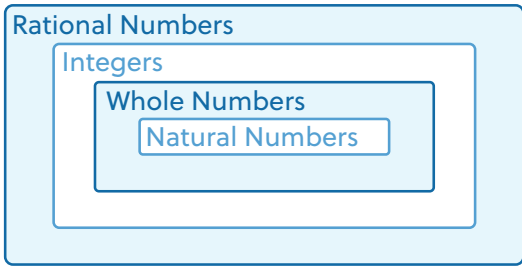


TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

NUMBER CLASSIFICATION

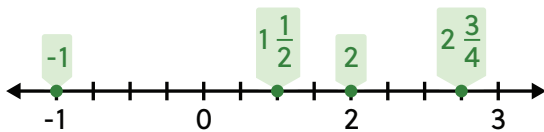


Each number system is a subset another.

A rational number is also a real number, a real number is also a complex number, etc.

Number Class	Definition	Examples
Natural numbers	The number 1 or any number obtained by adding 1 to it one or more times.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
Whole Numbers	Whole numbers do not include fractions or decimal parts and is a positive integer or zero.	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
Integers	Any whole number or its opposite.	..., -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
Rational numbers	A number can that be expressed as a ratio or fraction.	• $\frac{2}{10.6}$ • $\frac{3}{10}$ • 2.957
Real Numbers	A number that has no imaginary part. All real numbers can be located on a number line.	• -92 • $\frac{5}{9}$ • $\sqrt{2}$
Complex Numbers	$a + bi$ where a and b are real numbers and i (imaginary number) is a formal square root of -1 ($i = \sqrt{-1}$, $i^2 = -1$)	• $-1 + 2i$ • $7 - 9i$ • $-6i$

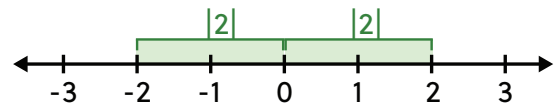
NUMBER LINES



Standard Number Line

Number lines may have a point for zero and may show negative numbers on the left side of the line.

Any positive numbers are placed on the right side of the line.



Absolute Value

Absolute value is the distance away from zero a number is on the number line. It is always positive and is written $|x|$.

For example, the absolute value of 2 is written as $|2|$.

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

Phrase	Symbol
equal, is, was, will be, has, costs, gets to, is the same as, becomes	=
times, of, multiplied by, product of, twice, doubles, halves, triples	$\times$
divided by, per, ratio of/to, out of	$\div$
plus, added to, sum, combined, and, more than, totals of	+
subtracted from, less than, decreased by, minus, difference between	-
what, how much, original value, how many, a number, a variable	x , n , etc.

Lesser Known Symbols

The Golden Ratio: ϕ

Infinity: ∞

Euler's Number: e

Universal Quantifier: $\forall$

Membership Sign: $\in$

TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

PERCENTS, FRACTIONS, AND DECIMALS

Percent Increase

$$\left(\frac{\text{new value} - \text{original value}}{\text{original value}} \right) \times 100$$

Percent Decrease

$$\left(\frac{\text{original value} - \text{new value}}{\text{original value}} \right) \times 100$$

Percent to Fraction/Decimal

$$\frac{\text{Percentage}}{100}$$

Fraction to Decimal

$$\frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

Fraction to Percent

$$\left(\frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}} \right) \times 100$$

Decimal to Fraction

$$\frac{\text{decimal}}{1} \times \frac{10^n}{10^n} \leftarrow n \text{ is the number of places behind the decimal point}$$

Decimal to Percent

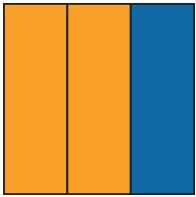
$$\text{decimal} \times 100$$

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS

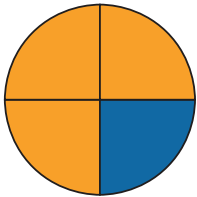
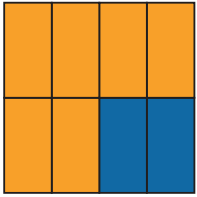
Ratios of Two Items

