Formula Reference Sheet

| Shape | Formulas for Area (A) and Circumference (C) |
|----------------------------|---|
| Triangle | $A = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ |
| Rectangle | $A = lw = \text{length} \times \text{width}$ |
| Trapezoid / | $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{sum of bases} \times \text{height}$ |
| Parallelogram | $A = bh = \text{base} \times \text{height}$ |
| Circle | $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times \text{square of radius}$ $C = 2\pi r = 2 \times \pi \times \text{radius}$ $C = \pi d = \pi \times \text{diameter}$ |
| Figure | Formulas for Volume (V) and Surface Area (SA) |
| Rectangular Prism | $V = lwh = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$ SA = 2lw + 2hw + 2lh $= 2(\text{length} \times \text{width}) + 2(\text{height} \times \text{width}) + 2(\text{length} \times \text{height})$ |
| General Prisms | $V = Bh = $ area of base \times height $SA = $ sum of the areas of the faces |
| Right Circular Cylinder | V = Bh = area of base × height $SA = 2B + Ch = (2 \times \text{area of base}) + (\text{circumference} \times \text{height})$ |
| Square Pyramid | $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ $SA = B + \frac{1}{2}P\ell$ = area of base + $(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{perimeter of base} \times \text{slant height})$ |
| Right Circular Cone | $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ $SA = B + \frac{1}{2}C\ell = \text{area of base} + (\frac{1}{2} \times \text{circumference} \times \text{slant height})$ |
| Sphere | $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times \text{cube of radius}$ $SA = 4\pi r^2 = 4 \times \pi \times \text{square of radius}$ |

Equations of a Line

Standard Form:

$$Ax + By = C$$

where A and B are not both zero

Slope-Intercept Form:

$$y = mx + b$$
 or $y = b + mx$

where m = slope and b = y-intercept

Point-Slope Form:

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

where m = slope, $(x_1, y_1) = \text{point on line}$

Coordinate Geometry Formulas

Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be two points in the plane.

slope =
$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$
 where $x_2 \neq x_1$

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

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

Distance Traveled

d = rt

 $distance = rate \times time$

Simple Interest

$$I = prt$$

 $interest = principal \times interest rate \times time$

Polygon Angle Formulas

Sum of degree measures of the interior angles of a polygon:

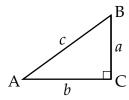
$$180(n-2)$$

Degree measure of an interior angle of a regular polygon:

$$\frac{180(n-2)}{n}$$

where n is the number of sides of the polygon

Formulas for Right Triangles



Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

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

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} = \left(\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}\right)$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b}{c} = \left(\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}\right)$$

$$\tan A = \frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}\right)$$

Special Triangles

