

YEAR 12 *Trial Exam Paper*

2016

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Written examinations 1 and 2

FORMULA SHEET

Instructions

This formula sheet is provided for your reference.

Students are not permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination.

Core – Data analysis

standardised score	$z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s_x}$	
lower and upper fence in a boxplot	lower $Q_1 - 1.5 \times IQR$	upper $Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR$
least squares line of best fit	$y = a + bx$, where $b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$ and $a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$	
residual value	residual value = actual value – predicted value	
seasonal index	seasonal index = $\frac{\text{actual figure}}{\text{deseasonalised figure}}$	

Core – Recursion and financial modelling

first-order linear recurrence relation	$u_0 = a, \quad u_{n+1} = bu_n + c$
effective rate of interest for a compound interest loan or investment	$r_{\text{effective}} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100n} \right)^n - 1 \right] \times 100\%$

Module 1 – Matrices

determinant of a 2×2 matrix	$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$
inverse of a 2×2 matrix	$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } \det A \neq 0$
recurrence relation	$S_0 = \text{initial state}, \quad S_{n+1} = TS_n + B$

Module 2 – Networks and decision mathematics

Euler's formula	$v + f = e + 2$
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Module 3 – Geometry and measurement

area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin(\theta^\circ)$
Heron's formula	$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$
circumference of a circle	$2\pi r$
length of an arc	$r \times \frac{\pi}{180} \times \theta^\circ$
area of a circle	πr^2
area of a sector	$\pi r^2 \times \frac{\theta^\circ}{360}$
volume of a sphere	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
surface area of a sphere	$4\pi r^2$
volume of a cone	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
volume of a prism	area of base $\times$ height
volume of a pyramid	$\frac{1}{3} \times$ area of base $\times$ height
sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)}$
cosine rule	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(A)$

Module 4 – Graphs and relations

Straight line graphs

gradient (slope)	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
equation	$y = mx + c$

END OF FORMULA SHEET