

## Algebra 1 End-of-Course and Geometry End-of-Course Assessments Reference Sheet

Area	
Parallelogram	$A = bh$
Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Regular Polygon	$A = \frac{1}{2}aP$

KEY	
$b$ = base	$A$ = area
$h$ = height	$B$ = area of base
$w$ = width	$C$ = circumference
$d$ = diameter	$V$ = volume
$r$ = radius	$P$ = perimeter
$\ell$ = slant height	of base
$a$ = apothem	S.A. = surface area
Use 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$ for $\pi$ .	

<b>Circumference</b> $C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$
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Volume/Capacity		Total Surface Area	
	Rectangular Prism $V = bwh$ or $V = Bh$	$S.A. = 2bh + 2bw + 2hw$ or $S.A. = Ph + 2B$	
	Right Circular Cylinder $V = \pi r^2 h$ or $V = Bh$	$S.A. = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$ or $S.A. = 2\pi r h + 2B$	
	Right Square Pyramid $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$	$S.A. = \frac{1}{2}P\ell + B$	
	Right Circular Cone $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ or $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$	$S.A. = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi r)\ell + B$	
	Sphere $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	$S.A. = 4\pi r^2$	

Sum of the measures of the interior angles of a polygon =  $180(n-2)$

Measure of an interior angle of a regular polygon =  $\frac{180(n-2)}{n}$

where:

$n$  represents the number of sides

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slope formula</b></p> $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ <p>where <math>m</math> = slope and <math>(x_1, y_1)</math> and <math>(x_2, y_2)</math> are points on the line</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Distance between two points</b></p> <p><math>P_1(x_1, y_1)</math> and <math>P_2(x_2, y_2)</math></p> $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slope-intercept form of a linear equation</b></p> $y = mx + b$ <p>where <math>m</math> = slope and <math>b</math> = <math>y</math>-intercept</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Midpoint between two points</b></p> <p><math>P_1(x_1, y_1)</math> and <math>P_2(x_2, y_2)</math></p> $\left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Point-slope form of a linear equation</b></p> $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ <p>where <math>m</math> = slope and <math>(x_1, y_1)</math> is a point on the line</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadratic formula</b></p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ <p>where <math>a</math>, <math>b</math>, and <math>c</math> are coefficients in an equation of the form <math>ax^2 + bx + c = 0</math></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Special Right Triangles</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>30-60-90 triangle: legs <math>x</math> and <math>x\sqrt{3}</math>, hypotenuse <math>2x</math>.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>45-45-90 triangle: legs <math>x</math> and <math>x</math>, hypotenuse <math>x\sqrt{2}</math>.</p> </div> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Trigonometric Ratios</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <math display="block">\sin A^\circ = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math> <math display="block">\cos A^\circ = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math> <math display="block">\tan A^\circ = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}</math> </div> </div>

<b>Conversions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 yard = 3 feet</li> <li>1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet</li> <li>1 acre = 43,560 square feet</li> <li>1 hour = 60 minutes</li> <li>1 minute = 60 seconds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 cup = 8 fluid ounces</li> <li>1 pint = 2 cups</li> <li>1 quart = 2 pints</li> <li>1 gallon = 4 quarts</li> <li>1 pound = 16 ounces</li> <li>1 ton = 2,000 pounds</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1000 millimeters</li> <li>1 kilometer = 1000 meters</li> <li>1 liter = 1000 milliliters = 1000 cubic centimeters</li> <li>1 gram = 1000 milligrams</li> <li>1 kilogram = 1000 grams</li> </ul>	