# **Pure Mathematics P1**

#### Mensuration

Surface area of sphere =  $4\pi r^2$ 

Area of curved surface of cone =  $\pi r \times \text{slant height}$ 

#### **Cosine rule**

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

# **Pure Mathematics P2**

#### **Arithmetic series**

$$u_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(a+l) = \frac{1}{2}n[2a+(n-1)d]$$

### **Geometric series**

$$u_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$
 for  $|r| < 1$ 

## Logarithms and exponentials

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

### **Binomial series**

$$(a+b)^{n} = a^{n} + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^{r} + \dots + b^{n} \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$
where  $\binom{n}{r} = {}^{n}C_{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ 

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{1 \times 2 \times \dots \times r}x^r + \dots \quad (|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{R})$$

## **Numerical integration**

The trapezium rule: 
$$\int_a^b y \, dx \approx \frac{1}{2} h\{(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + ... + y_{n-1})\}$$
, where  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ 

# **Pure Mathematics P3**

Candidates sitting Pure Mathematics P3 may also require those formulae listed under Pure Mathematics P1 and P2.

### Logarithms and exponentials

$$e^{x \ln a} = a^x$$

### **Trigonometric identities**

$$\sin(A \pm B) \equiv \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$cos(A \pm B) \equiv cos A cos B \mp sin A sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B} \qquad \left(A \pm B \neq \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \pi\right)$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}$$

### **Differentiation**

$$f'(x)$$

$$\tan kx$$

$$k \sec^2 kx$$

$$\sec x \qquad \sec x \tan x$$

$$\cot x \qquad -\csc^2 x$$

$$\csc x \qquad -\csc x \cot x$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \qquad \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

# **Integration (+ constant)**

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$\sec^2 kx \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{k} \tan kx$$

$$\tan x$$
  $\ln |\sec x|$ 

$$\cot x$$
  $\ln |\sin x|$