

# FORMULA MATHS

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <b>Formula 1</b>  | If a quantity increases or decreases in the ratio a:b then<br>new quantity = $b/a$ times of original quantity                                                                                                 |
| <b>Formula 2</b>  | Inverse Ratio of a:b is b:a                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Formula 3</b>  | Ratio compounded of the two ratios a:b and c:d is ac : bd                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Formula 4</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>a^2 : b^2</math> is the duplicate ratio of a:b</li> <li><math>a^3 : b^3</math> is the triplicate ratio of a:b</li> </ul>                                         |
| <b>Formula 5</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}</math> is the sub-duplicate ratio of a:b</li> <li><math>\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{b}</math> is the sub-triplicate ratio a:b</li> </ul>          |
| <b>Formula 6</b>  | Continued Ratio: Two different ratios can be put into continued if there common term is same. If given ratios are a:b and b:c, we can make the continued ratio a:b:c if we make term b as same in both ratios |
| <b>Formula 7</b>  | Continuous Proportion: $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow b^2 = ac$<br>here, a = first proportional, c = third proportional and b is mean proportional (because b is GM of a and c)                       |
| <b>Formula 8</b>  | Invertendo: If a:b = c:d, then b:a = d:c                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Formula 9</b>  | Alternendo: If a:b = c:d, then a:c = b:d                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Formula 10</b> | Componendo: If a:b = c:d, then (a+b):b = (c+d):d                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 11</b> | Dividendo: If a:b = c:d, then (a-b):b = (c-d):d                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Formula 12</b> | Componendo and Dividendo: If a:b = c:d, then<br>$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$ and $\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{c-d}{c+d}$                                                                                   |
| <b>Formula 13</b> | Addendo: if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = k$ , then $\frac{a+c+e+\dots}{b+d+f+\dots} = k$                                                                                                        |
| <b>Formula 14</b> | Subtrahendo: if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = k$ , then $\frac{a-c-e-\dots}{b-d-f-\dots} = k$                                                                                                    |
| <b>Formula 15</b> | Indices - Standard Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any base raised to the power zero is defined to be 1 i.e. <math>a^0 = 1</math></li> </ul>                                                   |



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|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roots can also be expressed in the form of power i.e. <math>\sqrt[r]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{r}}</math></li> </ul>                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Formula 16</b> | <b>Law of Indices 1: (sum of powers)</b><br>$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Formula 17</b> | <b>Law of Indices 2: (difference of powers)</b><br>$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 18</b> | <b>Law of Indices 3: (power of power)</b><br>$(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Formula 19</b> | <b>Law of Indices 4:</b><br>$(a \times b)^n = a^n \times b^n$                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Formula 20</b> | <b>Calculator Trick for Power (Integer) of any number:</b><br>Base $\boxed{\times} \boxed{=}$                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Formula 21</b> | <b>Calculator Trick for Reciprocal of any number:</b><br>Number $\boxed{\div} \boxed{=}$                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Formula 22</b> | <b>Calculator Trick for <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> root of a number</b><br>Base $\boxed{\sqrt{\phantom{x}}} \boxed{\sqrt{\phantom{x}}} \dots 12 \text{ times } \boxed{-1} \boxed{\div} \boxed{n} \boxed{+1} \boxed{\times} \boxed{=} \boxed{\times} \dots 12 \text{ times}$ |
| <b>Formula 23</b> | <b>Calculator Trick for Power (also non-integer)</b><br>Base $\boxed{\sqrt{\phantom{x}}} \boxed{\sqrt{\phantom{x}}} \dots 12 \text{ times } \boxed{-1} \boxed{\times} \boxed{n} \boxed{+1} \boxed{\times} \boxed{=} \boxed{\times} \dots 12 \text{ times}$                  |
| <b>Formula 24</b> | <b>Basic Logarithm: if <math>a^x = n</math> then <math>\log_a n = x</math></b><br><b>Conditions: <math>n &gt; 0, a &gt; 0, a \neq 1</math></b>                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 25</b> | <b>Log Standard Results:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Log of a number with same base as number is equal to 1 i.e. <math>\log_a a = 1</math></li> <li>Log of 1 (one) for any base is equal to zero i.e. <math>\log_a 1 = 0</math></li> </ul>                   |
| <b>Formula 26</b> | <b>Law of Log 1: Log of product of two numbers</b><br>$\log_a mn = \log_a m + \log_a n$                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Formula 27</b> | <b>Law of Log 2: Log of product of two numbers</b><br>$\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Formula 28</b> | <b>Law of Log 3: Log of Number with Power</b><br>$\log_a m^n = n \log_a m$                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Formula 29</b> | <b>Change of Base Theorem: <math>\log_b m = \frac{\log m}{\log b} = \frac{\log_a m}{\log_a b}</math></b>                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Formula 30</b> | <b>Form of Quadratic Equation: <math>ax^2 + bx + c = 0</math></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Formula 31</b> | <b>Solution of Quadratic Equation: <math>\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}</math></b>                                                                                                                                                                                      |