Items	Ratio	Fraction	Written	Simplified Ratio
6 oranges, 8 apples	6:8	$\frac{6}{8}$	6 oranges to 8 apples	3:4
8 trains, 14 cars	8:14	$\frac{8}{14}$	8 trains to 14 cars	4:7
4 feet, 3 feet	4:3	$\frac{4}{3}$	4 feet to 3 feet	4:3

Ratios

	Part to part		Part to whole	
	2:1	1:2	2:3	1:3
	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	2 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	1 to 3

Proportions

	3:4	=	6:8	
	3:4	::	6:8	
	3 is to 4	as	6 is to 8	

Calculating Proportions

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{12}{?}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{6}{2} = \frac{12}{x} \\ \hline 24 = 6x \\ \div 6 \\ \hline 4 = x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{12}{4}$$

TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

FRACTIONS

Proper Fraction

$\frac{1}{8}$ Numerator is less than the denominator

Improper Fraction

$\frac{8}{3}$ Numerator is greater than the denominator

Mixed Number

$3\frac{1}{8}$ Whole number and proper fraction together

Add or subtract fractions with different denominators

1. Change to equivalent fractions with common denominators using a scale factor
2. Add or subtract following the rules for fractions with the same denominators

$$\frac{A}{B} + \frac{C}{D} = \frac{AD}{BD} + \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{AD + BC}{BD}$$

$$\frac{A}{B} - \frac{C}{D} = \frac{AD}{BD} - \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{AD - BC}{BD}$$

Add or subtract fractions with the same denominators

1. Add or subtract the numerators
2. Keep the denominator the same
3. Simplify if possible

$$\frac{A}{B} + \frac{C}{B} = \frac{A + C}{B}$$

$$\frac{A}{B} - \frac{C}{B} = \frac{A - C}{B}$$

Multiply fractions

1. Multiply the numerators
2. Multiply the denominators
3. Simplify

$$\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{C}{D} = \frac{A \times C}{B \times D}$$

Divide fractions

1. Keep the first fraction as is
2. Change from division to multiplication
3. Flip the second fraction to its reciprocal
4. Follow multiplication of fractions rules

$$\frac{A}{B} \div \frac{C}{D} = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{D}{C} = \frac{A \times D}{B \times C}$$

Convert Mixed Number

$$4\frac{2}{8} = \frac{(4 \times 8) + 2}{8} = \frac{34}{8} = \frac{17}{4}$$

Keep the original denominator when converting a mixed number to an improper fraction.

Simplify if needed.

TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

FACTORS

What is a factor?

A whole number is a factor of another whole number if it divides it evenly.

Greatest common factor (GCF)

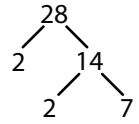
The greatest common factor of two or more whole numbers is the largest number that is a factor of them all.

7: 1, 7

28: 1, 2, 7, 14

GCF: 7

Factor Tree



MULTIPLES

What is a multiple?

A whole number is a multiple if it is the result of multiplying another whole number by an integer.

Least Common Multiple (LCM)

The least common multiple of two or more whole numbers is the smallest number that is a multiple of them all.

3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24

7: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56

LCM: 21

Multiples of 3

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	multiplication
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$3 \times 1 = 3$
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	$3 \times 2 = 6$
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	$3 \times 3 = 9$
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	$3 \times 4 = 12$
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	$3 \times 5 = 15$
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	$3 \times 6 = 18$
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	$3 \times 7 = 21$
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	$3 \times 8 = 24$

Multiples of 7

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	multiplication
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$7 \times 1 = 7$
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	$7 \times 2 = 14$
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	$7 \times 3 = 21$
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	$7 \times 4 = 28$
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	$7 \times 5 = 35$
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	$7 \times 6 = 42$
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	$7 \times 7 = 49$
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	$7 \times 8 = 56$

ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSION

Terms

Individual "pieces" in an algebraic expression

Variable

A symbol, typically a letter, that refers to an unspecified mathematical object

Constant

A fixed value that does not change throughout the problem or expression

Coefficients

A constant factor of a term as distinguished from a variable

Operator

A symbol or function that indicates an action to be performed on one or more values



TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

PEMDAS

PEMDAS helps to remember that we start simplifying the expression from left to right, just like we read "PEMDAS" from left to right.

