## Chapter 2 Formulas

Simple Interest: $\quad I=\operatorname{Pr} t$, where $I$, is the amount of interest earned or paid, the principal P , is the amount of money that is invested or borrowed, the annual interest rate is r , and $t$ is the number of years

Pythagorean Theorem:


## Chapter 3 Formulas

Slope of a line containing the points $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and $\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right): \quad m=\frac{y_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$
Slope-Intercept form of a line: $\quad y=m x+b$
Point-Slope form of a line: $y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)$

## Chapter 5 Formulas

Product of the Sum and Difference of the same two terms: $\quad(a+b)(a-b)=a^{2}-b^{2}$
Square of a Binomial: $\quad(a+b)^{2}=a^{2}+2 a b+b^{2}$

$$
(a-b)^{2}=a^{2}-2 a b+b^{2}
$$

## Chapter 10 Formulas

Compound Interest: After $t$ years, the balance, $A$, in an account with principal $P$ and annual interest rate $r$ is given by

1. For $n$ compounding periods per year: $A=P\left(1+\frac{r}{n}\right)^{n t}$
2. For continuous compounding: $A=P e^{r t}$

The pH of a substance: $\quad \mathrm{pH}=-\log \left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$, where $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$is the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per liter.

