



MEI EXAMINATION FORMULAE AND TABLES (MF2)

For use with:

Advanced General Certificate of Education

Advanced Subsidiary General Certificate of Education

MEI STRUCTURED MATHEMATICS

and

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

QUANTITATIVE METHODS (MEI)

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and
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EXAMINATION FORMULAE AND TABLES

Arithmetic series

$$\begin{aligned} \text{General (kth) term, } u_k &= a + (k-1)d \\ \text{last (nth) term, } l &= u_n = a + (n-1)d \\ \text{Sum to } n \text{ terms, } S_n &= \frac{1}{2}n(a+l) = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d] \end{aligned}$$

Geometric series

$$\begin{aligned} \text{General (kth) term, } u_k &= a r^{k-1} \\ \text{Sum to } n \text{ terms, } S_n &= \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \\ \text{Sum to infinity } S_\infty &= \frac{a}{1 - r}, -1 < r < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Binomial expansions

When n is a positive integer

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r + \dots b^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

where

$$\binom{n}{r} = {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

General case

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-r+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \dots r} x^r + \dots, |x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{R}$$

Logarithms and exponentials

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

Numerical solution of equations

$$\text{Newton-Raphson iterative formula for solving } f(x) = 0, x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

Complex Numbers

$$\{r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)\}^n = r^n(\cos n\theta + j \sin n\theta)$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

The roots of $z^n = 1$ are given by $z = \exp(\frac{2\pi k}{n}j)$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

Finite series

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

Infinite series

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!} f^{(r)}(0) + \dots \\ f(x) &= f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{(x-a)^r f^{(r)}(a)}{r!} + \dots \\ f(a+x) &= f(a) + xf'(a) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!} f^{(r)}(a) + \dots \\ e^x = \exp(x) &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!} + \dots, \text{ all } x \\ \ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{r+1} \frac{x^r}{r} + \dots, -1 < x \leq 1 \\ \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)!} + \dots, \text{ all } x \\ \cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r}}{(2r)!} + \dots, \text{ all } x \\ \arctan x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r+1}}{2r+1} + \dots, -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sinh x &= x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)!} + \dots, \text{ all } x \\ \cosh x &= 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2r}}{(2r)!} + \dots, \text{ all } x \\ \operatorname{artanh} x &= x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)} + \dots, -1 < x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hyperbolic functions

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= 1, \quad \sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x, \quad \cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x \\ \operatorname{arsinh} x &= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), \quad \operatorname{arcosh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}), x \geq 1 \\ \operatorname{artanh} x &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right), |x| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Matrices

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Anticlockwise rotation through angle } \theta, \text{ centre O: } & \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{Reflection in the line } y = x \tan \theta: & \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

TRIGONOMETRY, VECTORS AND GEOMETRY

Cosine rule

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \quad (\text{etc.})$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \quad (\text{etc.})$$

Trigonometry

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi \pm \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi \mp \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\tan(\theta \pm \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta \pm \tan \phi}{1 \mp \tan \theta \tan \phi}, [(\theta \pm \phi) \neq (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi]$$

$$\text{For } t = \tan \frac{1}{2}\theta : \sin \theta = \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)}, \cos \theta = \frac{(1-t^2)}{(1+t^2)}$$

$$\sin \theta + \sin \phi = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi)$$

$$\sin \theta - \sin \phi = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi)$$

$$\cos \theta + \cos \phi = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi)$$

$$\cos \theta - \cos \phi = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi)$$

Vectors and 3-D coordinate geometry

(The position vectors of points A, B, C are \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c})

The position vector of the point dividing AB in the ratio $\lambda:\mu$
is $\frac{\mu\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b}}{(\lambda + \mu)}$

Line: Cartesian equation of line through A in direction \mathbf{u} is

$$\frac{x - a_1}{u_1} = \frac{y - a_2}{u_2} = \frac{z - a_3}{u_3} (= t)$$

The resolved part of \mathbf{a} in the direction \mathbf{u} is $\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{u}}{|\mathbf{u}|}$

Plane: Cartesian equation of plane through A with normal \mathbf{n} is
 $n_1x + n_2y + n_3z + d = 0$ where $d = -\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n}$