Equation

$6 + 2 \times (5 - 1)^2$

Solution

38

Operation	Step
Parentheses ()	$6 + 2 \times (5 - 1)^2 \rightarrow 6 + 2 \times 4^2$
Exponents x^2	$6 + 2 \times 4^2 \rightarrow 6 + 2 \times 16$
Multiplication/Division $\times \div$	$6 + 2 \times 16 \rightarrow 6 + 32$
Addition/Subtraction $+ -$	$6 + 32 \rightarrow 38$

RULES OF EXPONENTS

Property	Description
$a^1 = a$	Any number to the power of 1 is equal to itself
$1^n = 1$	The number 1 raised to any power is equal to 1
$a^0 = 1$	Any number raised to the power of 0 is equal to 1
$a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$	Add exponents to multiply powers of the same base number
$a^n \div a^m = a^{n-m}$	Subtract exponents to divide powers of the same base number
$(a^n)^m = a^{n \times m}$	When a power is raised to a power, the exponents are multiplied
$(a \times b)^n = a^n \times b^n$	Multiplication operations inside parentheses can be raised to a power
$(a \div b)^n = a^n \div b^n$	Division operations inside parentheses can be raised to a power
$a^{-n} = 1/a^n$	A negative exponent is the same as the reciprocal of a positive exponent

TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

FOIL METHOD

Using the FOIL method on binomials: $(x + 2)$ and $(x - 3)$

F	Multiply the first terms of each binomial	$(\textcolor{teal}{x} + 2)(\textcolor{teal}{x} + (-3))$	$\rightarrow$	$(x)(x)$	$= x^2$
O	Multiply the outer terms	$(\textcolor{orange}{x} + 2)(x + \textcolor{orange}{-3})$	$\rightarrow$	$(x)(-3)$	$= -3x$
I	Multiply the inner terms	$(x + \textcolor{green}{2})(\textcolor{green}{x} + (-3))$	$\rightarrow$	$(2)(x)$	$= 2x$
L	Multiply the last terms of each binomial	$(x + \textcolor{red}{2})(x + \textcolor{red}{-3})$	$\rightarrow$	$(2)(-3)$	$= -6$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

An equation where the variable x represents an unknown number, and a , b , and c represent known numbers, where $a \neq 0$

Quadratic Formula: Standard Form

$$\textcolor{teal}{a}x^2 + \textcolor{purple}{b}x + \textcolor{orange}{c} = 0$$

Quadratic Formula: Equivalent Form

$$x = \frac{-\textcolor{purple}{b} \pm \sqrt{\textcolor{purple}{b}^2 - 4\textcolor{teal}{a}\textcolor{orange}{c}}}{2\textcolor{teal}{a}}$$

POLYNOMIALS

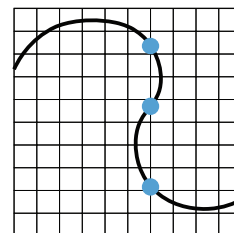
Polynomials are mathematical expressions consisting of variables, coefficients, and constants combined using addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

Polynomial Type	Number of Terms	Example
Monomial	One term	$5x^3$
Binomial	Two terms	$x + 2$
Trinomial	Three terms	$x^2 + 3x - 4$

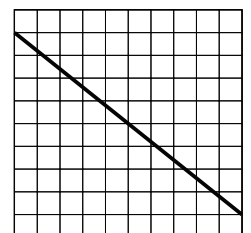
FUNCTIONS

Function	Formula
Constant Functions	$f(x) = a$
The Identity Function	$f(x) = x$
Linear Functions	$f(x) = ax + b$
The Squaring Function	$f(x) = x^2$
Quadratic Functions	$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
Polynomial Functions	$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$
Rational Functions	$f(x) = P(x)/Q(x)$
The Square Root Function	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

A function is a relation between a set of inputs and a set of outputs where each input is related to exactly one output.



