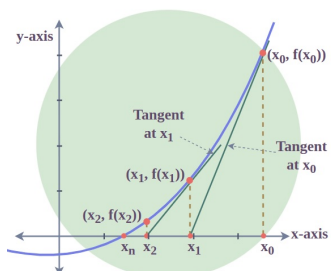
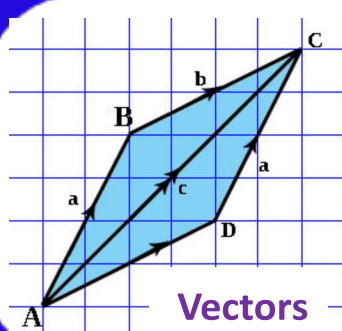




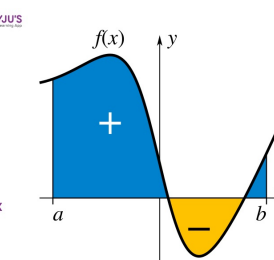
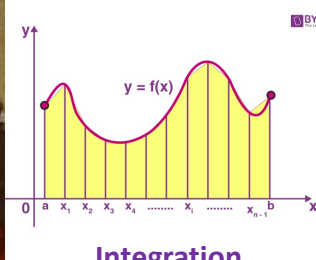
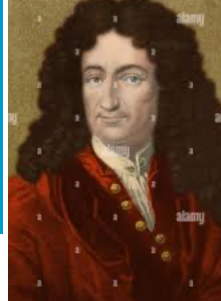
integral



Iteration

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{2x_n + 3}$$

Numerical methods



PLANE CURVES & PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS

$$x = 4 \cos t \quad y = 3 \sin t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

Parametric equations



Concavity and Curve-Sketching

1. What does $f''(x)$ tell you about a function's graph?

$f''(x)$ is about slope

$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(f'(x))$ describes how slope changes

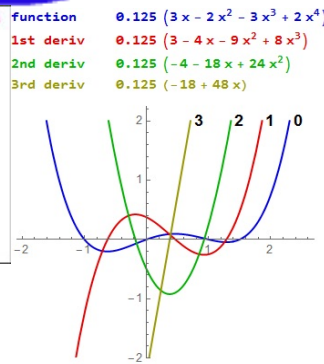
$-10 < -3$ slope is decreasing

$-10 < -3$ slope is increasing

concave up

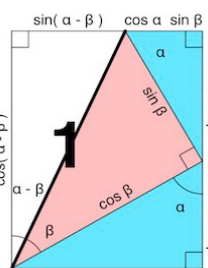
concave down

Differentiation

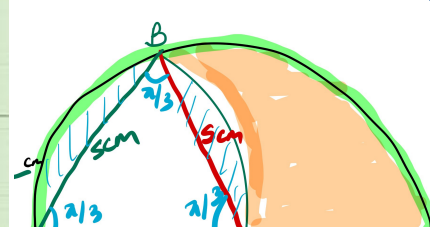
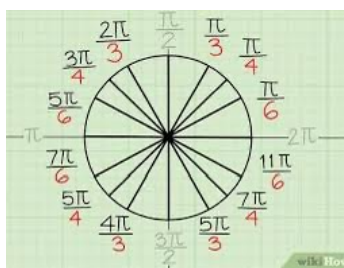


The Harmonic Form ($R \cos x + a$)

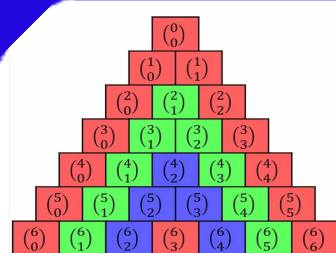
Trigonometric functions



Trigonometry & modelling



Radians



Binomial expansion

Binomial Distribution

$$P(x = r) = {}^n C_r p^r q^{n-r}$$

Mean = $n \cdot p$

Variance = $n \cdot p \cdot q$

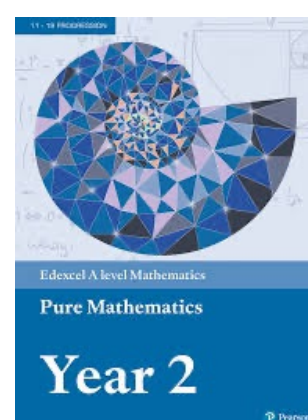
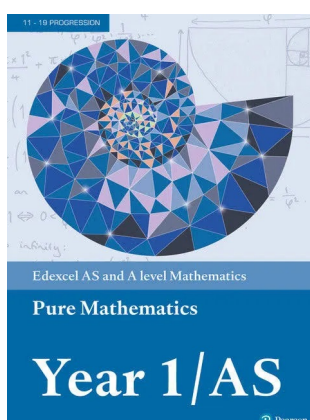
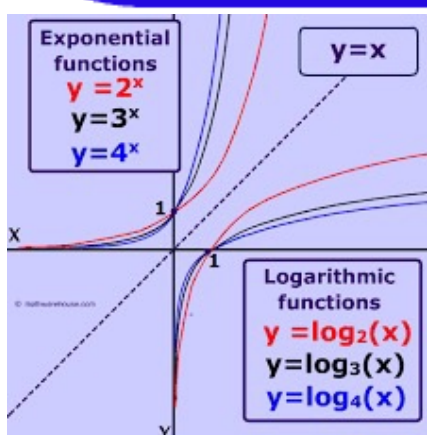
Sequences & series

$$\sum_{r=2}^4 4r^2$$

4 - Highest r value

General expression

r=2 - Initial r value



$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(2x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$