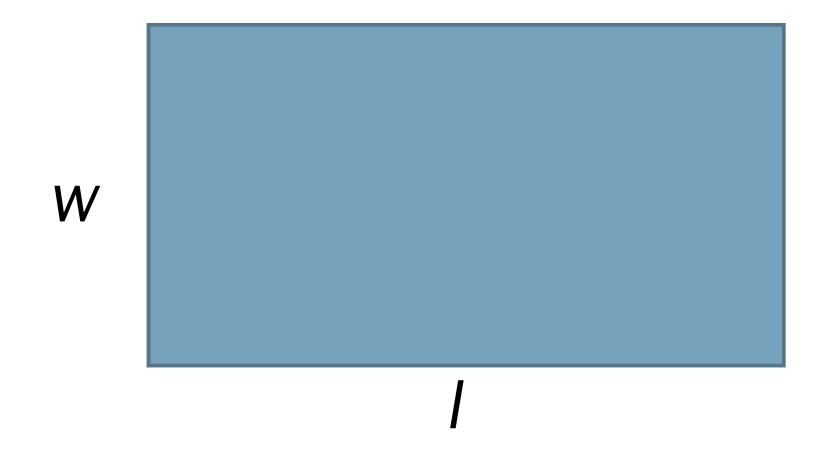
## GCSE FORMULAE

You need to know this for your exam

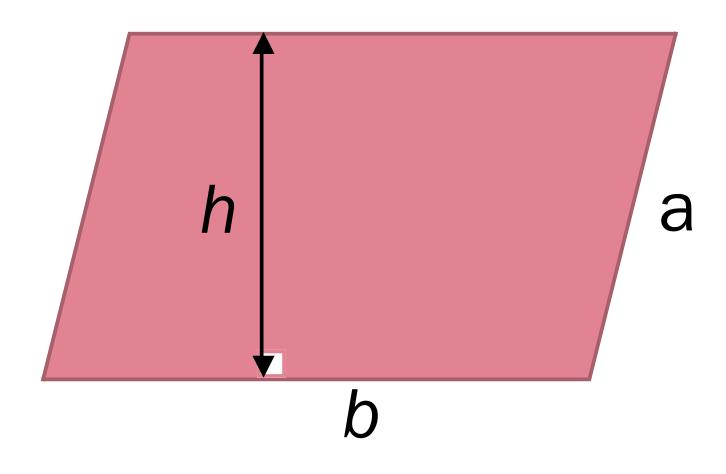
(Higher tier only formulae are indicated)