The plane through non-collinear points A, B and C has vector equation
 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} + s(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + t(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}) = (1 - s - t)\mathbf{a} + s\mathbf{b} + t\mathbf{c}$
 The plane through A parallel to \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} has equation
 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} + s\mathbf{u} + t\mathbf{v}$

Perpendicular distance of a point from a line and a plane

$$\text{Line: } (x_1, y_1) \text{ from } ax + by + c = 0 : \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\text{Plane: } (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \text{ from } n_1x + n_2y + n_3z + d = 0 : \frac{|n_1\alpha + n_2\beta + n_3\gamma + d|}{\sqrt{(n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2)}}$$



Conics

	Ellipse	Parabola	Hyperbola	Rectangular hyperbola
Standard form	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$y^2 = 4ax$	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$x \cdot y = c^2$
Parametric form	$(a \cos \theta, b \sin \theta)$	$(at^2, 2at)$	$(a \sec \theta, b \tan \theta)$	$(ct, \frac{c}{t})$
Eccentricity	$e < 1$ $b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$	$e = 1$ $(a, 0)$	$e > 1$ $b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$ $(\pm ae, 0)$	$e = \sqrt{2}$ $(\pm c\sqrt{2}, \pm c\sqrt{2})$
Foci				
Directrices	$x = \pm \frac{a}{e}$	$x = -a$	$x = \pm \frac{a}{e}$	$x + y = \pm c\sqrt{2}$
Asymptotes	none	none	$\frac{x}{a} = \pm \frac{y}{b}$	$x = 0, y = 0$

Any of these conics can be expressed in polar coordinates (with the focus as the origin) as:
 where l is the length of the semi-latus rectum.

Mensuration

Sphere : Surface area = $4\pi r^2$

Cone : Curved surface area = $\pi r \times$ slant height

CALCULUS

Differentiation $f(x)$	$f'(x)$	Integration $f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$ (+ a constant)
$\tan kx$	$k \sec^2 kx$	$\sec^2 kx$	$(1/k) \tan kx$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$	$\tan x$	$\ln \sec x $
$\cot x$	$-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$	$\cot x$	$\ln \sin x $
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$	$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\ln \operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} $
$\arcsin x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sec x$	$\ln \sec x + \tan x = \ln \left \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right $
$\arccos x$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right $
$\arctan x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)}}$	$\arcsin \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$, $ x < a$
$\sinh x$	$\frac{1}{a^2+x^2}$	$\frac{1}{a}$ $\arctan \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$	
$\cosh x$	$\frac{1}{a^2-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{artanh} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$, $ x < a$	
$\sinh x$	$\frac{1}{a^2+x^2}$	$\cosh x$	
$\operatorname{sech} x$	$\frac{1}{a^2-x^2}$	$\sinh x$	
$\operatorname{arsinh} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)}}$	$\cosh x$	
$\operatorname{arcosh} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}$	$\tanh x$	$\ln \operatorname{cosh} x$
$\operatorname{artanh} x$	$\frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2+x^2)}}$	$\operatorname{arsinh} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ or $\ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$,
		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)}}$	$\operatorname{arcosh} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ or $\ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})$, $x > a$, $a > 0$
		Surface area of revolution	$S_x = 2\pi \int y \sqrt{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)} dt$
			$S_y = 2\pi \int x \sqrt{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)} dt$
		Curvature	$\kappa = \frac{d\psi}{ds} = \frac{\dot{x} \dot{y} - \ddot{x} \dot{y}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}{\left(1 + \left[\frac{dy}{dx}\right]^2\right)^{3/2}}$
Quotient rule $y = \frac{u}{v}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$			Radius of curvature $\rho = \frac{1}{\kappa}$, Centre of curvature $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{r} + \rho \hat{\mathbf{n}}$
Trapezium rule $\int_a^b y dx \approx \frac{1}{2} h \{ (y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}) \}$, where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$			L'Hôpital's rule
Integration by parts $\int u \frac{dy}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$			If $f(a) = g(a) = 0$ and $g'(a) \neq 0$ then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}$
Area of a sector $A = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta$ (polar coordinates)			Multi-variable calculus
$A = \frac{1}{2} \int (xy - y\dot{x}) dt$ (parametric form)			$\operatorname{grad} g = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$ For $w = g(x, y, z)$, $\delta_w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \delta z$
Arc length		$s = \int \sqrt{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)} dt$ (parametric form)	
		$s = \int \sqrt{\left(1 + \left[\frac{dy}{dx}\right]^2\right)} dx$ (cartesian coordinates)	
		$s = \int \sqrt{\left(r^2 + \left[\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right]^2\right)} d\theta$ (polar coordinates)	

