VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Victorian Certificate of Education
Year

SPECIALIST MATHEMATICS

Written examinations 1 and 2

FORMULA SHEET

Instructions

This formula sheet is provided for your reference.
A question and answer book is provided with this formula sheet.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Version 2 – July 2023

Mensuration

area of a circle segment	$\frac{r^2}{2}(\theta - \sin(\theta))$	volume of a sphere	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
volume of a cylinder	$\pi r^2 h$	area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2}bc\sin(A)$
volume of a cone	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)}$
volume of a pyramid	$\frac{1}{3}Ah$	cosine rule	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos(C)$

Algebra, number and structure (complex numbers)

$z = x + iy = r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = r\operatorname{cis}(\theta)$	$\lvert z\rvert = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$	
$-\pi < \operatorname{Arg}(z) \le \pi$	$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$	
$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}\operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$	de Moivre's theorem	$z^n = r^n \operatorname{cis}(n\theta)$

Data analysis, probability and statistics

for independent random variables $X_1, X_2 \ldots X_n$	$\mathrm{E}(aX_1 + b) = a\,\mathrm{E}(X_1) + b$ $\mathrm{E}(a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \ldots + a_nX_n)$ $= a_1\mathrm{E}(X_1) + a_2\mathrm{E}(X_2) + \ldots + a_n\mathrm{E}(X_n)$	
	$\mathrm{Var}(aX_1 + b) = a^2\mathrm{Var}(X_1)$ $\mathrm{Var}(a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \ldots + a_nX_n)$ $= a_1^2\mathrm{Var}(X_1) + a_2^2\mathrm{Var}(X_2) + \ldots + a_n^2\mathrm{Var}(X_n)$	
for independent identically distributed variables $X_1, X_2 \ldots X_n$	$\mathrm{E}(X_1 + X_2 + \ldots + X_n) = n\mu$	
	$\mathrm{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \ldots X_n) = n\sigma^2$	
approximate confidence interval for μ	$\left(\bar{x} - z\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$	
distribution of sample mean $\bar{X}$	mean	$\mathrm{E}(\bar{X}) = \mu$
	variance	$\mathrm{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

Calculus

$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c, \quad n \ne -1$
$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{ax}) = ae^{ax}$	$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e(x)) = \frac{1}{x}$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log_e\lvert x\rvert + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(ax)) = a\cos(ax)$	$\int \sin(ax)\,dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cos(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos(ax)) = -a\sin(ax)$	$\int \cos(ax)\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(ax)) = a\sec^2(ax)$	$\int \sec^2(ax)\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot(ax)) = -a\operatorname{cosec}^2(ax)$	$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2(ax)\,dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cot(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec(ax)) = a\sec(ax)\tan(ax)$	$\int \sec(ax)\tan(ax)\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sec(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{cosec}(ax)) = -a\operatorname{cosec}(ax)\cot(ax)$	$\int \operatorname{cosec}(ax)\cot(ax)\,dx = -\frac{1}{a}\operatorname{cosec}(ax) + c$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}(ax)) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-(ax)^2}}$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c, \; a > 0$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1}(ax)) = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{1-(ax)^2}}$	$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}dx = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c, \; a > 0$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}(ax)) = \frac{a}{1+(ax)^2}$	$\int \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}dx = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$
	$\int (ax+b)^n\,dx = \frac{1}{a(n+1)}(ax+b)^{n+1} + c, \quad n \ne -1$
	$\int \frac{1}{ax+b}dx = \frac{1}{a}\log_e\lvert ax+b\rvert + c$

Calculus – continued

product rule	$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$
quotient rule	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$
chain rule	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$
integration by parts	$\int u\frac{dv}{dx}dx = uv - \int v\frac{du}{dx}dx$
Euler's method	If $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$, $x_0 = a$ and $y_0 = b$, then $x_{n+1} = x_n + h$ and $y_{n+1} = y_n + h \times f(x_n, y_n)$.
arc length parametric	$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\,dt$
surface area Cartesian about x-axis	$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} 2\pi y\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}\,dx$
surface area Cartesian about y-axis	$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} 2\pi x\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2}\,dy$
surface area parametric about x-axis	$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} 2\pi y\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\,dt$
surface area parametric about y-axis	$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} 2\pi x\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\,dt$

Kinematics

acceleration	$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt} = v\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2}v^2\right)$	
constant acceleration formulas	$v = u + at$	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	$s = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)t$

Vectors in two and three dimensions

$\underset{\sim}{r}(t) = x(t)\underset{\sim}{i} + y(t)\underset{\sim}{j} + z(t)\underset{\sim}{k}$	$\lvert\underset{\sim}{r}(t)\rvert = \sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 + z(t)^2}$
	$\dot{\underset{\sim}{r}}(t) = \frac{d\underset{\sim}{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\underset{\sim}{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\underset{\sim}{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\underset{\sim}{k}$
for $\underset{\sim}{r}_1 = x_1\underset{\sim}{i} + y_1\underset{\sim}{j} + z_1\underset{\sim}{k}$ and $\underset{\sim}{r}_2 = x_2\underset{\sim}{i} + y_2\underset{\sim}{j} + z_2\underset{\sim}{k}$	vector scalar product $\underset{\sim}{r}_1 \cdot \underset{\sim}{r}_2 = \lvert\underset{\sim}{r}_1\rvert\lvert\underset{\sim}{r}_2\rvert\cos(\theta) = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2$
	vector cross product $\underset{\sim}{r}_1 \times \underset{\sim}{r}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \underset{\sim}{i} & \underset{\sim}{j} & \underset{\sim}{k} \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = (y_1z_2 - y_2z_1)\underset{\sim}{i} + (x_2z_1 - x_1z_2)\underset{\sim}{j} + (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1)\underset{\sim}{k}$
vector equation of a line	$\underset{\sim}{r}(t) = \underset{\sim}{r}_1 + t\underset{\sim}{r}_2 = (x_1 + x_2t)\underset{\sim}{i} + (y_1 + y_2t)\underset{\sim}{j} + (z_1 + z_2t)\underset{\sim}{k}$
parametric equation of a line	$x(t) = x_1 + x_2t \qquad y(t) = y_1 + y_2t \qquad z(t) = z_1 + z_2t$
vector equation of a plane	$\underset{\sim}{r}(s, t) = \underset{\sim}{r}_0 + s\underset{\sim}{r}_1 + t\underset{\sim}{r}_2$ $= (x_0 + x_1s + x_2t)\underset{\sim}{i} + (y_0 + y_1s + y_2t)\underset{\sim}{j} + (z_0 + z_1s + z_2t)\underset{\sim}{k}$
parametric equation of a plane	$x(s, t) = x_0 + x_1s + x_2t,\ y(s, t) = y_0 + y_1s + y_2t,\ z(s, t) = z_0 + z_1s + z_2t$
Cartesian equation of a plane	$ax + by + cz = d$

Circular functions

$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$	
$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$	$\cot^2(x) + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$
$\sin(x + y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$	$\sin(x - y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) - \cos(x)\sin(y)$
$\cos(x + y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$	$\cos(x - y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\sin(y)$
$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan(x) + \tan(y)}{1 - \tan(x)\tan(y)}$	$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan(x) - \tan(y)}{1 + \tan(x)\tan(y)}$
$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$	
$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$	$\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)}$
$\sin^2(ax) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2ax))$	$\cos^2(ax) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2ax))$

END OF FORMULA SHEET