

Complete Algebra Formulas – Professional Edition

This handbook provides a clear, well-organized, and non-repetitive collection of essential algebra formulas. Each section is structured for quick reference and effective studying without unnecessary complexity.

1. Fundamental Properties

Commutative: $a + b = b + a$; $ab = ba$

Associative: $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$; $(ab)c = a(bc)$

Distributive: $a(b + c) = ab + ac$

Identity: $a + 0 = a$; $a \cdot 1 = a$

Inverse: $a + (-a) = 0$; $a \cdot (1/a) = 1$ ($a \neq 0$)

Zero Product: If $ab = 0$, then $a = 0$ or $b = 0$

2. Exponent Rules

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{(m+n)}$$

$$a^m / a^n = a^{(m-n)} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{(mn)}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$(a/b)^n = a^n / b^n \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$a^0 = 1 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$a^{(-n)} = 1/a^n$$

$$a^{(1/n)} = n\text{-th root of } a$$

3. Polynomial Identities

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(a + b)^n = \sum [nC_r a^{n-r} b^r]$$

4. Factoring Techniques

Greatest Common Factor (GCF)

Grouping Method

Trinomial Factoring: $ax^2 + bx + c$

Difference of Squares

Sum/Difference of Cubes

5. Linear Equations

Slope Formula: $m = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$

Slope-Intercept: $y = mx + b$

Point-Slope: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Standard Form: $Ax + By = C$

6. Quadratic Equations

Standard Form: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

Quadratic Formula: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Discriminant: $D = b^2 - 4ac$

Vertex: $x = -b / (2a)$

7. Systems of Equations

Substitution Method

Elimination Method

Matrix Form: $AX = B$

Determinant (2x2): $ad - bc$

8. Inequalities

If multiplying/dividing by negative, reverse inequality sign

Compound Inequalities

Absolute Value Inequalities

9. Radicals

$$\sqrt[3]{(ab)} = \sqrt[3]{a} \sqrt[3]{b}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(a/b)} = \sqrt[3]{a} / \sqrt[3]{b}$$

Rationalizing the Denominator

10. Logarithms

$$\log_b(a) = c \Leftrightarrow b^c = a$$

$$\log_b(xy) = \log_b(x) + \log_b(y)$$

$$\log_b(x/y) = \log_b(x) - \log_b(y)$$

$$\log_b(x^n) = n \log_b(x)$$

$$\text{Change of Base: } \log_b(a) = \log(a) / \log(b)$$

This professional edition is designed as a clear and efficient algebra reference guide. It avoids repetition and focuses only on the most essential formulas needed for academic success.