<i>Centre of mass (uniform bodies)</i>	<i>Moments of inertia (uniform bodies, mass M)</i>
Triangular lamina:	$\frac{1}{3}Ml^2$
Solid hemisphere of radius r :	$\frac{3}{8}r^3$ from centre
Hemispherical shell of radius r :	$\frac{1}{2}r^2$ from centre
Solid cone or pyramid of height h :	$\frac{1}{4}h$ above the base on the line from centre of base to vertex
Sector of circle, radius r , angle 2θ :	$\frac{2r \sin \theta}{3\theta}$ from centre
Arc of circle, radius r , angle 2θ at centre:	$\frac{r \sin \theta}{\theta}$ from centre
Conical shell, height h :	$\frac{1}{3}h$ above the base on the line from the centre of base to the vertex
Motion in polar coordinates	
Motion in a circle	
Transverse velocity:	$v = r\dot{\theta}$
Radial acceleration:	$-r\dot{\theta}^2 = -\frac{v^2}{r}$
Transverse acceleration:	$\ddot{v} = r\ddot{\theta}$
General motion	
Radial velocity:	$r\dot{\theta}$
Transverse velocity:	$\dot{r}\theta$
Radial acceleration:	$\ddot{r}\theta + r\dot{\theta}^2$
Transverse acceleration:	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2\dot{\theta})$
MECHANICS	
The moment about O of \mathbf{F} acting at \mathbf{r} is $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$	
Moments as vectors	

STATISTICS

<p>Probability</p> $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B A)$ $P(A B) = \frac{P(B A)P(A)}{P(B A)P(A) + P(B A')P(A')}$ $\text{Bayes' Theorem: } P(A_j B) = \frac{P(A_j)P(B A_j)}{\sum P(A_i)P(B A_i)}$ <p>Populations</p>	<p>Product-moment correlation: Pearson's coefficient</p> $r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\left[\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2\right]\left(\sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2\right)}} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2\right)\left(\frac{\sum y_i^2}{n} - \bar{y}^2\right)}}$ <p>Rank correlation: Spearman's coefficient</p> $r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$ <p>Discrete distributions</p> <p>X is a random variable taking values x_i in a discrete distribution with</p> $P(X = x_i) = p_i$ <p>Expectation: $\mu = E(X) = \sum x_i p_i$</p> <p>Variance: $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \sum(x_i - \mu)^2 p_i = \sum x_i^2 p_i - \mu^2$</p> <p>For a function $g(X)$: $E[g(X)] = \sum g(x_i)p_i$</p> <p>Continuous distributions</p> <p>X is a continuous variable with probability density function (p.d.f.) $f(x)$</p> <p>Expectation: $\mu = E(X) = \int x f(x) dx$</p> <p>Variance: $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = \int (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx = \int x^2 f(x) dx - \mu^2$</p> <p>For a function $g(X)$: $E[g(X)] = \int g(x)f(x)dx$</p> <p>Cumulative distribution function $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$</p> <p>Correlation and regression For a sample of n pairs of observations (x_i, y_i)</p> $S_{xx} = \sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}, S_{yy} = \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n},$ $S_{xy} = \sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum x_i y_i - \frac{(\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{n}$ <p>Covariance $\frac{S_{xy}}{n} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{n} - \bar{x}\bar{y}$</p>
<p>Regression</p> <p>Least squares regression line of y on x: $y - \bar{y} = b(x - \bar{x})$</p> $b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{n}{\sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2}$ <p>Estimates</p> <p>Unbiased estimates from a single sample</p> <p>\bar{X} for population mean μ; $\text{Var } \bar{X} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$</p> <p>$S^2$ for population variance σ^2 where $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i$</p> <p>Probability generating functions</p> <p>For a discrete distribution</p> $G(t) = E(t^X)$ $E(X) = G(1); \quad \text{Var}(X) = G''(1) + \mu - \mu^2$ $G_{X+Y}(t) = G_X(t) G_Y(t) \text{ for independent } X, Y$ <p>Moment generating functions:</p> $M_X(\theta) = E(e^{\theta X})$ $E(X) = M'(0) = \mu; \quad E(X^n) = M^{(n)}(0)$ $\text{Var}(X) = M''(0) - \{M'(0)\}^2$ $M_{X+Y}(\theta) = M_X(\theta) M_Y(\theta) \text{ for independent } X, Y$	

