

<u>Sine Rule</u> $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$	<u>Area of a Triangle</u> $\frac{\text{base} \times \text{height}}{2}$	<u>Volume of a Prism</u> <i>Area of cross section x length</i>	$\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$	<u>Geometric Sequence</u> Term to term rule is multiplying or dividing by the same number
<u>Cosine Rule (side)</u> $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$	<u>Area of a Circle</u> πr^2	<u>Volume of a Pyramid</u> $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of base} \times h$	$\cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$	<u>Arithmetic Sequence</u> Term to term rule is adding or subtracting the same number
<u>Cosine Rule (angle)</u> $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$	<u>Circumference of a Circle</u> $\pi d \text{ or } 2\pi r$	<u>Percentage Change</u> $\frac{\text{difference}}{\text{original}} \times 100$	$\tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$	<u>Equation of a Circle</u> $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$
<u>3 rules of finding the nth term of a quadratic:</u> $\begin{array}{l} a + b + c \\ 3a + b \\ 2a \end{array}$	<u>Area of a Trapezium</u> $\frac{(a + b) \times h}{2}$	<u>Compound Interest</u> $\text{Total} = I \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$	<u>Speed, distance, time</u> $\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	<u>3 Rules of Bearings</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 digits • Clockwise direction • North line
<u>Quadratic Formula</u> $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	<u>Prime Number</u> A number which only has 2 factors, 1 and itself.	<u>Area of a Parallelogram</u> base x height	<u>Density, mass, volume</u> $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	<u>Index Law</u> $y^0 = 1$ Anything to the power of 0 is 1
<u>Area of a triangle without a height</u> $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$	$\tan 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{1}} = \sqrt{3}$	<u>Fibonacci Sequence</u> The next number is found by adding up the two numbers before it.	<u>Pressure, force, area</u> $\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$	<u>Index Law</u> $y^{-n} = \frac{1}{y^n}$
<u>First 5 prime numbers</u> 2, 3, 5, 7, 11	<u>First 5 cube numbers</u> 1, 8, 27, 64, 125	<u>First 5 triangle numbers</u> 1, 3, 6, 10, 15	$\cos 30 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sin 45 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
<u>How to calculate distance travelled from a velocity –time graph</u> Area under the curve	<u>How to calculate acceleration from a velocity –time graph</u> Find the gradient Sometimes this may involve drawing a tangent	<u>What shape is a quadratic on a graph?</u> Parabola	<u>What do we know if 2 lines are parallel?</u> Same gradient	<u>What do we know if 2 lines are perpendicular?</u> Gradient is the negative reciprocal
<u>Invariant means...</u> Does not change	<u>Pythagoras' Theorem</u> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	<u>Direct Proportion</u> $y = kx$	<u>Inverse Proportion</u> $y = \frac{k}{x}$	<u>Bisect means...</u> To divide an angle or shape exactly in half
<u>Calculating the frequency from a Histogram</u> Frequency density x class width	<u>How to show 2 vector lines are parallel</u> Show one is a MULTIPLE of the other	<u>All exterior angles on a polygon sum to...</u> 360°	<u>Sum of interior angles of a polygon</u> $(n - 2) \times 180$ Where n is the number of sides	<u>What is the turning point on a graph?</u> The maximum or minimum point