

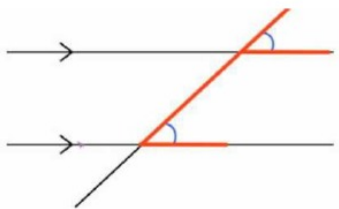

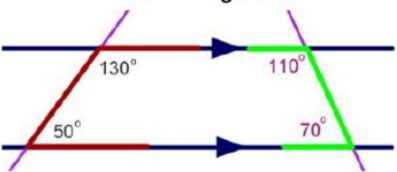
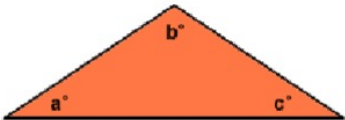
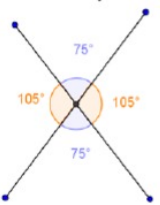
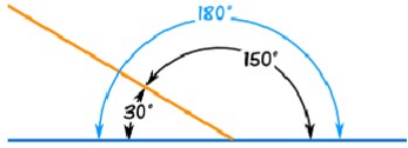
## Algebra Properties

ARITHMETIC PROPERTIES	
ASSOCIATIVE	$a(bc) = (ab)c$
COMMUTATIVE	$a + b = b + a$ and $ab = ba$
DISTRIBUTIVE	$a(b + c) = ab + ac$
ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS EXAMPLES	
$ab + ac = a(b + c)$	$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad - bc}{bd}$
$a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = \frac{ab}{c}$	$\frac{a - b}{c - d} = \frac{b - a}{d - c}$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{a}{bc}$	$\frac{a + b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$
$\frac{a}{\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)} = \frac{ac}{b}$	$\frac{ab + ac}{a} = b + c, a \neq 0$
$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{ad}{bc}$
QUADRATIC EQUATION	
For the equation	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$	

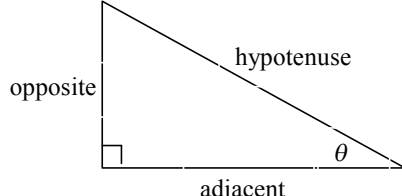
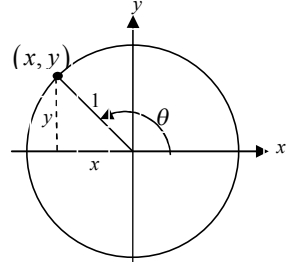
EXPONENT PROPERTIES
$a^n a^m = a^{n+m}$
$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$
$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$
$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n = \frac{b^n}{a^n}$
$\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m} = \frac{1}{a^{m-n}}$
$a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$
$\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$
$a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)^n = (a^n)^{\frac{1}{m}}$

RADICAL PROPERTIES
$a, b \geq 0$ for even $n$
$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$
$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[mn]{a}$
$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a}\sqrt[n]{b}$
$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$
$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$ , if $n$ is odd
$\sqrt[n]{a^n} =  a $ , if $n$ is even

## Angle Properties

<p><b>Corresponding angles are equal</b></p> 	<p><b>Alternate angles are equal</b></p> 
<p><b>Co-interior angles add up to 180 degrees</b></p> 	<p><b>Angles in a triangle add up to 180 degrees</b></p>  <p><math>a^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ = 180</math></p>
<p><b>Vertically opposite angles are equal</b></p> 	<p><b>Angles on a straight line add up to 180 degrees</b></p> 

## Basic Trigonometry Properties

Definition of the Trig Functions	
<p><b>Right triangle definition</b> For this definition we assume that <math>0 &lt; \theta &lt; \frac{\pi}{2}</math> or <math>0^\circ &lt; \theta &lt; 90^\circ</math>.</p> 	<p><b>Unit circle definition</b> For this definition <math>\theta</math> is any angle.</p> 
<p><math>\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math></p> <p><math>\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math></p> <p><math>\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}</math></p>	<p><math>\csc \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}</math></p> <p><math>\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}</math></p> <p><math>\cot \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}</math></p>
<p><math>\sin \theta = \frac{y}{1} = y</math></p> <p><math>\cos \theta = \frac{x}{1} = x</math></p> <p><math>\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}</math></p>	<p><math>\csc \theta = \frac{1}{y}</math></p> <p><math>\sec \theta = \frac{1}{x}</math></p> <p><math>\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}</math></p>

### Inverse Properties

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\cos^{-1}(x)) &= x & \cos^{-1}(\cos(\theta)) &= \theta \\ \sin(\sin^{-1}(x)) &= x & \sin^{-1}(\sin(\theta)) &= \theta \\ \tan(\tan^{-1}(x)) &= x & \tan^{-1}(\tan(\theta)) &= \theta \end{aligned}$$