STATISTICS

		Regression		
Markov Chains				
	$\mathbf{P}_{n+1} = \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{P}$			
	Long run proportion $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}\mathbf{P}$			
Bivariate distributions				
Covariance	$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)] = E(XY) - \mu_X \mu_Y$			
Product-moment correlation coefficient	$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$			
Sum and difference	$\text{Var}(aX \pm bY) = a^2\text{Var}(X) + b^2\text{Var}(Y) \pm 2ab \text{ Cov}(X, Y)$			
	If X, Y are independent: $\text{Var}(aX \pm bY) = a^2\text{Var}(X) + b^2\text{Var}(Y)$			
Coding	$E(XY) = E(X) E(Y)$			
	$\left. \begin{array}{l} X = aX' + b \\ Y = cY' + d \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = ac \text{ Cov}(X', Y')$			
Analysis of variance				
	One-factor model: $x_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$, where $\varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$			
	$SS_B = \sum_i n_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_i \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} - \frac{T^2}{n}$			
	$SS_T = \sum_i \sum_j (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_i \sum_j x_{ij}^2 - \frac{T^2}{n}$			
Randomised response technique				
		$E(\hat{p}) = \frac{\frac{y}{n} - (1 - \theta)}{(2\theta - 1)}$	$\text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \frac{[(2\theta - 1)p + (1 - \theta)][\theta - (2\theta - 1)p]}{n(2\theta - 1)^2}$	
Factorial design				
	Interaction between 1st and 2nd of 3 treatments			
	$(-) \left\{ \frac{(Abc - abc) + (AbC - abC)}{2} - \frac{(ABC - aBC) + (ABC - aBC)}{2} \right\}$			
Exponential smoothing				
		$\hat{y}_{n+1} = \alpha y_n + \alpha(1 - \alpha)y_{n-1} + \alpha(1 - \alpha)^2 y_{n-2} + \dots + \alpha(1 - \alpha)^{n-1} y_1$	$+ (1 - \alpha)^n y_0$	
		$\hat{y}_{n+1} = \hat{y}_n + \alpha(y_n - \hat{y}_n)$		
		$\hat{y}_{n+1} = \alpha y_n + (1 - \alpha) \hat{y}_n$		

STATISTICS: HYPOTHESIS TESTS

Description	Test statistic	Description	Test statistic	Distribution
Pearson's product moment correlation test	$r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{n}$	t -test for the difference in the means of 2 samples	$\frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$	$t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$
Spearman rank correlation test	$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$	Wilcoxon single sample test	where $s^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$	See tables
Normal test for a mean	$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$		A statistic T is calculated from the ranked data.	See tables
t -test for a mean	$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$			
χ^2 test	$\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$			
t -test for paired sample	$\frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$			
Normal test for the difference in the means of 2 samples with different variances	$\frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$	N(0, 1)	$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$	χ^2_{n-1}
				F_{n_1-1, n_2-1}

Description	Test statistic	Distribution
Pearson's product moment correlation test	$r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum \frac{x_i^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{y_i^2}{n} - \bar{y}^2 \right)}}$	
Spearman rank correlation test	$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$	
Normal test for a mean	$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$	N(0, 1)
t -test for a mean	$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$	
χ^2 test	χ^2_v	
t -test for paired sample	t with $(n-1)$ degrees of freedom	
Normal test for the difference in the means of 2 samples with different variances	N(0, 1)	