|                   | where, a is coefficient of $x^2$ , b is coefficient of x, c is constant, $a \neq 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
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| <b>Formula 32</b> | Sum of Roots $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 33</b> | Product of Roots $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 34</b> | Construction of Quadratic Equation<br>$x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 35</b> | Discriminant $d = b^2 - 4ac$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 36</b> | Conjugate Pairs: if one root of the equation is $m + \sqrt{n}$ then other is $m - \sqrt{n}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 37</b> | Form of Simple Equation (One Variable) $ax + b = 0$<br>where, a is coefficient of x, b is constant, $a \neq 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 38</b> | Form of Simultaneous Linear Equations $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ & $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$<br>where, a is coefficient of x, b is coefficient of y, c is constant, $a \neq 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 39</b> | Cross Multiplication Method of solving Simultaneous Linear Equations<br>$\frac{x}{b_1c_2 - b_2c_1} = \frac{y}{c_1a_2 - c_2a_1} = \frac{1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 40</b> | Form of Cubic Equation, $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 41</b> | Simple Interest: $SI = \frac{P.r.t}{100}$<br>where P = principal value, r = rate of interest p.a., t = time in years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 42</b> | Amount under Simple Interest: $A = P + SI = P + \frac{P.r.t}{100} = P(1 + \frac{rt}{100})$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 43</b> | Number of Conversion Period per year                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
|                   | <table><tr><th>Conversion Period</th><th>Description</th><th>Number of Conversion Period in a year</th></tr><tr><td>1 day</td><td>Compounded Daily</td><td>365</td></tr><tr><td>1 month</td><td>Compounded Monthly</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>3 months</td><td>Compounded Quarterly</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>6 months</td><td>Compounded semi annually</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>12 months</td><td>Compounded Annually</td><td>1</td></tr></table> | Conversion Period    | Description                           | Number of Conversion Period in a year | 1 day | Compounded Daily | 365 | 1 month | Compounded Monthly | 12 | 3 months | Compounded Quarterly | 4 | 6 months | Compounded semi annually | 2 | 12 months | Compounded Annually | 1 |
|                   | Conversion Period                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Description          | Number of Conversion Period in a year |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
|                   | 1 day                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Compounded Daily     | 365                                   |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
|                   | 1 month                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Compounded Monthly   | 12                                    |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
|                   | 3 months                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Compounded Quarterly | 4                                     |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| 6 months          | Compounded semi annually                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2                    |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| 12 months         | Compounded Annually                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1                    |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 44</b> | Amount under Compound Interest: $A = P(1+i)^n$<br>where, P = Initial Principal, i = adjusted interest rate, n = no. of periods<br>$i = \frac{r\%}{n \text{ocppy}}$ and $n = t \times n \text{ocppy}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |
| <b>Formula 45</b> | Calculator Tricks for Amount under CI: $P + i\% + i\% \dots n \text{ times}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                      |                                       |                                       |       |                  |     |         |                    |    |          |                      |   |          |                          |   |           |                     |   |



