

LIST OF FORMULAE

Volume of a prism $V = Ah$ where A is the area of a cross-section and h is the perpendicular length.

Volume of a cylinder $V = \pi r^2 h$ where r is the radius of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

Volume of a right pyramid $V = \frac{1}{3} Ah$ where A is the area of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

Circumference $C = 2\pi r$ where r is the radius of the circle.

Arc length $S = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$ where θ is the angle subtended by the arc, measured in degrees.

Area of a circle $A = \pi r^2$ where r is the radius of the circle.

Area of a sector $A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$ where θ is the angle of the sector, measured in degrees.

Area of a trapezium $A = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$ where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular distance between the parallel sides.

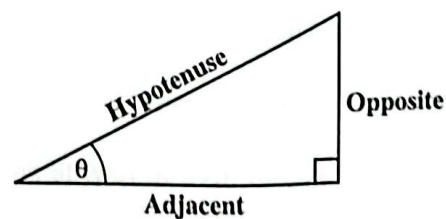
Roots of quadratic equations If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

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

Trigonometric ratios $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{length of opposite side}}{\text{length of hypotenuse}}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{length of adjacent side}}{\text{length of hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{length of opposite side}}{\text{length of adjacent side}}$$



Area of a triangle Area of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} bh$ where b is the length of the base and h is the perpendicular height.

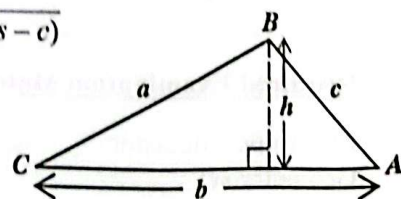
$$\text{Area of } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta ABC = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\text{where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

Sine rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$



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