STATISTICS: DISTRIBUTIONS

Name	Function	Mean	Variance	p.g.f. G(t) (discrete) m.g.f. M(θ) (continuous)
Binomial B(n, p) <i>Discrete</i>	$P(X = r) = {}^n C_r q^{n-r} p^r$, for $r = 0, 1, \dots, n$, $0 < p < 1, q = 1 - p$	np	npq	$G(t) = (q + pt)^n$
Poisson (λ) <i>Discrete</i>	$P(X = r) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^r}{r!}$, for $r = 0, 1, \dots$, $\lambda > 0$	λ	λ	$G(t) = e^{\lambda(t-1)}$
Normal $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ <i>Continuous</i>	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$, $-\infty < x < \infty$	μ	σ^2	$M(\theta) = \exp(\mu\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\theta^2)$
Uniform (Rectangular) on [a, b] <i>Continuous</i>	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$, $a \leq x \leq b$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2$	$M(\theta) = \frac{e^{b\theta} - e^{a\theta}}{(b-a)\theta}$
Exponential <i>Continuous</i>	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, $x \geq 0, \lambda > 0$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$M(\theta) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \theta}$
Geometric <i>Discrete</i>	$P(X = r) = q^{r-1} p$, $r = 1, 2, \dots$, $0 < p < 1$, $q = 1 - p$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{q}{p^2}$	$G(t) = \frac{pt}{1-qt}$
Negative binomial <i>Discrete</i>	$P(X = r) = {}^{r-1} C_{n-1} q^{r-n} p^n$, $r = n, n+1, \dots$, $0 < p < 1$, $q = 1 - p$	$\frac{n}{p}$	$\frac{nq}{p^2}$	$G(t) = \left(\frac{pt}{1-qt}\right)^n$

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
DECISION & DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Numerical Solution of Equations

The Newton-Raphson iteration for solving $f(x) = 0 : x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

Numerical integration
The trapezium rule

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

The mid-ordinate rule

$$\int_a^b y dx \approx h(y_{\frac{n}{2}} + y_{\frac{n}{2}+1} + \dots + y_{n-\frac{1}{2}} + y_{n-\frac{1}{2}}), \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Simpson's rule

for n even

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

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

The Gaussian 2-point integration rule

$$\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx \approx h \left[f\left(\frac{-h}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + f\left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right]$$

Interpolation/finite differences

Lagrange's polynomial : $P_n(x) = \sum L_r(x)f(x_r)$ where $L_r(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq r}}^{n-1} \frac{x-x_i}{x_r-x_i}$

Newton's forward difference interpolation formula

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)}{h} \Delta f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{2!h^2} \Delta^2 f(x_0) + \dots$$

Newton's divided difference interpolation formula

$$f(x) = f[x_0] + (x-x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + \dots$$

Numerical differentiation

$$f''(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2}$$

Taylor polynomials

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \text{error}$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a+\xi), \quad 0 < \xi < h$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f''(a) + \text{error}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f''(\eta), \quad a < \eta < x$$

Numerical solution of differential equations

$$\text{For } \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y);$$

$$\text{Euler's method : } y_{r+1} = y_r + hf(x_r, y_r); \quad x_{r+1} = x_r + h$$

Runge-Kutta method (order 2) (modified Euler method)

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + \frac{1}{2} (k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\text{where } k_1 = h f(x_r, y_r), \quad k_2 = h f(x_r + h, y_r + k_1)$$

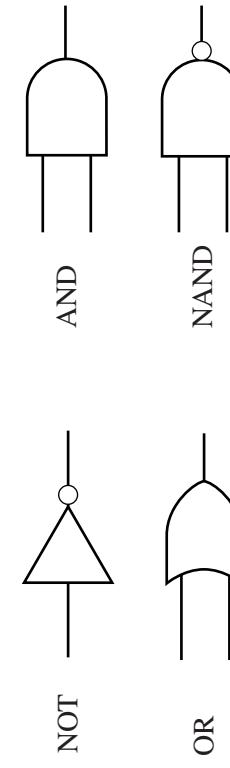
Runge-Kutta method, order 4:

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4),$$

$$\text{where } k_1 = h f(x_r, y_r) \quad k_2 = h f(x_r + \frac{1}{2}h, y_r + \frac{1}{2}k_1)$$

$$k_3 = h f(x_r + \frac{1}{2}h, y_r + \frac{1}{2}k_2) \quad k_4 = h f(x_r + h, y_r + k_3).$$

Logic gates



Statistical Tables

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CRITICAL VALUES FOR CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

Critical values for the product moment correlation coefficient, r

Critical values for Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, r_s

n	1-Tail Test			2-Tail Test			1-Tail Test			2-Tail Test			
	5% 2½%			1% ½%			5% 2½%			1% ½%			
	10%	5%	2%	10%	5%	2%	10%	5%	2%	10%	5%	2%	
1	—	—	—	31	0.3009	0.3550	0.4158	0.4556	1	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	32	0.2960	0.3494	0.4093	0.4487	2	—	—	—	
3	0.9877	0.9969	0.9995	0.999	33	0.2913	0.3440	0.4032	0.4421	3	—	—	—
4	0.9000	0.9500	0.9800	0.990	34	0.2869	0.3388	0.3972	0.4357	4	1.0000	—	—
5	0.8054	0.8783	0.9343	0.9587	35	0.2826	0.3338	0.3916	0.4296	5	0.9000	1.0000	1.0000
6	0.7293	0.8114	0.8822	0.9172	36	0.2785	0.3291	0.3862	0.4238	6	0.8286	0.8857	0.9429
7	0.6694	0.7545	0.8329	0.8745	37	0.2746	0.3246	0.3810	0.4182	7	0.7143	0.7857	0.8929
8	0.6215	0.7067	0.7887	0.8343	38	0.2709	0.3202	0.3760	0.4128	8	0.6429	0.7381	0.8333
9	0.5822	0.6664	0.7498	0.7977	39	0.2673	0.3160	0.3712	0.4076	9	0.6000	0.7000	0.7833
10	0.5494	0.6319	0.7155	0.7646	40	0.2638	0.3120	0.3665	0.4026	10	0.5636	0.6485	0.7455
11	0.5214	0.6021	0.6851	0.7348	41	0.2605	0.3081	0.3621	0.3978	11	0.5364	0.6182	0.7091
12	0.4973	0.5760	0.6581	0.7079	42	0.2573	0.3044	0.3578	0.3932	12	0.5035	0.5874	0.6783
13	0.4762	0.5529	0.6339	0.6835	43	0.2542	0.3008	0.3536	0.3887	13	0.4835	0.5604	0.6484
14	0.4575	0.5324	0.6120	0.6614	44	0.2512	0.2973	0.3496	0.3843	14	0.4637	0.5385	0.6264
15	0.4409	0.5140	0.5923	0.6411	45	0.2483	0.2940	0.3457	0.3801	15	0.4464	0.5214	0.6036
16	0.4259	0.4973	0.5742	0.6226	46	0.2455	0.2907	0.3420	0.3761	16	0.4294	0.5029	0.5824
17	0.4124	0.4821	0.5577	0.6055	47	0.2429	0.2876	0.3384	0.3721	17	0.4142	0.4877	0.5662
18	0.4000	0.4683	0.5425	0.5897	48	0.2403	0.2845	0.3348	0.3683	18	0.4014	0.4716	0.5501
19	0.3887	0.4555	0.5285	0.5751	49	0.2377	0.2816	0.3314	0.3646	19	0.3912	0.4596	0.5351
20	0.3783	0.4438	0.5155	0.5614	50	0.2353	0.2787	0.3281	0.3610	20	0.3805	0.4466	0.5218
21	0.3687	0.4329	0.5034	0.5487	51	0.2329	0.2759	0.3249	0.3575	21	0.3701	0.4364	0.5091
22	0.3598	0.4227	0.4921	0.5368	52	0.2306	0.2732	0.3218	0.3542	22	0.3608	0.4252	0.4975
23	0.3515	0.4132	0.4815	0.5256	53	0.2284	0.2706	0.3188	0.3509	23	0.3528	0.4160	0.4862
24	0.3438	0.4044	0.4716	0.5151	54	0.2262	0.2681	0.3158	0.3477	24	0.3443	0.4070	0.4757
25	0.3365	0.3961	0.4622	0.5052	55	0.2241	0.2656	0.3129	0.3445	25	0.3369	0.3977	0.4662
26	0.3297	0.3882	0.4534	0.4958	56	0.2221	0.2632	0.3102	0.3415	26	0.3306	0.3901	0.4571
27	0.3233	0.3809	0.4451	0.4869	57	0.2201	0.2609	0.3074	0.3385	27	0.3242	0.3828	0.4487
28	0.3172	0.3739	0.4372	0.4785	58	0.2181	0.2586	0.3048	0.3357	28	0.3180	0.3755	0.4401
29	0.3115	0.3673	0.4297	0.4705	59	0.2162	0.2564	0.3022	0.3328	29	0.3118	0.3685	0.4325
30	0.3061	0.3610	0.4226	0.4629	60	0.2144	0.2542	0.2997	0.3301	30	0.3063	0.3624	0.4251

