry

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$	$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$
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Logarithms

$x = \log_a b \Leftrightarrow a^x = b$	$a^{\log_a b} = b$ and $\log_a(a^b) = b$
$\log_a mn = \log_a m + \log_a n$	$\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$
$\log_a(m^k) = k \log_a m$	$\log_e x = \ln x$

Probability

For any event A and its complement A'	$P(A') = 1 - P(A)$
$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$	$P(A B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

Random variables and probability distributions	Mean	Variance
Bernoulli: mean is the sample proportion \hat{p}	$\mu = p$	$\sigma^2 = p(1 - p)$
Binomial distribution: $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}$	$\mu = np$	$\sigma^2 = np(1 - p)$
Discrete random variable: $P(X = x) = P(x)$	$\mu = E(X) = \sum x p(x)$	$\sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 p(x)$
Continuous random variable:	$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b p(x) dx$	
Expected value: $\mu = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx$	Variance: $\sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 p(x) dx$	

Sample proportions	$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$
Mean: $E(\hat{p}) = p$	Standard deviation: $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{p(1 - p)}{n}}$
Margin of error: $E = z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$	Confidence interval: $\hat{p} - z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}} \leq p \leq \hat{p} + z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$

Note: Any additional formulas identified by the examination panel as necessary will be included in the body of the particular question.

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An *Acknowledgements variation* document is available on the Authority website.

This document is valid for teaching and examining until 31 December 2024.

Published by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority of Western Australia
303 Sevenoaks Street
CANNINGTON WA 6107