

$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos A}{2}}$ $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N}$ $S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}$ $\arccoth(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1}$ $\sqrt{A} = y_i * 2 \exp f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)$

$x^2 - a^2 = (x+a)(x-a)$ $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$ $\sin(x) = \frac{y}{r}$ $\cos(x) = \frac{x}{r}$ $\tan(x) = \frac{y}{x}$ $\cot(x) = \frac{x}{y}$ $\sec(x) = \frac{r}{x}$ $\csc(x) = \frac{r}{y}$ $\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ $\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ $\tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ $\coth(x) = \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ $\operatorname{sech}(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ $\operatorname{csch}(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh(x)} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ $\operatorname{arcsinh}(z) = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})$ $\operatorname{arccosh}(z) = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$ $\operatorname{arctanh}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$ $\operatorname{arcsech}(z) = \ln \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-z^2}}{z}$ $\operatorname{arcsch}(z) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+z^2})/z$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = f'(x_0)$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$ $\frac{d}{dx} e^{-x} = -e^{-x}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x) = \cos(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \tan(x) = \sec^2(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \cot(x) = -\operatorname{csc}^2(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}(x) = -\operatorname{sech}(x)\tanh(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch}(x) = -\operatorname{csch}(x)\operatorname{sech}(x)$

$\log_m n = \frac{\log n}{\log m}$ $\log_a a^x = x$ $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$ $\frac{a^m}{a^{\frac{n}{f}}} = a^{m \cdot \frac{f}{n}}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx = f(x)$

MATH

$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$ $\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$ $\sec(-x) = \sec(x)$ $\csc(-x) = -\csc(x)$ $\coth^2(x) - \operatorname{csch}^2(x) = 1$ $\operatorname{sech}^2(x) + \operatorname{csch}^2(x) = 1$ $\operatorname{arcsin}(-x) = -\operatorname{arcsin}(x)$ $\operatorname{arccos}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arccos}(x)$ $\operatorname{arctan}(-x) = -\operatorname{arctan}(x)$ $\operatorname{arcsec}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arcsec}(x)$ $\operatorname{arccsc}(-x) = -\operatorname{arccsc}(x)$

$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$ $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = G(x) + \frac{R(x)}{Q(x)}$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$ $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ $\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$ $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$ $\int \tan(x) dx = -\ln|\cos(x)| + C$ $\int \cot(x) dx = \ln|\sin(x)| + C$ $\int \operatorname{sech}(x) dx = \arctan(\tanh(x/2)) + C$ $\int \operatorname{csch}(x) dx = \ln|\tanh(x/2)| + C$

Diagrams: Right triangles, circles, coordinate planes, rectangles, parallelograms, and a ruler.

PRE
ALGEBRA

Cody Carlson

The concept that I found most interesting was:

