

GCSE MATHEMATICS FORMULAE

ALGEBRA

NOTATION, VOCABULARY AND MANIPULATION

Kinematics

For an object moving at constant acceleration, where:

a = constant acceleration u = initial velocity v = final velocity

s = displacement from its initial position t = time taken

$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

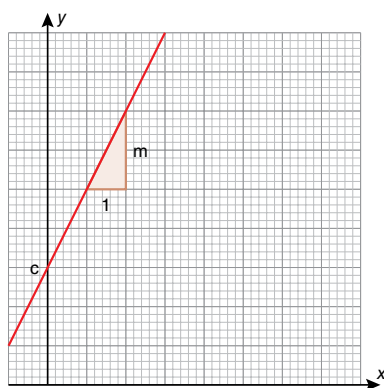
GRAPHS

Equation of a line

m = gradient of the line

c = where the line crosses the y -axis
(y -intercept)

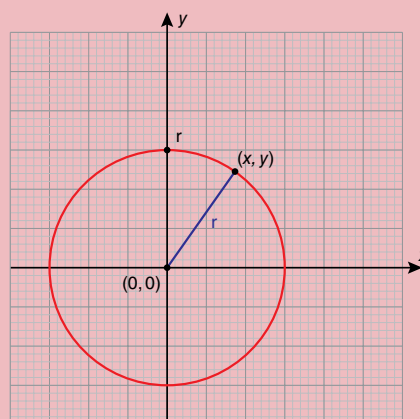
$$y = mx + c$$



Equation of a circle

For a circle with centre $(0,0)$
and radius r

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$



SOLVING EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

Quadratic Formula

For an equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$,
the solutions are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

RATIO, PROPORTION AND RATES OF CHANGE

Simple interest

P = principal amount and r = interest rate

$$\text{Interest} = P \times \frac{r}{100}$$

Compound interest*

P = principal amount

r = interest rate

n = number of period of interest

$$\text{Total accrued} = P \times \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

* Compound interest appears in both Foundation and Higher tiers, but working with general iterative processes is Higher tier only.

Speed

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Density

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

Pressure

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$$

Proportion

If A is directly proportional to B then

$$A = k \times B$$

for some constant k

If A is inversely proportional to B then

$$A = k \times \frac{1}{B}$$

for some constant k

PROBABILITY

For two outcomes, A and B :

$P(A)$ = probability of outcome A

$P(B)$ = probability of outcome B

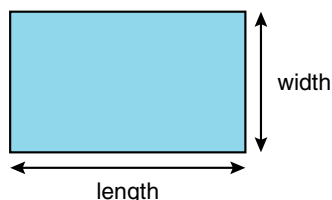
$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B) \times P(B)$$

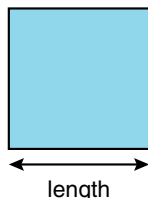
GEOMETRY

MENSURATION AND CALCULATION

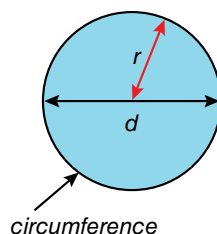
Length



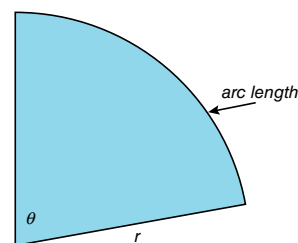
Perimeter of a rectangle =
 $2(\text{length} + \text{width})$



Perimeter of a square =
 $4 \times \text{length}$

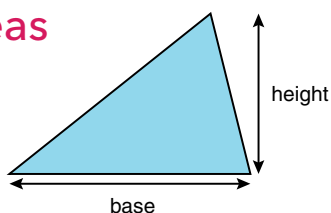


Circumference of a circle =
 $2\pi r = \pi d$

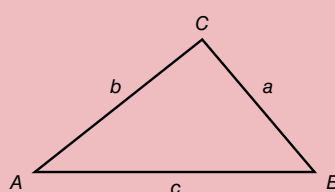


Arc length of a sector =
 $\frac{\theta}{180} \times \pi r = \frac{\theta}{360} \pi d$
where θ is the angle of the sector

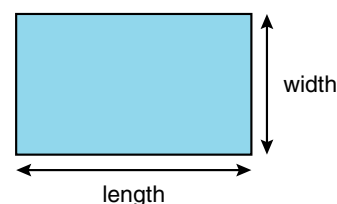
Areas



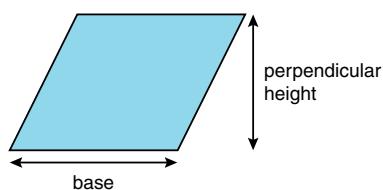
Area of a triangle =
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$