Not a function



Function

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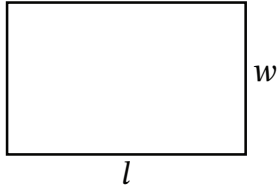
AREA

Square



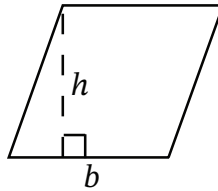
$$A = l^2$$

Rectangle



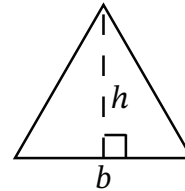
$$A = lw$$

Parallelogram



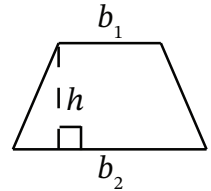
$$A = bh$$

Triangle



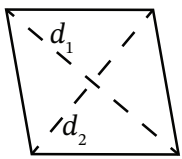
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

Trapezoid



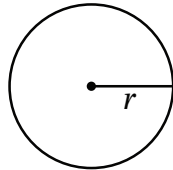
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$$

Rhombus



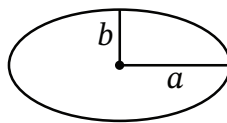
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(d_1 \times d_2)$$

Circle



$$A = \pi r^2$$

Ellipse



$$A = \pi ab$$

Perimeter

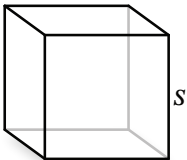
The sum of all sides of a shape

Circumference

The distance around a circle ($C = 2\pi r$)

VOLUME AND SURFACE AREA

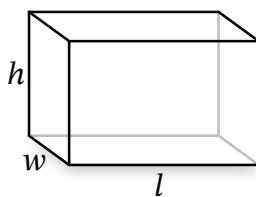
Cube



$$V = s^3$$

$$SA = 6s^2$$

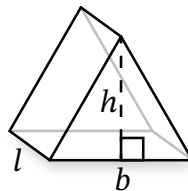
Rectangular Prism



$$V = l \times w \times h$$

$$SA = 2(lw + lh + hw)$$

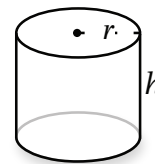
Triangular Prism



$$V = \frac{b \times h \times l}{2}$$

$$SA = lsa + 2(\text{area of base})$$

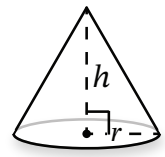
Cylinder



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$SA = 2\pi r(r + h)$$

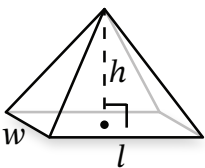
Cone



$$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$$

$$SA = \pi rs + \pi r^2$$

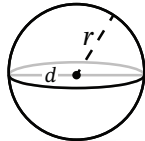
Rectangular Pyramid



$$V = \frac{l \times w \times h}{3}$$

$$SA = lsa + \text{area of base}$$

Sphere



$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$SA = 4\pi r^2$$

LSA (Lateral Surface Area)

The sides of a three-dimensional shape, excluding any bases

Base

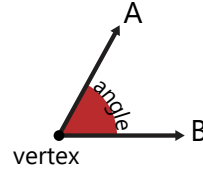
The face of a shape perpendicular to the direction height is measured

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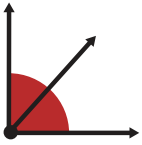
ANGLES

An angle is formed when two lines or line segments meet at a point

A vertex is the point at which two segments or rays meet to form an angle.

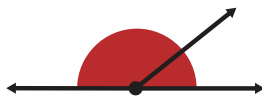


Complementary



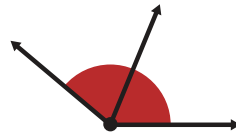
Two angles whose sum is exactly 90°

Supplementary



Two angles whose sum is exactly 180°

Adjacent



Two angles that have the same vertex and share a side

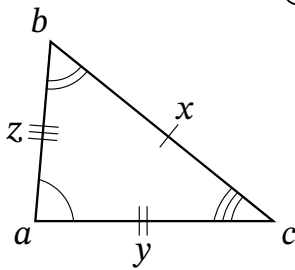
Vertical



Angles that are not adjacent due to sharing a vertex and have no common side

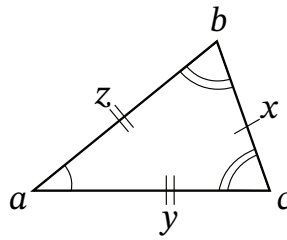
TRIANGLES

The sum of the interior angles of any triangle is always 180 degrees.



