






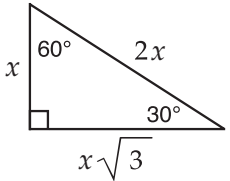
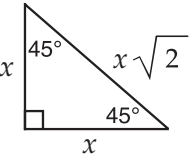
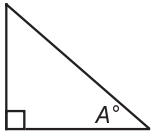
# **Algebra 1 End-of-Course and Geometry End-of-Course Assessments Reference Sheet**

Area		KEY
Parallelogram	$A = bh$	$b$ = base $h$ = height $w$ = width $d$ = diameter $r$ = radius $\ell$ = slant height $a$ = apothem
Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	$A$ = area $B$ = area of base $C$ = circumference $V$ = volume $P$ = perimeter of base $S.A.$ = surface area
Trapezoid	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$	
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$	
Regular Polygon	$A = \frac{1}{2}aP$	
		Use 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$ for $\pi$ .
		<b>Circumference</b> $C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$

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 $V = Bh$	$S.A. = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ or $S.A. = 2\pi rh + 2B$
	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	

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

<p><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><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><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><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><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><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><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 with sides <math>x</math>, <math>x\sqrt{3}</math>, and <math>2x</math>.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>45°-45°-90° triangle with sides <math>x</math>, <math>x</math>, and <math>x\sqrt{2}</math>.</p> </div> </div>	<p><b>Trigonometric Ratios</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <math>\sin A^\circ = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math>  <math>\cos A^\circ = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}</math>  <math>\tan A^\circ = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}</math> </div> </div>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conversions</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>1 yard = 3 feet</p> <p>1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet</p> <p>1 acre = 43,560 square feet</p> <p>1 hour = 60 minutes</p> <p>1 minute = 60 seconds</p> </div> <div> <p>1 cup = 8 fluid ounces</p> <p>1 pint = 2 cups</p> <p>1 quart = 2 pints</p> <p>1 gallon = 4 quarts</p> <p>1 pound = 16 ounces</p> <p>1 ton = 2,000 pounds</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1000 millimeters</p> <p>1 kilometer = 1000 meters</p> <p>1 liter = 1000 milliliters = 1000 cubic centimeters</p> <p>1 gram = 1000 milligrams</p> <p>1 kilogram = 1000 grams</p> </div>	