Critical values for the Wilcoxon Single Sample and Paired Sample tests

Action and Warning lines for Shewhart Chart for Ranges

	1 - tail 2 - tail	5% 10%	2½% 5%	1% 2%	½% 1%	n	1 - tail 2 - tail	5% 10%	2½% 5%	1% 2%	½% 1%
n	2	-	-	-	-	26	110	98	84	75	3
3	-	-	-	-	-	27	119	107	92	83	4
4	-	-	-	-	-	28	130	116	101	91	5
5	0	-	-	-	-	29	140	126	110	100	6
6	2	0	-	-	-	30	151	137	120	109	7
7	3	2	0	-	-	31	163	147	130	118	8
8	5	3	1	0	-	32	175	159	140	128	9
9	8	5	3	1	-	33	187	170	151	138	10
10	10	8	5	3	-	34	200	182	162	148	11
11	13	10	7	5	-	35	213	195	173	159	12
12	17	13	9	7	-	36	227	208	185	171	13
13	21	17	12	9	-	37	241	221	198	182	14
14	25	21	15	12	-	38	256	235	211	194	15
15	30	25	19	15	-	39	271	249	224	207	16
16	35	29	23	19	-	40	286	264	238	220	17
17	41	34	27	23	-	41	302	279	252	233	18
18	47	40	32	27	-	42	319	294	266	247	19
19	53	46	37	32	-	43	336	310	281	261	20
20	60	52	43	37	-	44	353	327	296	276	21
21	67	58	49	42	-	45	371	343	312	291	22
22	75	65	55	48	-	46	389	361	328	307	23
23	83	73	62	54	-	47	407	378	345	322	24
24	91	81	69	61	-	48	426	396	362	339	25
25	100	89	76	68	-	49	446	415	379	355	
						50	466	434	397	373	

For larger values of n , the Normal approximation with mean $\frac{n(n+1)}{4}$,

Variance $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}$ should be used for $T = \min [P, Q]$.

The action and warning lines are obtained by multiplying the values in the table by the mean range of the values obtained from the process.

Group Size n	Action Lines D_1	Action Lines D_2	Action Lines D_3	Action Lines D_4
2	0.00	4.12	0.04	2.81
3	0.04	2.99	0.18	2.18
4	0.10	2.58	0.29	1.94
5	0.16	2.36	0.37	1.80
6	0.21	2.22	0.42	1.72
7	0.26	2.12	0.46	1.66
8	0.29	2.05	0.50	1.62
9	0.33	1.99	0.52	1.58
10	0.35	1.94	0.54	1.55

RANDOM NUMBERS AND RANDOM PERMUTATIONS
ESTIMATION OF STANDARD DEVIATION FROM RANGE

Random Numbers

	a_n	n	a_n	n	a_n	n	a_n
41538	19059	69055	94355	84262	1	4	2
12909	04950	14986	08205	53582	2	4	3
49185	94608	87317	37725	66450	1	2	4
37771	48526	14939	32848	77677	2	3	4
22532	13814	69092	78342	37774	4	3	1
60132	24386	10989	54346	41531	1	4	2
23784	56693	45902	33406	53867	3	4	1
03081	20189	77226	89923	67301	2	4	2
51273	64049	19919	45518	43243	1	4	3
03281	40214	60679	68712	71636	1	3	2

