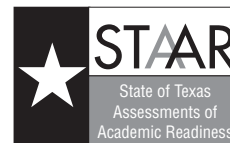


# STAAR GEOMETRY REFERENCE MATERIALS



## CIRCUMFERENCE

Circle  $C = 2\pi r$  or  $C = \pi d$

## AREA

Triangle  $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Rectangle or parallelogram  $A = bh$

Rhombus  $A = \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2$

Trapezoid  $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

Regular polygon  $A = \frac{1}{2}aP$

Circle  $A = \pi r^2$

## SURFACE AREA

	Lateral	Total
Prism	$S = Ph$	$S = Ph + 2B$
Pyramid	$S = \frac{1}{2}Pl$	$S = \frac{1}{2}Pl + B$
Cylinder	$S = 2\pi rh$	$S = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
Cone	$S = \pi rl$	$S = \pi rl + \pi r^2$
Sphere		$S = 4\pi r^2$

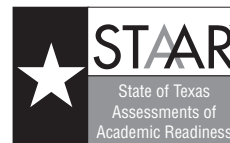
## VOLUME

Prism or cylinder  $V = Bh$

Pyramid or cone  $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

Sphere  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

# STAAR GEOMETRY REFERENCE MATERIALS



## COORDINATE GEOMETRY

Midpoint	$\left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$
Distance formula	$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
Slope of a line	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
Slope-intercept form of a linear equation	$y = mx + b$
Point-slope form of a linear equation	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
Standard form of a linear equation	$Ax + By = C$

## RIGHT TRIANGLES

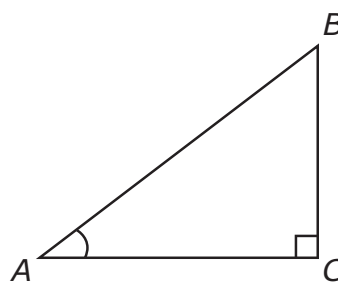
Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
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### Trigonometric ratios

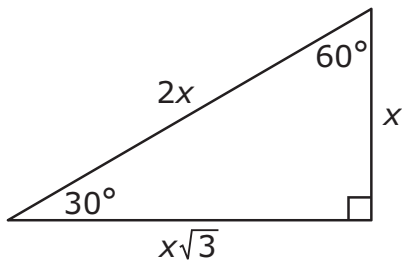
$$\sin A = \frac{\text{opposite leg}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{adjacent leg}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\text{opposite leg}}{\text{adjacent leg}}$$



30° - 60° - 90° triangle



45° - 45° - 90° triangle

