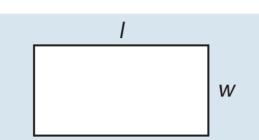


Edexcel GCSE (9-1) Maths: need-to-know formulae

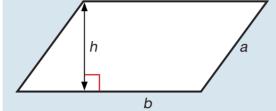
www.edexcel.com/gcsemathsformulae

Areas

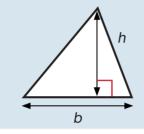
Rectangle = $I \times w$



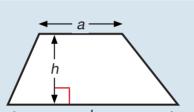
Parallelogram = $b \times h$



Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}b \times h$

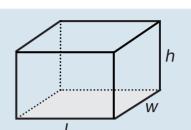


Trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

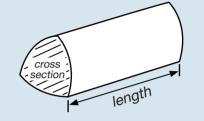


Volumes

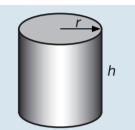
Cuboid = $I \times w \times h$



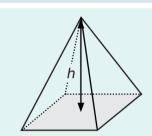
Prism = area of cross section × length



Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$



Volume of pyramid = $\frac{1}{3}$ × area of base × h

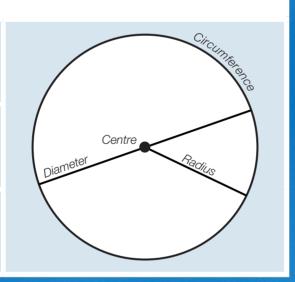


Circles

Circumference = $\pi \times \text{diameter}$, $C = \pi d$

Circumference = $2 \times \pi \times \text{ radius}$, $C = 2\pi r$

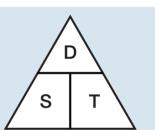
Area of a circle = π x radius squared $A = \pi r^2$



Compound measures

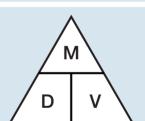
Speed

speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$



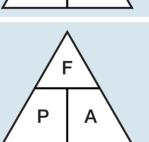
Density

density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$



Pressure

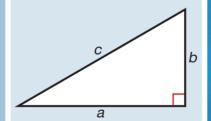
pressure = $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$



Pythagoras

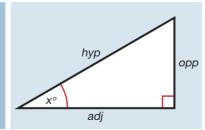
Pythagoras' Theorem

For a right-angled triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Trigonometric ratios (new to F)

$$\sin x^{\circ} = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \cos x^{\circ} = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \tan x^{\circ} = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

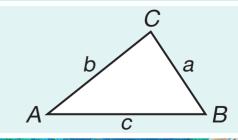


Trigonometric formulae

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

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

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$



recycle
When you have finished with
Foundation tier formulae

Higher tier formulae

Quadratic equations

The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \ne 0$, are given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2-4ac)}}{2a}$