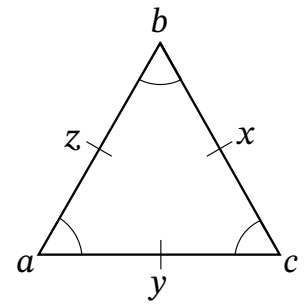
Scalene Triangle

No equal side lengths or angles



Isosceles Triangle

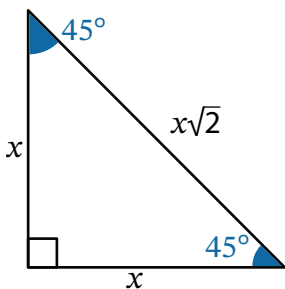
Two equal side lengths and angles



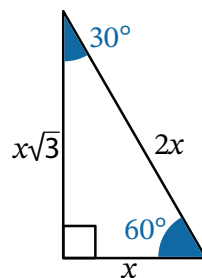
Equilateral Triangle

Three equal side lengths and angles

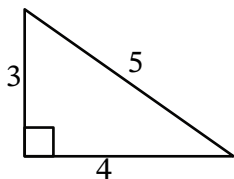
Special Right Triangles



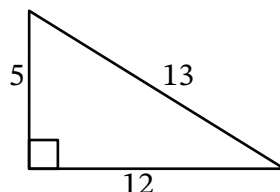
45-45-90



30-60-90



3-4-5



5-12-13

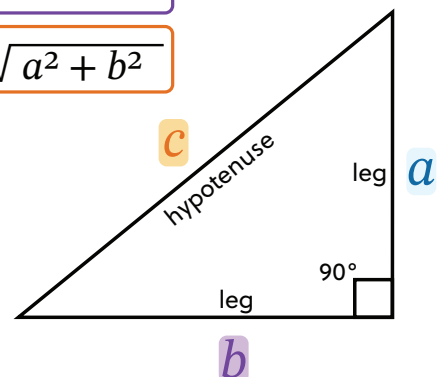
Pythagorean Theorem

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

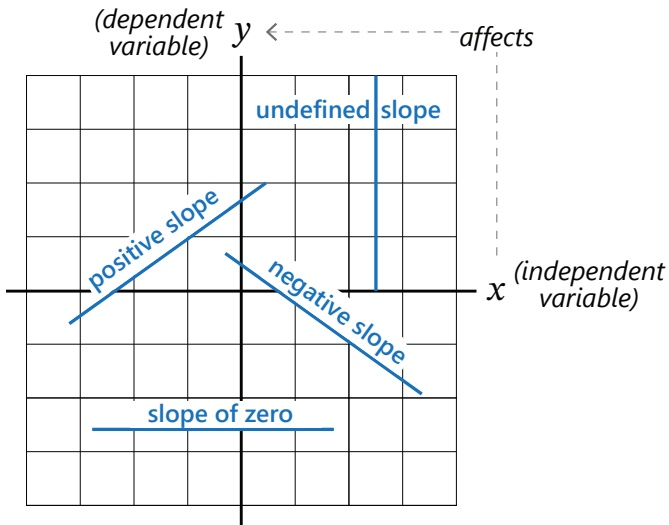
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