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| <b>Formula 46</b> | Compound Interest: $CI = A - P = P[(1+i)^n - 1]$                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Formula 47</b> | Effective Interest Rate: $E = [(1+i)^n - 1]$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Formula 48</b> | Future Value of a single cashflow: $FV = CF(1+i)^n$<br>where CF means Cashflow/ Sum for which future value is to be calculated                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Formula 49</b> | Future Value – Annuity Regular: $FVAR = A_i \times FVAF(n, i)$<br>$FVAR = A_i \times \left\{ \frac{[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i} \right\}$<br>where, $A_i$ = Annuity (Installment), $FVAF$ = Future Value Annuity Factor/ Multiplier<br>$i$ = adjusted interest rate, $n$ = no. of periods |
| <b>Formula 50</b> | Future Value – Annuity Due: $FVAD = A_i \times FVAF(n, i) \times (1+i)$<br>$FVAD = A_i \times \left\{ \frac{[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i} \right\} \times (1+i)$                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Formula 51</b> | Present Value of a single cashflow: $PV = \frac{CF}{(1+i)^n}$<br>where CF means Cashflow/ Sum for which present value is to be calculated                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Formula 52</b> | Compounding Factor is $\times(1+i)^n$ and Discounting Factor is $\times \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}$                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Formula 53</b> | Present Value – Annuity Regular: $PVAR = A_i \times PVAF(n, i)$<br>$PVAR = A_i \times \left[ \frac{1}{i} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n} \right\} \right]$<br>where, $PVAF$ is Present Value Annuity Factor/ Multiplier                                                   |
| <b>Formula 54</b> | Calculator Trick for PVAF $\boxed{1+i} \boxed{\div} \boxed{=}\boxed{=}\dots n - \text{times} \boxed{GT}$                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Formula 55</b> | Present Value of Annuity Due $PVAD = [A_i \times PVAF\{(n-1), i\}] + A_i$<br>(since first installment is already in present we need to discount second onwards)                                                                                                                |
| <b>Formula 56</b> | Present Value of Perpetuity $PVP = \frac{A_i}{i}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 57</b> | Present Value of Growing Perpetuity $PVGP = \frac{A_1}{i-g}$<br>where $A_1$ is the first installment                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Formula 58</b> | Net Present Value:<br>$NPV = \text{Present Value of Cash Inflows} - \text{Present Value of Cash Outflows}$                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Formula 59</b> | Real Rate of Return = Nominal Rate of Return – Rate of Inflation                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



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| <b>Formula 60</b> | CAGR = annual rate used in compound interest                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Formula 61</b> | <p>Multiplication (AND) Addition (OR) Rules</p> <p>If one thing can be done in m ways and another thing can be done in n ways</p> <p>Number of ways of doing both things simultaneously/ together: <math>m \times n</math> ways</p> <p>Number of ways of doing either of the jobs: <math>m + n</math> ways</p> |
| <b>Formula 62</b> | <p>Factorial <math>n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 3.2.1</math></p> <p>also, <math>n! = 1.2.3 \dots (n-2)(n-1)n</math></p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 63</b> | <p>Special Formula in Factorial:</p> <p><math>n! = n(n-1)!</math></p> <p><math>n! = n(n-1)(n-2)!</math></p> <p><math>0! = 1</math></p>                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Formula 64</b> | <p>Permutation Theorem:</p> <p>Number of Permutations when r objects are chosen out of n different objects</p> <p><math>{}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}</math> also, you can use <math>{}^n P_r = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots</math> for r factors</p> <p>where n and r are always positive and <math>n \geq r</math></p>   |
| <b>Formula 65</b> | <p>Number of Permutations all objects are chosen out of n different objects</p> <p><math>{}^n P_n = n!</math></p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Formula 66</b> | Special Formula: $(n+1)! - n! = n.n!$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Formula 67</b> | Number of Circular permutations when all objects are chosen out of n different objects $(n-1)!$                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Formula 68</b> | <p>Number of Circular permutations when all objects are chosen out of n different objects such that no two persons have same two neighbours</p> <p><math>\frac{(n-1)!}{2}</math></p>                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Formula 69</b> | <p>Permutation with Restrictions (Theorem 1)</p> <p>Number of permutations of n distinct objects taken r at a time when a particular object is not taken in any arrangement is <math>{}^{n-1} P_r</math></p>                                                                                                   |
| <b>Formula 70</b> | Number of permutations of r objects out of n distinct objects when a particular object is always included in any arrangement is $r. {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Formula 71</b> | ${}^{n-1} P_r$ (one thing always included) + $r. {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$ (one thing always excluded) = ${}^n P_r$ (total)                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Formula 72</b> | <p>Number of ways when a group of objects are never together =</p> <p>Total ways – Number of ways when objects are always together</p>                                                                                                                                                                         |



