$\sqrt{x}$

$(x+a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ if ...

$(x-b)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

$\int_a^b f(x)dx$

For a maximum point

$\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$

x^{ab}

The roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are not real.

The coordinates of the vertex of the curve $y=(x+a)^2+b$

$x^a \times x^b$

x^{a-b}

$y-y_1=m(x-x_1)$

If $f(-b)=0$, then...

The product of the gradients of two perpendicular lines

A curve is decreasing when...

The roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are real.

The roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are real and equal

$b^2-4ac=0$

The roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are real and different

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The gradient of the line parallel to the line whose gradient is m

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$

$(x-a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ if ...

$f(a) = 0$

x^{a+b}

$f(-a) = 0$

The gradient of the line perpendicular to the line whose gradient is m

$(-a, b)$

The coordinates of the mid-point of the line joining (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)

the gradient of the tangent to a curve $y = f(x)$

$\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$x^{\frac{a}{b}}$

The equation of the line, with gradient m, passing through the point (x_1, y_1)

$\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_1-x_2}$

$b^2-4ac<0$

m

The equation of a circle whose centre is (a, b) and whose radius is r

$b^2-4ac>0$

$x^{\frac{1}{a}}$

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x^0

$\frac{1}{m}$

$(x^a)^b$

$b^2-4ac \geq 0$

$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$

$(x+b)$ *is a factor of* $f(x)$

If $f(b)=0$, *then...*

$a-x$

The formula for the distance between (x_1,y_1) *and* (x_2,y_2)

-1

$\frac{dy}{dx}<0$

A curve is increasing when...

The formula for the gradient of the line joining (x_1,y_1) *and* (x_2,y_2)

For a minimum point

1

$\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$

The area under the curve $y=f(x)$ *between* $x=a$ *and* $x=b$

To find stationary points on the curve $y=f(x)$

$\frac{dy}{dx}=0$

$x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

the gradient of the tangent to a curve $y=f(x)$

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