


High School Math Formula Chart



30 Essential Facts for High School Maths

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Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b) \times \text{height}$

Area of a parallelogram = $\text{base} \times \text{height}$

Area of a circle = πr^2 Circumference = $2\pi r$

Volume of a prism = $\text{cross section area} \times \text{length}$

Volume of a pyramid = $\frac{1}{3} \text{base area} \times \text{height}$

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

SohCahToa

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

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

Area of a triangle $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

Density = $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$

Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$

$y = mx + c$

Gradient = 'm' y-intercept = 'c'

Perpendicular Gradient = $-\frac{1}{m}$

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

$x^2 + bx + c = (x + (\frac{b}{2}))^2 - (\frac{b}{2})^2 + c$

$x^m \times x^n = x^{(m+n)}$

$x^m \div x^n = x^{(m-n)}$

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

$x^0 = 1$

$x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$

$x^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$

$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$

$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = a$

Proving Congruency of triangles:
SSS SAS AAS RHS

Histograms: Frequency = $\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{Class Width}}$

Exterior angle of a regular polygon = $\frac{360^\circ}{\text{number of sides}}$

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High school math formula chart serves as an essential tool for students navigating through various mathematical concepts and problems. A formula chart consolidates important equations and rules, enabling students to quickly reference and apply them in their studies. This article will explore the most significant areas of high school mathematics, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, and statistics. For each area, we will provide key formulas, explanations, and examples to illustrate their application.

Algebra

Algebra forms the cornerstone of high school mathematics, introducing students to variables and equations. Understanding algebraic manipulation and the properties of numbers is crucial for solving equations and inequalities.

Basic Algebraic Formulas

1. Distributive Property:

$$\backslash(a(b + c) = ab + ac \backslash)$$

This property allows you to multiply a single term by a sum or difference.

2. Factoring Formulas:

- Difference of Squares:

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

- Perfect Square Trinomials:

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

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

3. Quadratic Formula:

If $\backslash(ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \backslash)$, then:

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

This formula is used to find the roots of quadratic equations.

4. Slope-Intercept Form of a Line:

$$\backslash(y = mx + b \backslash)$$

Here, $\backslash(m \backslash)$ represents the slope, and $\backslash(b \backslash)$ is the y-intercept.

Exponents and Radicals

1. Laws of Exponents:

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

$$\backslash(\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \backslash)$$

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

$$\backslash(a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \backslash)$$

2. Radical Simplification:

$$\backslash(\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} \backslash)$$

$$\backslash(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \backslash)$$

Geometry

Geometry focuses on the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, and solids. It is essential for understanding shapes and their dimensions.

Area and Perimeter Formulas

1. Rectangle:

- Area: $A = l \cdot w$

- Perimeter: $P = 2l + 2w$

2. Triangle:

- Area: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

- Perimeter: $P = a + b + c$

3. Circle:

- Area: $A = \pi r^2$

- Circumference: $C = 2\pi r$

4. Trapezoid:

- Area: $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

Volume and Surface Area Formulas

1. Cube:

- Volume: $V = s^3$

- Surface Area: $SA = 6s^2$

2. Rectangular Prism:

- Volume: $V = l \cdot w \cdot h$

- Surface Area: $SA = 2(lw + lh + wh)$

3. Cylinder:

- Volume: $V = \pi r^2 h$

- Surface Area: $SA = 2\pi r(h + r)$

4. Sphere:

- Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

- Surface Area: $SA = 4\pi r^2$

Trigonometry

Trigonometry deals with the relationships between angles and sides of triangles, particularly right triangles. It is fundamental for solving problems in physics, engineering, and various fields.

Trigonometric Ratios

1. Definitions for a right triangle with angle θ :

- Sine: $\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
- Cosine: $\cos(\theta) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
- Tangent: $\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$

2. Pythagorean Theorem:

For any right triangle:

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

Where c is the hypotenuse.

Special Angles

The values of trigonometric functions for commonly used angles are as follows:

- $\sin(0^\circ) = 0$
- $\sin(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$
- $\sin(45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- $\sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- $\sin(90^\circ) = 1$
- $\cos(0^\circ) = 1$
- $\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- $\cos(45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- $\cos(60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$
- $\cos(90^\circ) = 0$

Calculus

Calculus introduces concepts of limits, derivatives, and integrals, which are crucial in advanced mathematics and real-world applications.

Derivatives

1. Power Rule:

If $f(x) = x^n$, then $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$

2. Product Rule:

If u and v are functions of x , then:

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

3. Quotient Rule:

If u and v are functions of x , then:

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

4. Chain Rule:

If $y = f(g(x))$, then:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Integrals

1. Indefinite Integrals:

The integral of x^n is given by:

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (\text{for } n \neq -1)$$

2. Definite Integrals:

The definite integral from a to b is given by:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

where F is an antiderivative of f .

Statistics

Statistics involves the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data. It is vital for making informed decisions based on numerical data.

Descriptive Statistics

1. Mean (Average):

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

2. Median:

The middle value when data is sorted in ascending order. If (n) is odd, it is the $(\frac{n+1}{2})$ th term; if (n) is even, it is the average of the $(\frac{n}{2})$ th and $(\frac{n}{2}+1)$ th terms.

3. Mode:

The value that appears most frequently in a data set.

4. Standard Deviation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum{(x_i - \mu)^2}}{n}}$$

where (μ) is the mean, and (n) is the number of data points.

Probability

1. Basic Probability Formula:

$$P(E) = \frac{\text{Number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$$

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a high school math formula chart?

A high school math formula chart is a reference tool that lists important mathematical formulas used in various high school subjects such as algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and calculus.

Why is a math formula chart useful for high school students?

A math formula chart is useful because it provides quick access to essential formulas, helping students to solve problems more efficiently and reinforcing their understanding of mathematical concepts.

What types of formulas are typically included in a high school math formula chart?

Typically, a high school math formula chart includes formulas for algebraic equations, geometric shapes, trigonometric identities, quadratic equations, and calculus concepts such as derivatives and integrals.

Can I create my own high school math formula chart?

Yes, students can create their own math formula chart by compiling formulas they frequently use, which can enhance their understanding and retention of the material.

Where can I find a high school math formula chart?

High school math formula charts can be found in textbooks, online educational resources, or can be printed from various educational websites that offer math study aids.

How can I effectively use a math formula chart during exams?

To effectively use a math formula chart during exams, familiarize yourself with the layout of the chart in advance, so you can quickly locate the necessary formulas and apply them to solve problems.

Are all math formula charts the same, or do they vary?

Math formula charts can vary based on the curriculum and the level of math being studied; some may include additional formulas or specific examples, while others may be more concise.

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