## Common Formulas MAT 135P Math for Liberal Arts Plus

## Math Skills Formulas for Linear Programming and Statistics

Slope of a line containing the points  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  is given by:  $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ 

Slope-Intercept form of a line: y = mx + b

Point-Slope form of a line:  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ 

## **Applications Formulas for Finance**

Simple Interest Formulas: I = Prt

$$A = P + I = P + Prt = P(1+rt)$$

Compound Interest Formula:  $A = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{m} \right)^{mt} = P \left( 1 + i \right)^n$ 

Effective Annual Rate (EAR) Formula:  $R = \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1$ 

Continuous Interest Formula:  $A = Pe^{rt}$ 

Savings Formula:  $A = d \left[ \frac{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt} - 1}{\frac{r}{m}} \right] = d \left[ \frac{\left(1 + i\right)^{n} - 1}{i} \right]$ 

Payment Formula:  $d = A \left[ \frac{\frac{r}{m}}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt} - 1} \right] = A \left[ \frac{i}{\left(1 + i\right)^{n} - 1} \right]$ 

Present Value Formula:  $P = \frac{A}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt}} = \frac{A}{\left(1 + i\right)^n}$ 

Amortization Payment Formula:  $d = P \left[ \frac{\frac{r}{m}}{1 - \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{-mt}} \right] = P \left[ \frac{i}{1 - \left(1 + i\right)^{-n}} \right]$ 

## **Applications Formulas for Statistics**

Formula for the Mean:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

Standard Deviation Formula:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - \overline{x})^2 + (x_2 - \overline{x})^2 + (x_3 - \overline{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \overline{x})^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Formula for Correlation Coefficient:

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{x_1 - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_1 - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) + \left( \frac{x_2 - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_2 - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{x_n - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_n - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{x}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left( \frac{y_i - \overline{y}}{s_x} \right) \left$$

The regression line's slope m is given by:  $m = r \cdot \frac{S_y}{S_x}$ 

The regression line's y-intercept b is given by:  $b = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}$ 

Equation of the least squares regression line:  $\hat{y} = mx + b$