SLOPE AND LINEAR EQUATIONS



Slope

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

Slope Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

m = slope
 b = y-intercept

Distance Formula

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

Point-Slope Form

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

m = slope
 (x_1, y_1) = point coordinates

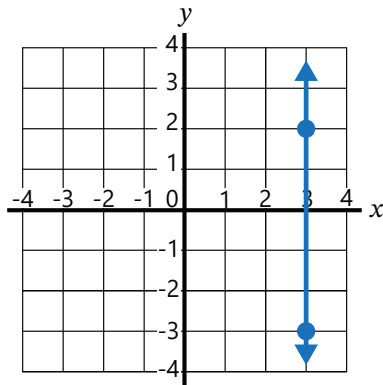
Midpoint Formula

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

Undefined Slope

$$m = \frac{-3 - 2}{3 - 3} = \frac{-5}{0}$$

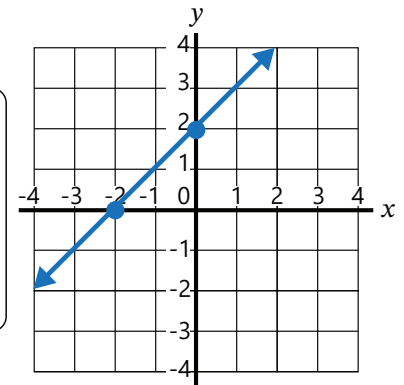
$m = \text{undefined}$



Positive Slope

$$m = \frac{2 - 0}{0 - (-2)} = \frac{2}{2}$$

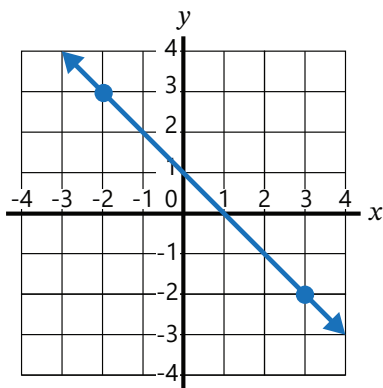
$m = 1$



Negative Slope

$$m = \frac{-2 - 3}{3 - (-2)} = \frac{-5}{5}$$

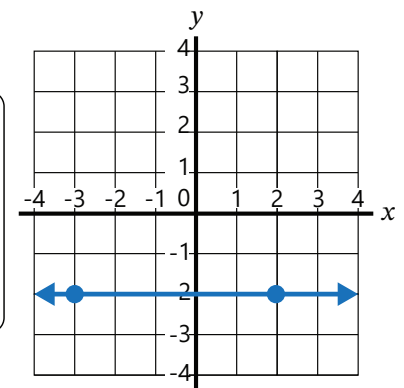
$m = -1$



Slope of Zero

$$m = \frac{-2 - (-2)}{-3 - 2} = \frac{0}{-5}$$

$m = 0$

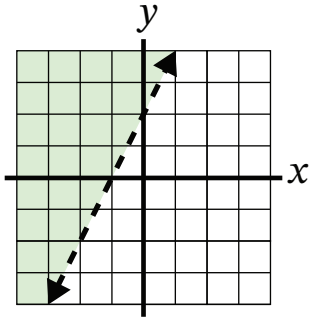


TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

GRAPHING LINEAR EQUATIONS

Greater Than

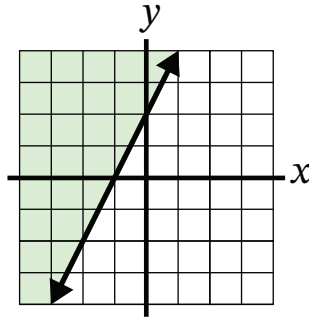
$>$



$$y > 2x + 2$$

Greater Than or Equal To

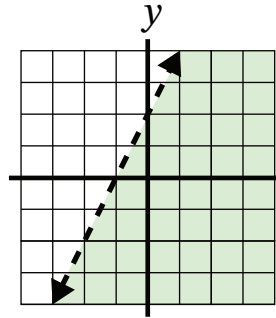
$\geq$



$$y \geq 2x + 2$$

Less Than

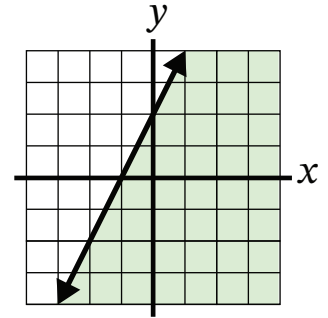
$<$



$$y < 2x + 2$$

Less Than or Equal To

$\leq$

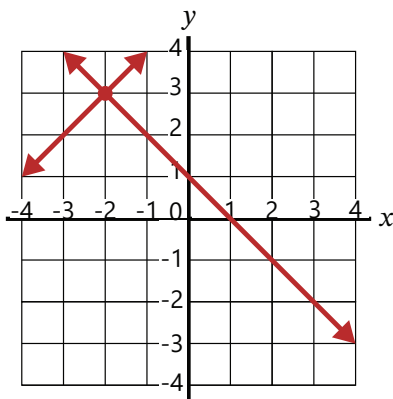


$$y \leq 2x + 2$$

SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS

One Solution

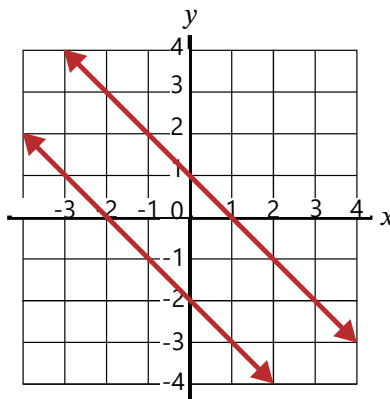
$$\begin{aligned} y &= -x + 1 \\ y &= x + 5 \end{aligned}$$



