

2850-361 DECEMBER 2014
Level 3 Diploma in Engineering (IVQ)
Advanced Mathematics

Tuesday 8 December 2014
14:00-17:00

Do not write your answers in this booklet as it will not be marked. All answers should be written in the space provided on the question paper.

SOURCE DOCUMENT
Formulae Sheet

Please DO NOT return to City & Guilds.
Destroy this document locally

Trigonometry

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

Sine rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} a \cdot b \cdot \sin C$

Trigonometric identities

- $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
- $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

Numerical integration

Simpson's rule

$$\int_a^b y \cdot dx = \frac{1}{3} h \{ (y_0 + y_n) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots y_{n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots y_{n-2}) \}$$

where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ and n is even

Trapezium rule

$$\int_a^b y \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} h \{ (y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots y_{n-1}) \} \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Volume of revolution around x axis

$$V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2 f}{\sum f} \right) - (\text{mean})^2}$$

Complex numbers

$$[r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + j \sin n\theta)$$

Calculus

Differentiation

$y = f(x)$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
e^{ax}	ae^{ax}
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$

Product rule

$$\text{If } y = uv \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

Quotient rule

$$\text{If } y = \frac{u}{v} \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

Chain (or function of a function rule)

$$\text{If } y = f(u) \text{ and } u = g(x) \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

Integration

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x + c$
$\cos x dx$	$\sin x + c$
$\sin x dx$	$-\cos x + c$
$\sec^2 x dx$	$\tan x + c$

By parts

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

Substitution

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du$$