

SUMMARY OF FORMULÆ AND RESULTS

LINEAR FUNCTIONS

- The Gradient of an Interval
- The Midpoint of an Interval
- The Length of an Interval
- The Equation of a Line
 - Gradient-Intercept Form
 - Intercept Form
 - Point Gradient Form
 - Two Point Form
 - General Form
- Parallel Lines
- Perpendicular Lines
- The Angle a line Makes with the Positive x-axis
- Angle Between Two Lines
- Perpendicular Distance from a Point to a Line
- Dividing an Interval in a Given Ratio

SUMMARY OF FORMULAE AND RESULTS

LINEAR FUNCTIONS

- The Gradient of an Interval

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

- The Midpoint of an Interval

$$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

- The Length of an Interval

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

- The Equation of a Line

- Gradient-Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

- Intercept Form

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

- Point Gradient Form

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

- Two Point Form

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

- General Form

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

- Parallel Lines

$$m_1 = m_2$$

- Perpendicular Lines

$$m_1 \times m_2 = -1$$

- The Angle a line Makes with the Positive x-axis

$$m = \tan \alpha$$

- Angle Between Two Lines

$$\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$$

- Perpendicular Distance from a Point to a Line

$$d = \left| \frac{Ax_1 + By_1 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right|$$

- Dividing an Interval in a Given Ratio

$$P = \left(\frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

SUMMARY OF FORMULAE AND RESULTS

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

- The Quadratic Formula
- Sum and Product of the Roots
- Axis of Symmetry of a Parabola
- The Discriminant
- Types of Roots
 - Real Roots
 - Not Real Roots
 - Equal Roots
 - Rational Roots
 - Irrational Roots
- Definiteness
 - Positive Definite
 - Negative Definite
 - Indefinite

SUMMARY OF FORMULAE AND RESULTS

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

- The Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- Sum and Product of the Roots

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$$
$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

- Axis of Symmetry of a Parabola

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

- The Discriminant

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

- Types of Roots

- Real Roots

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

- Not Real Roots

$$\Delta \leq 0$$

- Equal Roots

$$\Delta = 0$$

- Rational Roots

Δ is a perfect square

- Irrational Roots

Δ is not a perfect square

- Definiteness

- Positive Definite

$$a > 0, \Delta < 0$$

- Negative Definite

$$a < 0, \Delta < 0$$

- Indefinite

$$\Delta \geq 0$$