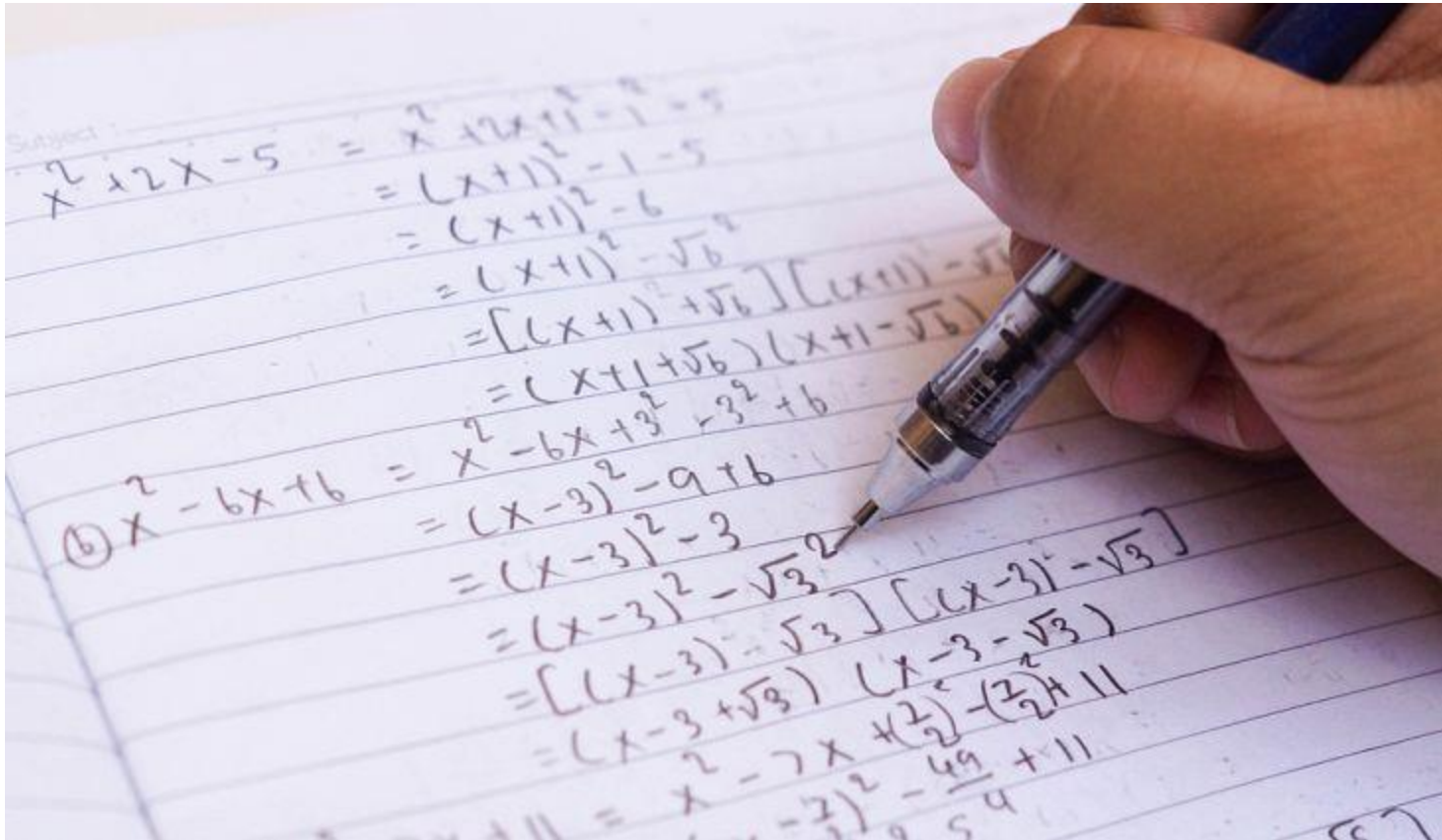


Algebraic Expressions

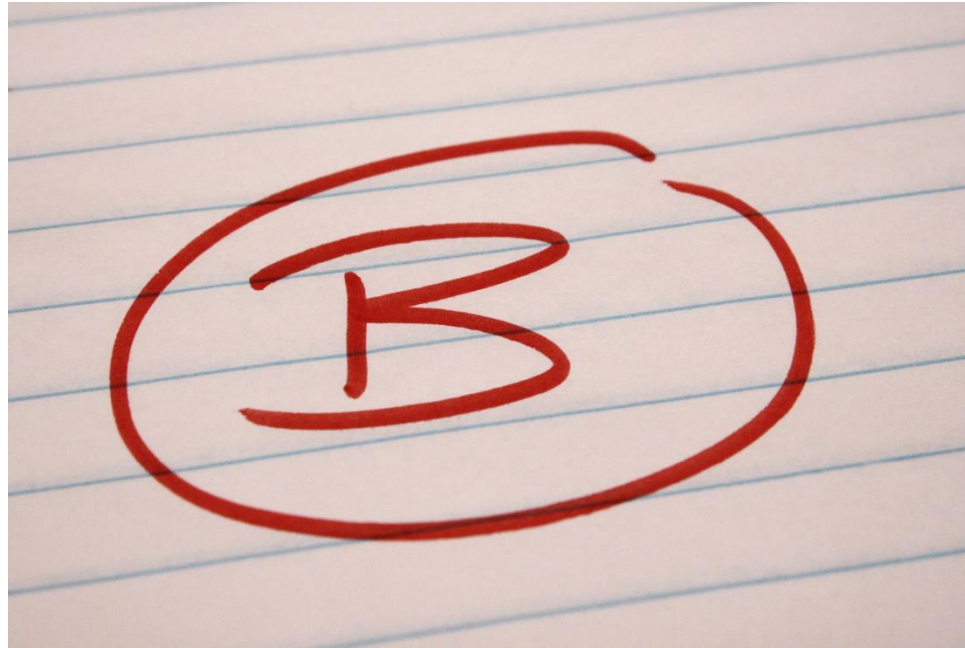
$$3n + 2 = 17$$

The concept that I found least interesting was:

Homework, I like math just not homework.

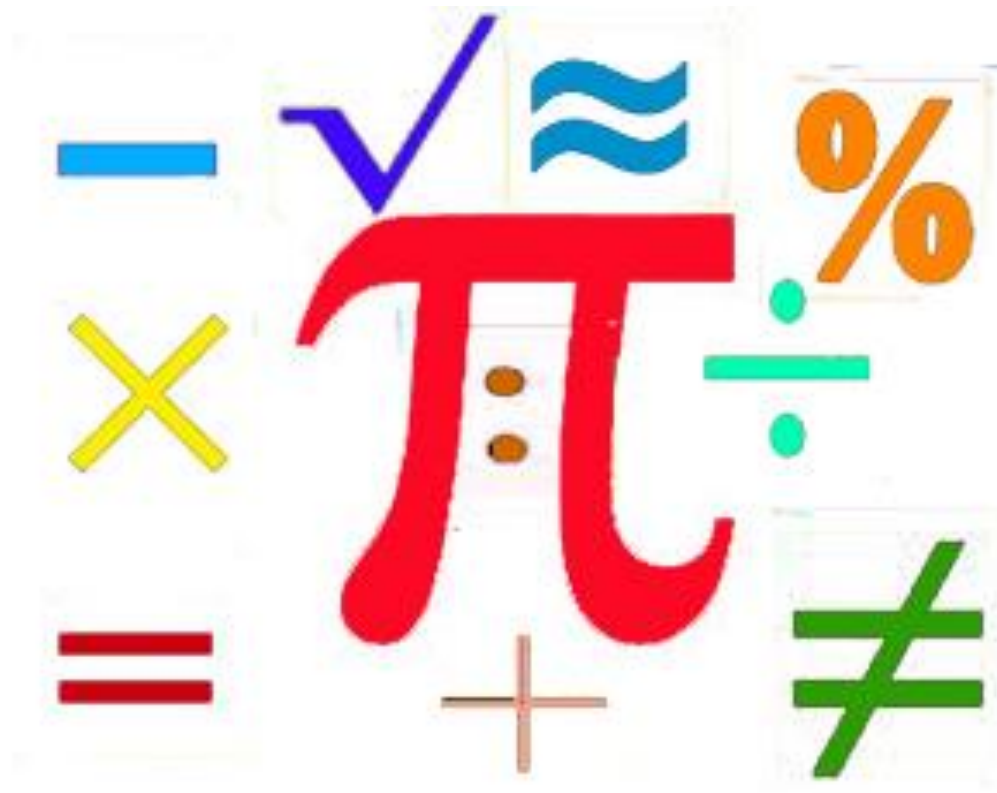


My grade in this class is a:



Overall my favorite part of this class was:

Math in general



Something I did well this quarter was:

I got my work done.



Bellow is a specific list of action steps I plan to take in order too improve my grade:

Being quiet more.



To help me accomplish these steps, my teacher could help me in the following ways:

These are independent.



My teacher feels that these additional suggestions would also help me improve my performance in class:

Follow directions and class rules. ZD