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

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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

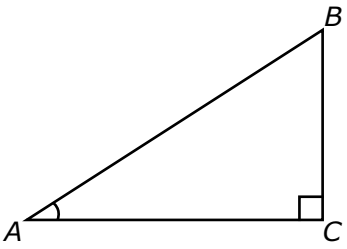
Pythagorean theorem $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Trigonometric ratios

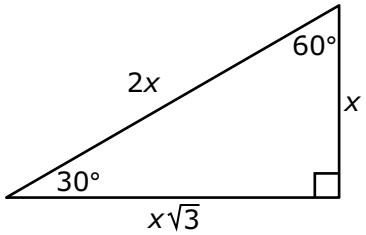
$\sin A = \frac{\text{opposite leg}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

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

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



30° – 60° – 90° triangle



45° – 45° – 90° triangle