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| <b>Formula 73</b> | Number of Combinations when r objects are chosen out of n different objects<br>${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$ where n and r are always positive and $n \geq r$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Formula 74</b> | Linkage of Permutation and Combination Theorem: ${}^nC_r = \frac{{}^nP_r}{r!}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Formula 75</b> | Standard Result of Combinations: ${}^nC_0 = 1$ ${}^nC_n = 1$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Formula 76</b> | Complimentary Combinations: ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Formula 77</b> | ${}^{n+1}C_r = {}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1}$ (Special Formula)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Formula 78</b> | Combinations of one or more out of n things (when there are two choices) = $2^n - 1$<br>Combinations of one or more out of n things (when there are three choices) = $3^n - 1$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Formula 79</b> | Formulas in Geometry using Combinations<br>Number of Straight Lines with the given n points: ${}^nC_2$<br>Number of Triangles with n given points: ${}^nC_3$<br>Number of Triangles with n given points where m points are collinear: ${}^nC_3 - {}^mC_3$<br>Number of Parallelograms with given two sets of m and n parallel lines: ${}^nC_2 \times {}^mC_2$<br>Number of Diagonals out of n lines of a polygon: ${}^nC_2 - n$ |
| <b>Formula 80</b> | Common Difference in AP: $d = t_2 - t_1 = t_3 - t_2 = \dots = t_n - t_{n-1}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Formula 81</b> | General term of an AP: $t_n = a + (n-1)d$<br>where, a = first term, d = common difference, n = term number                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Formula 82</b> | Calculator Trick of General Term of an AP:<br>$[a] [\pm] [d] [=] [=] [=] \dots [=]$ (First equal press will give you 2 <sup>nd</sup> term and so on)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Formula 83</b> | Sum of first n terms of an AP<br>$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + t_n)$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Formula 84</b> | Calculator Trick for Sum of n terms of an AP:<br>$[a] [\pm] [d] [=] [=] [=] \dots [=] [GT] [+]$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Formula 85</b> | Sum of first n natural or counting numbers: $S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



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| <b>Formula 86</b> | Sum of first n odd numbers: $S = n^2$                                                                                             |
| <b>Formula 87</b> | Sum of the squares of first n natural numbers: $S = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$                                                       |
| <b>Formula 88</b> | Sum of the cubes of first n natural numbers: $S = \left\{ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\}^2$                                            |
| <b>Formula 89</b> | Common Ratio of GP: $r = \frac{t_2}{t_1} = \frac{t_3}{t_2} = \frac{t_n}{t_{n-1}}$                                                 |
| <b>Formula 90</b> | General Term of an GP: $t_n = ar^{n-1}$<br>where, a = first term, r = common ratio, n = term number                               |
| <b>Formula 91</b> | Calculator Trick for General Term of GP:<br>$r \times a = \dots$ (First equal press will give you 2 <sup>nd</sup> term and so on) |
| <b>Formula 92</b> | Sum of first n terms of a GP<br>when $r < 1$ , $S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$ and when $r > 1$ , $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$   |
| <b>Formula 93</b> | Calculator Trick for n terms of GP<br>$r \times a = \dots = GT + a$                                                               |
| <b>Formula 94</b> | Sum of Infinite Geometric Series (only applicable if $-1 < r < 1$ )<br>$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$                                 |
| <b>Formula 95</b> | Number of subsets of a set containing n elements = $2^n$<br>Number of proper subsets of a set containing n elements = $2^n - 1$   |
| <b>Formula 96</b> | De Morgan's Law<br>$(P \cup Q)' = P' \cap Q'$ and $(P \cap Q)' = P' \cup Q'$                                                      |
| <b>Formula 97</b> | 2 Sets Operations Formula<br>$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$                                                            |
| <b>Formula 98</b> | $n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(A \cap B) - n(B \cap C) - n(A \cap C) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$                          |
| <b>Formula 99</b> | Composite Functions<br>$f \circ g = f(g(x))$ and $g \circ f = g(f(x))$                                                            |

## About CA. Pranav Popat Sir

- He is a Chartered Accountant (Inter and Final Both Groups in First Attempt) with 8+ years of experience.
- He is an Educator by Passion and his Choice (Dil Se ❤️)
- Taught lakhs of students in last 6 years
- He teaches subjects of QA - Maths, LR and Stats (Paper 3) at CA Foundation Level and Cost & Management Accounting (Paper 4) at CA Intermediate Level.



Hope this formula book helps you in revising all formulas and become helpful to you during exam time, I made this with my whole heart, make best use of it and I just want one thing in return – share these notes to every student who really needs this.

Wishing you ALL THE BEST for upcoming examinations, see you soon in Inter Costing!!!

Ab mushkil nahi kuch bhi, nahi kuch bhi!!!

With Lots of Love

CA. Pranav Popat (P<sup>2</sup> SIR)

CA. PRANAV POPAT