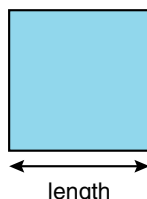
In any triangle ABC with
sides a , b , and c :
Area of a triangle =
 $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$



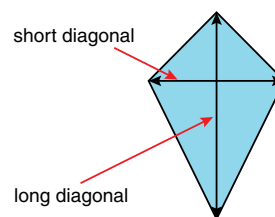
Area of a rectangle =
 $\text{length} \times \text{width}$



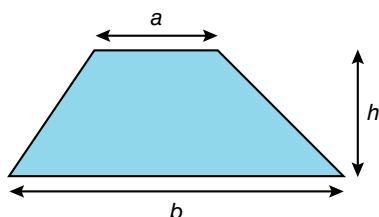
Area of a parallelogram =
 $\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$



Area of a square =
 length^2

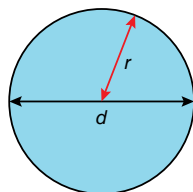


Area of a kite =
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{long diagonal} \times \text{short diagonal}$

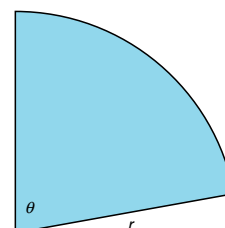


Area of a trapezium =
 $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

where a and b are the parallel sides.



Area of a circle =
 πr^2



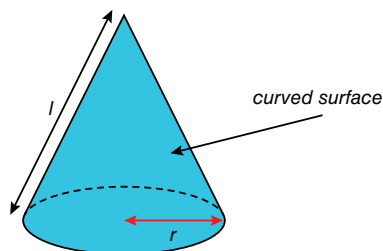
Area of a sector =
 $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$

where θ is the angle of the sector

GEOMETRY

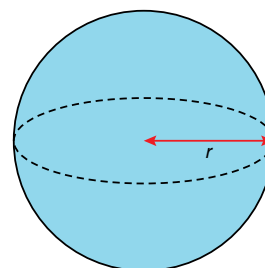
MENSURATION AND CALCULATION (continued)

Surface Area



Curved surface area of a cone =

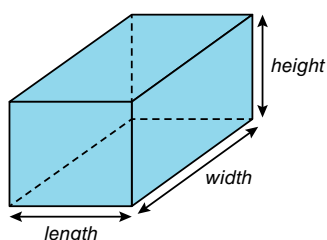
$$\pi r l$$



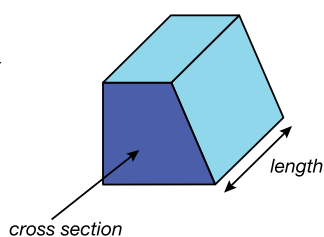
Surface area of a sphere =

$$4\pi r^2$$

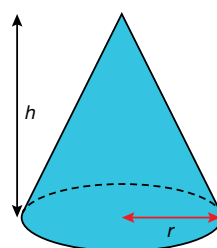
Volume



Volume of a cuboid =
length \times width
 \times height

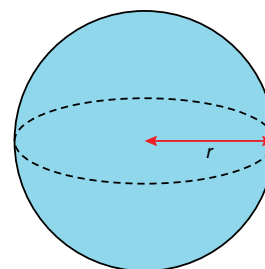


Volume of a prism =
area of the cross
section \times length



Volume of a cone =

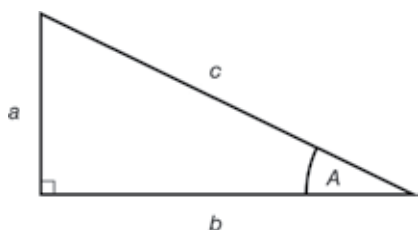
$$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



Volume of a sphere =

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

Triangles



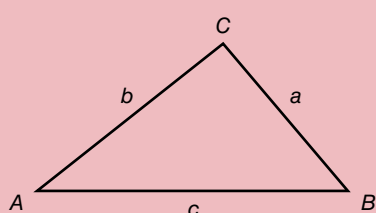
Within a right-angled triangle with sides a , b and c where c is the hypotenuse:

Pythagoras' theorem

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

Trigonometry
formulae

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c}, \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c}, \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$



In any triangle ABC with sides a , b , and c :

The sine rule:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

The cosine rule:

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$