Estimation of standard deviation from range

68236	35335	71329	96803	24413	3	1	2
62385	36545	59305	59948	17232	2	3	1
64058	80195	30914	16664	50818	4	2	3
64822	68554	90952	64984	92295	1	3	2
17716	22164	05161	04412	59002	2	4	3
03928	22379	92325	79920	99070	4	3	1
11021	08533	83855	37723	77339	2	1	4
01830	68554	86787	90447	54796	4	3	1
36782	73208	93548	77405	58355	2	3	4
58158	45059	83980	40176	40737	3	2	1
91239	10532	27993	11516	61327	1	4	3
27073	98804	60544	12133	01422	1	4	2
81501	00633	62681	84319	03374	2	3	1
64374	26598	54466	94768	19144	4	1	3
29896	26739	30871	29795	13472	2	1	4
38996	72151	65746	16513	62796	2	3	1
73936	81751	00149	99126	23117	2	3	4
18795	93118	84105	18307	49807	3	1	2
76816	99822	92314	45035	43490	4	3	2
12091	60413	90467	42457	50490	2	3	4
41538	19059	69055	94355	84262	1	4	2
12909	04950	14986	08205	53582	2	4	3
49185	94608	87317	37725	66450	1	2	4
37771	48526	14939	32848	77677	2	3	4
22532	13814	69092	78342	37774	4	3	1
60132	24386	10989	54346	41531	1	4	2
23784	56693	45902	33406	53867	3	4	1
03081	20189	77226	89923	67301	2	4	2
51273	64049	19919	45518	43243	1	4	3
03281	40214	60679	68712	71636	1	3	2
2	0.8862	5	0.4299	8	0.3512	11	0.3152
3	0.5908	6	0.3946	9	0.3367	12	0.3069
4	0.4857	7	0.3698	10	0.3249	13	0.2998

Random permutations (size 5)

Random permutations (size 10)

5	2	3	4	1	4	2	3	5	1	3	1	5	4	2
2	5	1	3	4	3	1	2	4	5	5	3	2	4	1
4	5	3	2	1	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	5	4	3
2	5	3	4	1	1	5	3	4	2	1	4	3	2	5
5	2	3	1	4	5	3	4	1	2	2	5	4	3	1
3	5	1	4	2	5	4	3	2	1	5	1	4	3	2
2	3	4	1	5	4	5	2	3	1	2	5	3	4	1
1	2	5	4	3	2	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	3	1
2	4	1	5	3	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	5	3	1
2	5	1	3	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	4	2	1	3
3	4	1	5	2	5	2	3	1	4	3	2	1	5	4
2	1	5	3	4	3	1	4	2	5	1	4	5	3	2
2	4	1	3	5	3	1	5	2	4	1	2	3	5	4
5	1	3	2	4	4	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	3	2
3	2	4	1	5	1	5	3	4	2	1	3	5	2	4
5	2	4	3	1	1	5	2	4	3	1	4	3	2	5
3	2	4	5	1	4	5	3	1	2	5	3	1	4	2
3	4	1	5	2	1	5	3	4	2	1	2	5	3	1
4	2	1	5	3	1	5	3	4	2	1	2	5	4	3
4	2	1	5	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	1	3	5	4
4	2	1	5	3	2	3	5	1	4	3	2	1	4	5
4	2	1	5	3	2	3	5	1	4	3	2	1	5	4
2	1	4	3	5	1	4	3	5	2	1	4	3	5	2
2	5	3	1	4	3	5	1	2	4	5	3	1	4	2
5	1	2	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	3	1	5	4	2
5	3	4	1	2	5	4	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	2
5	1	2	4	3	5	1	5	3	2	4	1	3	5	2
5	2	4	1	3	5	4	1	2	5	3	1	5	4	2
5	3	4	2	1	5	3	1	2	4	5	1	3	4	2
5	2	1	4	3	5	1	5	3	2	4	1	3	2	5
2	3	4	5	1	3	4	2	1	5	2	3	4	1	5

RANDOM PERMUTATIONS

