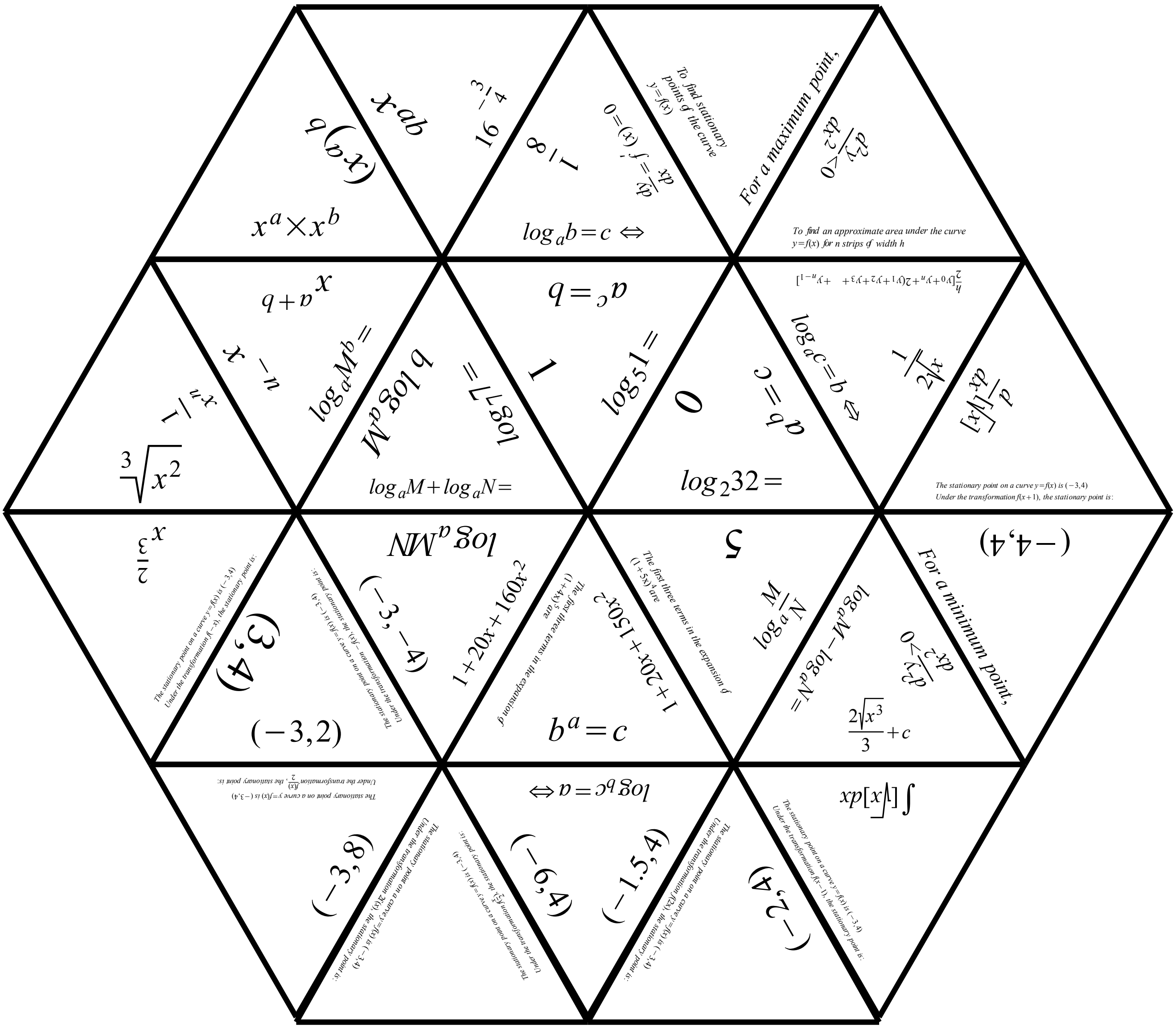

$x^a \times x^b$
$(x^a)^b$
x^{ab}
$16^{-\frac{3}{4}}$
$\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = 0$
To find stationary points of the curve $y=f(x)$
$\log_a b = c \Leftrightarrow$
For a maximum point,
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$
To find an approximate area under the curve $y=f(x)$ for n strips of width h
$\frac{h}{2}[y_0 + y_n + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1})]$
x^{a+b}
x^{-n}
$\frac{1}{x^n}$
$\sqrt[3]{x^2}$
$\log_a M^b =$
$b \log_a M$
$\log_7 7 =$
1
$a^c = b$
$\log_5 1 =$
0
$a^b = c$
$\log_a c = b \Leftrightarrow$
$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$\frac{d}{dx}[\sqrt{x}]$
$\log_a M + \log_a N =$
$\log_2 32 =$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $f(x+1)$, the stationary point is:
$x^{\frac{2}{3}}$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $f(-x)$, the stationary point is:
$(3,4)$
$(-3,2)$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $-f(x)$, the stationary point is:
$(-3,-4)$
$\log_a MN$
$1+20x+160x^2$
The first three terms in the expansion of $(1+4x)^5$ are
$1+20x+150x^2$
The first three terms in the expansion of $(1+5x)^4$ are
$b^a = c$
5
$\log_a \frac{M}{N}$
$\log_a M - \log_a N =$
$(-4,4)$
For a minimum point,
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$
$\frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + c$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $\frac{f(x)}{2}$, the stationary point is:
$(-3,8)$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $2f(x)$, the stationary point is:
$\log_b c = a \Leftrightarrow$
$(-6,4)$
$(-1.5,4)$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $f(2x)$, the stationary point is:
$\int [\sqrt{x}] dx$
The stationary point on a curve $y=f(x)$ is $(-3,4)$ Under the transformation $f(x-1)$, the stationary point is:
$(-2,4)$