## Rectangle = $I \times w$



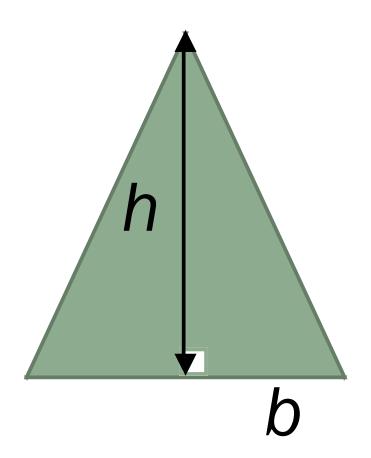


## Parallelogram = $b \times h$



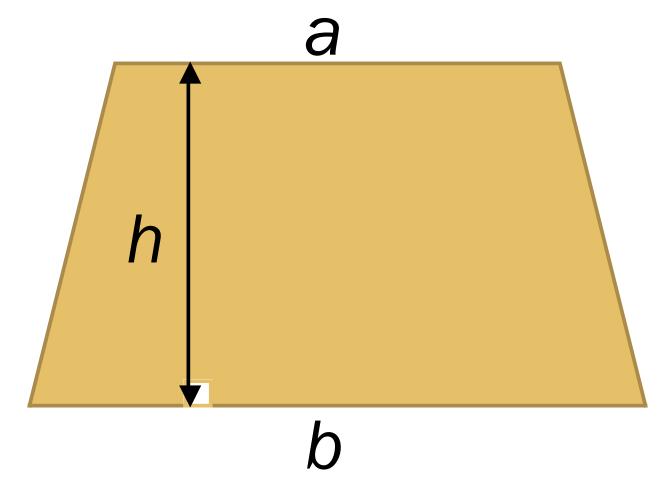


Triangle = 
$$\frac{1}{2}b \times h$$





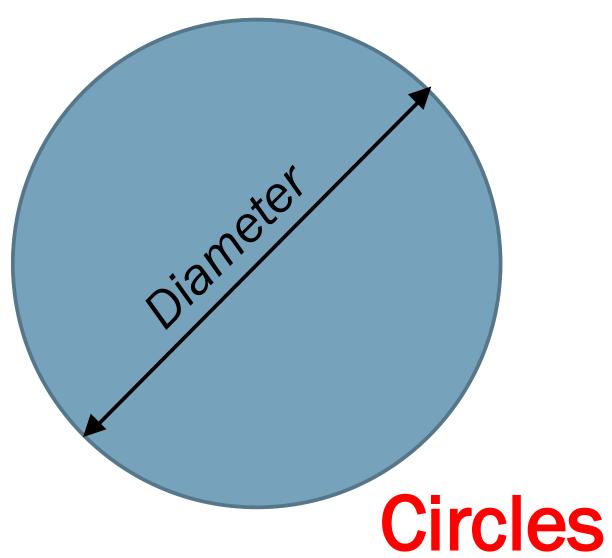
Trapezium = 
$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$$





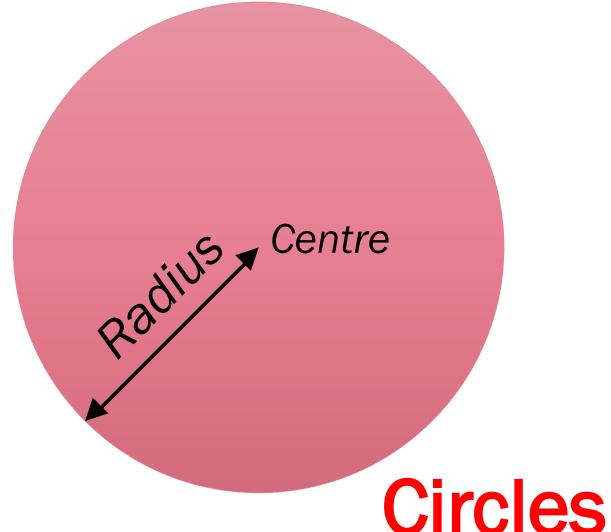
Circumference =  $\pi \times diameter$ 

 $C = \pi d$ 



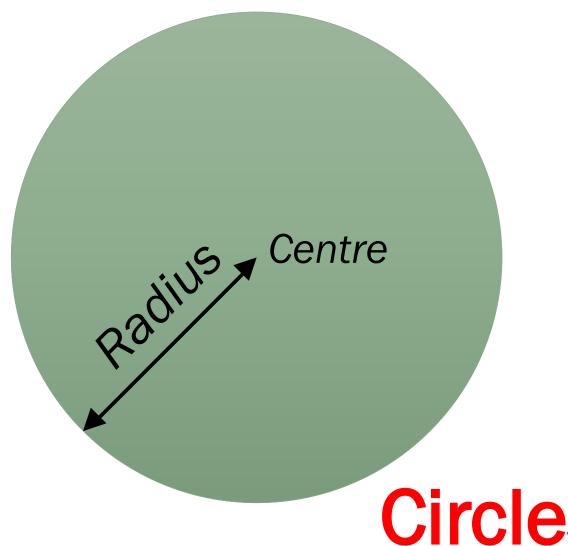
Circumference =  $2 \times \pi \times radius$ 