Consistent Independent

No Solutions

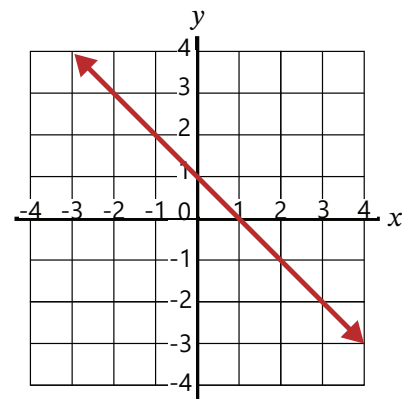
$$\begin{aligned} y &= -x + 1 \\ y &= -x - 2 \end{aligned}$$



Inconsistent

Infinitely Many Solutions

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -x + 1 \\ 3y &= -3x + 3 \end{aligned}$$



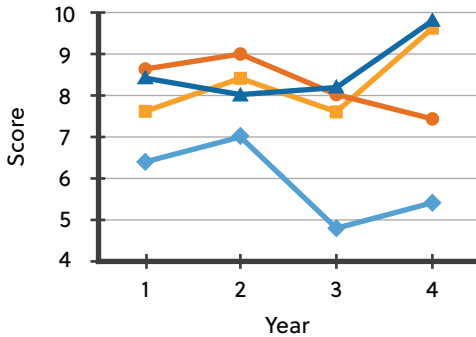
Consistent Dependent

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CHARTS

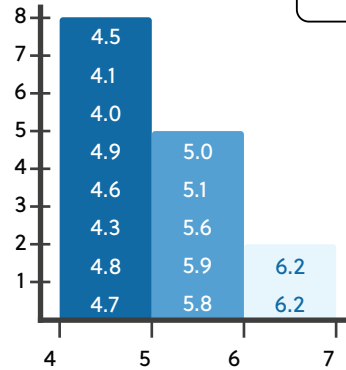
Line Graph

Shows trends in data collected over time



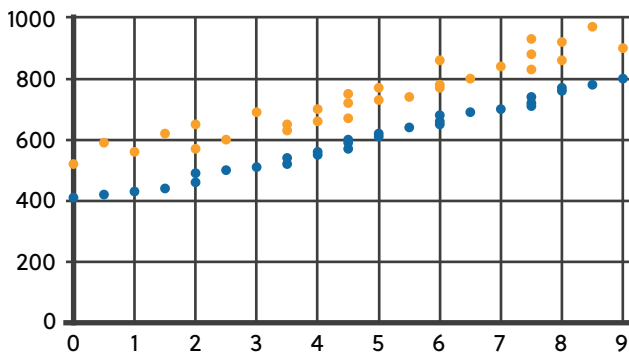
Histogram

Shows distribution of data collected over time.



