

Reference Sheet for the QualityCore™ Geometry End-of-Course Assessment

Area, Volume, and Surface Area of Polygons and Solids

Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	$A = \text{area}$
Parallelogram	$A = bh$	$b = \text{base}$
Trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$	$h = \text{height}$
Regular Polygon	$A = \frac{1}{2}ap$	$a = \text{apothem}$
Regular Prism	$V = Bh$ $SA = 2B + Ph$	$p = \text{perimeter}$
Right Circular Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$ $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$	$V = \text{volume}$
Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ $SA = B + \frac{1}{2}Pl$	$B = \text{area of base}$
Right Circular Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ $SA = \pi r^2 + \pi rl$	$SA = \text{surface area}$
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ $SA = 4\pi r^2$	$P = \text{perimeter of base}$
		$r = \text{radius}$
		$l = \text{slant height}$
		$\pi \approx 3.14$

Angles of Polygons

Sum of Degree Measures of the Interior Angles of a Polygon	$180(n - 2)$	$n = \text{number of sides}$
Degree Measure of an Interior Angle of a Regular Polygon	$\frac{180(n - 2)}{n}$	

Right Triangles

Right Triangle Trigonometry

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$$

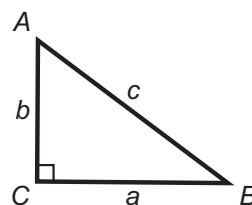
$$\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$

Pythagorean Theorem

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

Given:



Equations of a Line

Standard Form	$Ax + By = C$	A , B , and C are constants with A and B not both equal to zero.
Slope-Intercept Form	$y = mx + b$	(x_1, y_1) is a point.
Point-Slope Form	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	m = slope b = y -intercept

Coordinate Geometry

Slope	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$	(x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are 2 points. m = slope
Midpoint	$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$	M = midpoint d = distance
Distance	$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$	

Circles

Equation of a Circle	$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$	center (h, k) r = radius
Area Formula	$A = \pi r^2$	A = area
Circumference Formula	$C = \pi d = 2\pi r$	C = circumference d = diameter
Area of a Sector with Central Angle θ	$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi r^2$	$\pi \approx 3.14$

Key to Symbols

$\triangle ABC$	.....	triangle ABC
$\angle ABC$	.....	angle ABC
$m\angle ABC$	.....	the degree measure of angle ABC
\overleftrightarrow{AB}	.....	line AB
\overline{AB}	.....	line segment AB
AB	.....	the length of line segment AB
Circle O	.....	circle with center point O
\widehat{AB}	.....	arc AB
\perp	.....	is perpendicular to
\parallel	.....	is parallel to
\cong	.....	is congruent to
\sim	.....	is similar to
\approx	.....	is approximately equal to