 $C = 2\pi r$ 

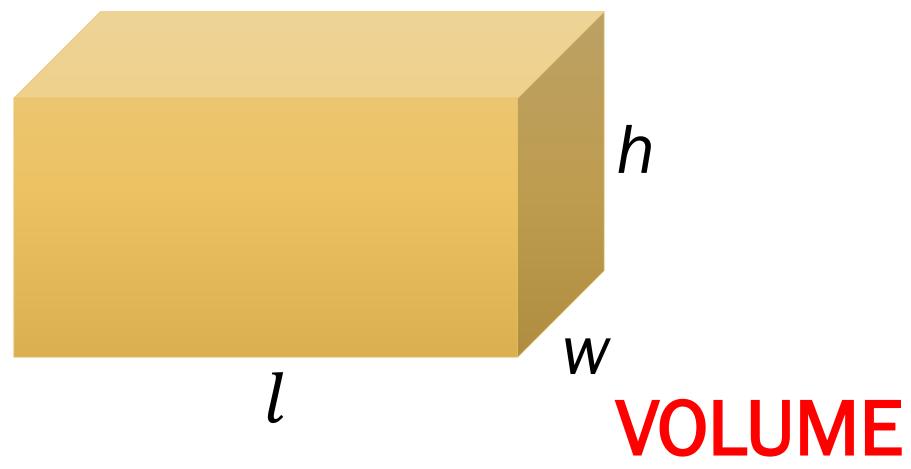


Area =  $\pi \times radius \times radius$ 

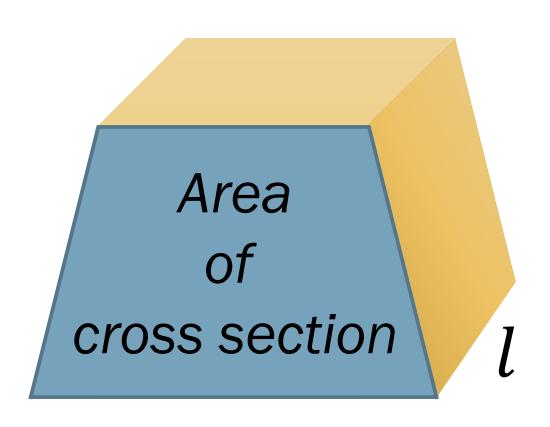
 $A = \pi r^2$ 



### Cuboid = $l \times w \times h$

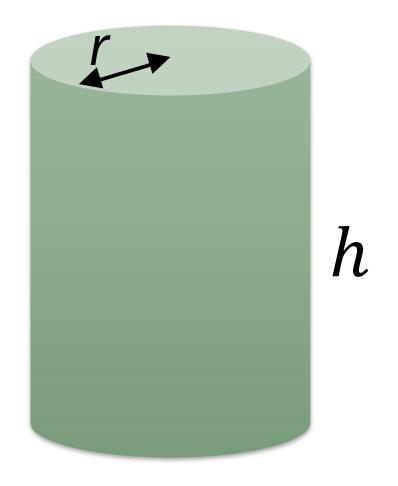


## Prism = area of cross section × length



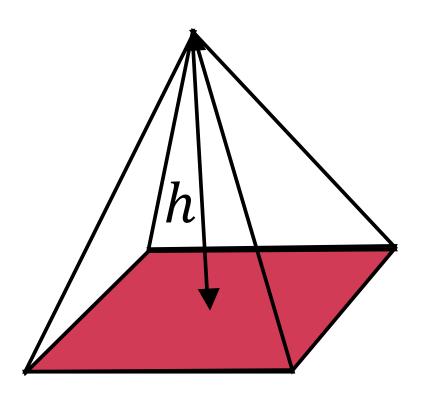


# Cylinder = area of circle × height Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$





Pyramid = 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 area of base × height





### Speed = Distance ÷ Time

www.mathssandpit.co.uk/blog

The clue is in the units eg speed in m/s, indicates metres ÷ seconds

## COMPOUND MEASURES

### Density = Mass ÷ Volume

www.mathssandpit.co.uk/blog

The clue is in the units eg density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>, indicates weight in grams ÷ volume in cm<sup>3</sup>

## COMPOUND MEASURES

#### Pressure = Force ÷ Area

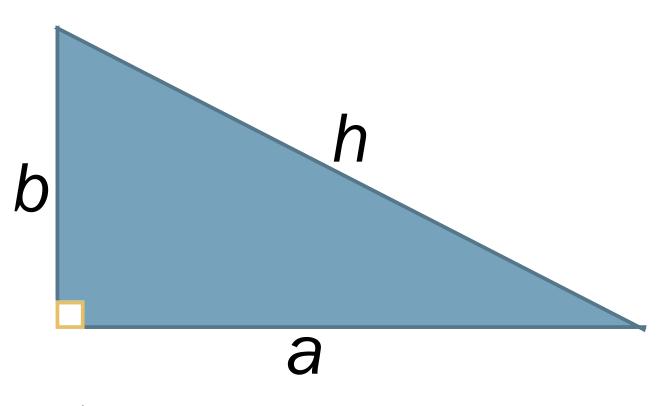
www.mathssandpit.co.uk/blog

The clue is in the units eg speed in  $N/m^2$ , indicates force in Newtons ÷ area in  $m^2$ 

## **COMPOUND MEASURES**

## Pythagoras

$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$



(h is always the hypotenuse)

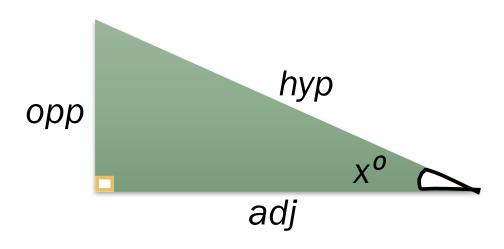
### RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES

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## Trigonometry

$$\sin(x^{\circ}) = \frac{opp}{hyp}$$

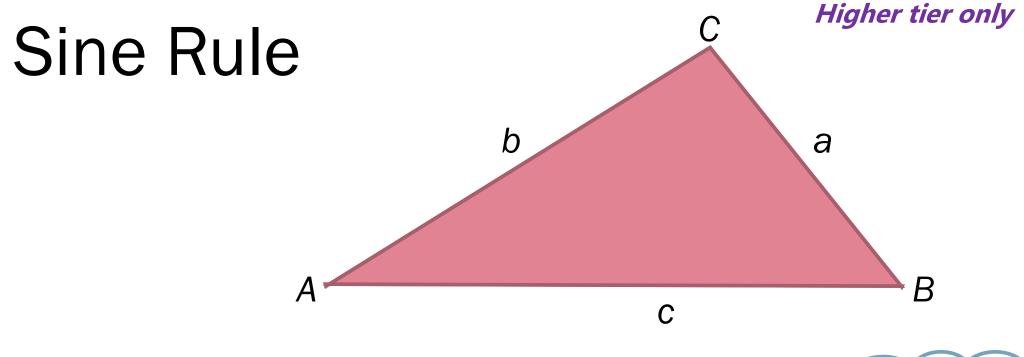
$$\cos(x^{\circ}) = \frac{adj}{hyp}$$



Check your calculator is in degrees

$$\tan(x^{\circ}) = \frac{opp}{adj}$$

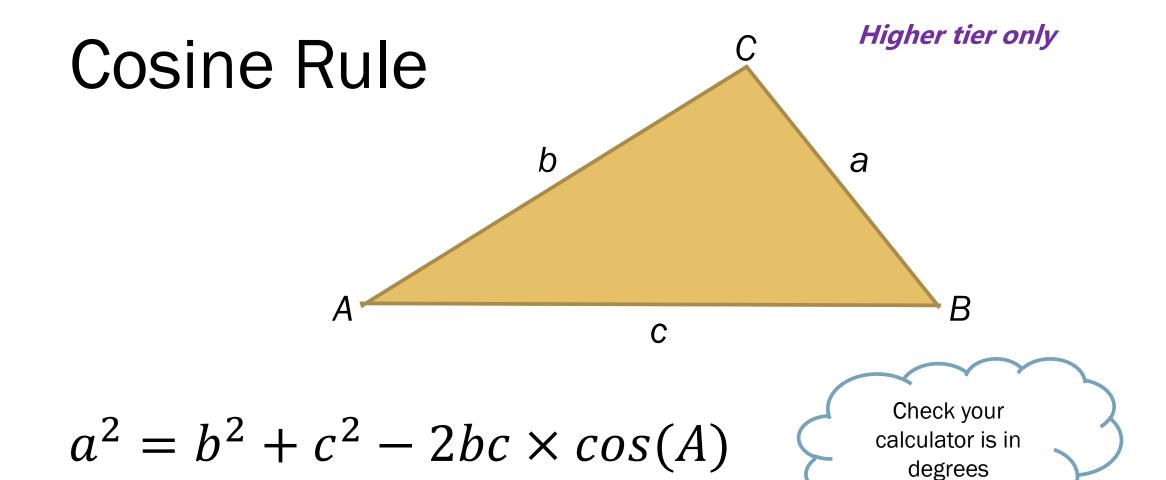
### RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES



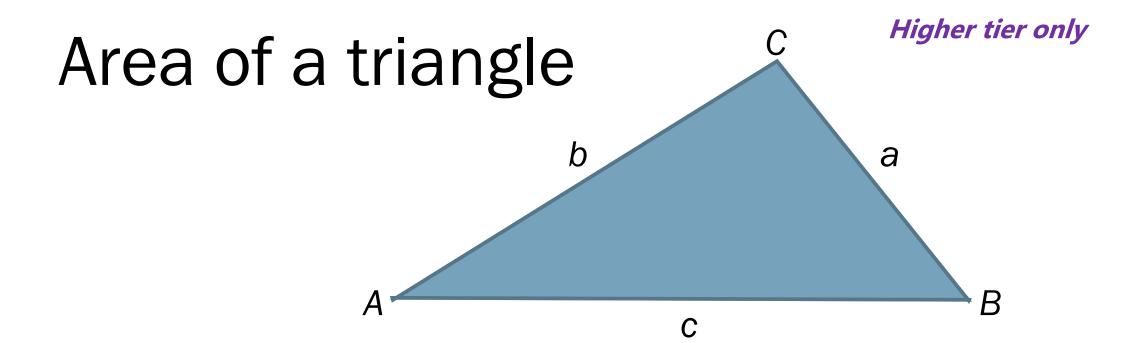
$$\frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)}$$

Check your calculator is in degrees

### NON-RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES



### NON-RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES



$$Area = \frac{1}{2}a \times b \times sin(C)$$

Check your calculator is in degrees

### **NON-RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES**

### Quadratic Equations

The solutions of

$$ax^2+bx+c=0$$
,

where a≠0, are given by:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