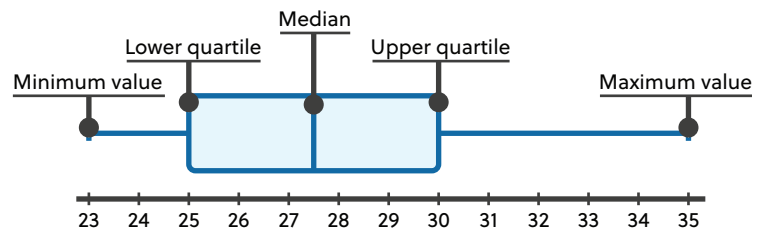
Scatter Plot

Shows relationship between two variables



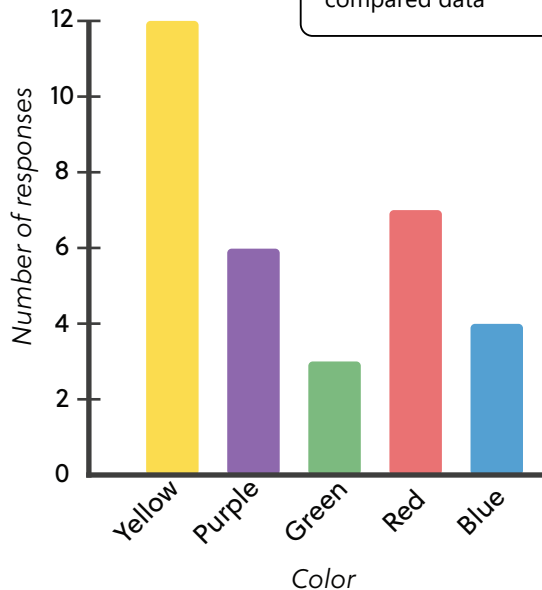
Box Plot

Shows statistical distribution



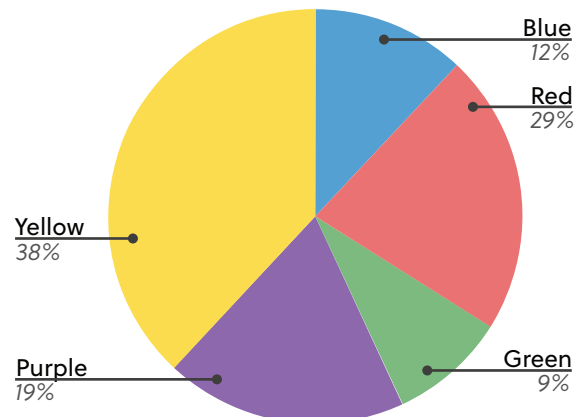
Bar Chart

Shows categorically compared data



Pie Chart

Shows proportional parts of data collected



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STATISTICS

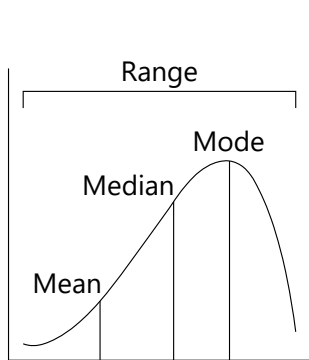
Mean

$$\frac{\text{sum of all items}}{\text{total number of items}}$$

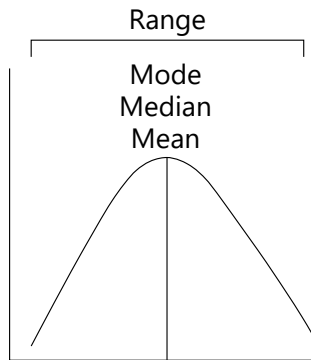
Range (Spread)
 Distance between
 smallest and largest item

Mode
 Most/common item

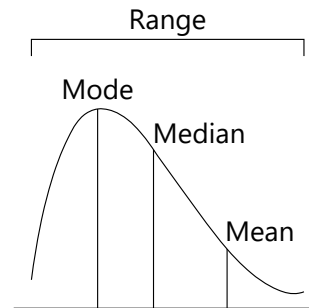
Median
 Middle item when ordered
 from least to greatest



**Left Skew
(Negative)**

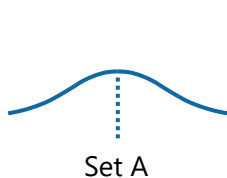


Normal Distribution

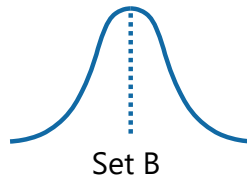


**Right Skew
(Positive)**

Greater spread equals greater deviation.



Set A

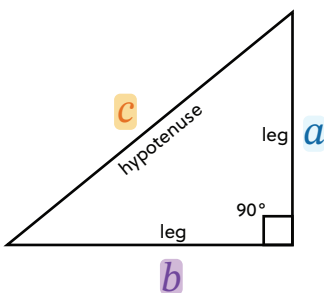


Set B

Margin of Error

sample statistic $\pm$ margin of error with
 confidence level of XX%

PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

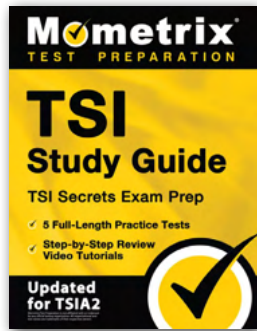
OTHER FORMULAS

Formula Name	Formula
Simple Interest	$I = Prt$ (I = interest, P = principal, r = rate, t = time)
Distance Formula	$d = rt$ (d = distance, r = rate, t = time)
Total Cost	total cost = (units) $\times$ (unit price)

TSI MATH CRAM SHEET

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