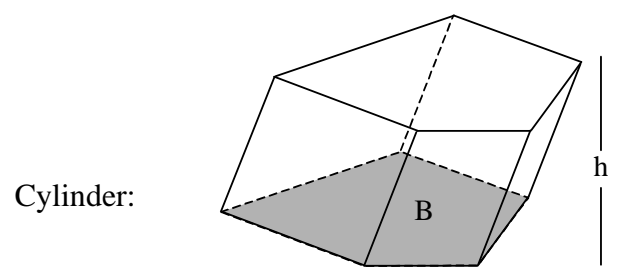
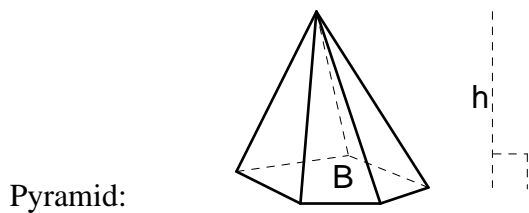
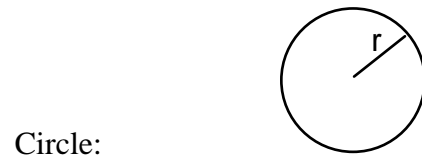
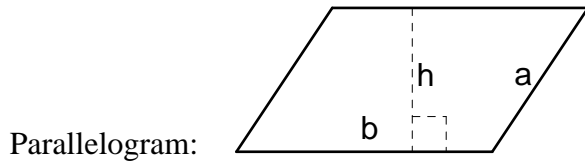
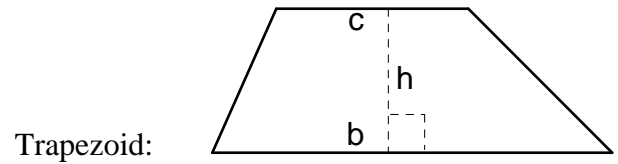
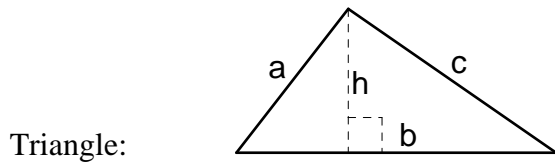


FORMULAS I



$$\pi \cong \frac{22}{7} \cong 3.14$$

PERIMETER

Triangle: $P = a + b + c$

Circle: $P = 2\pi r$

AREA

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

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$

Parallelogram: $A = bh$

Trapezoid: $A = \frac{1}{2}(b + c)h$

Sphere: $A = 4\pi r^2$

VOLUME

Cylinder: $V = Bh$

Pyramid: $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

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

FORMULAS II

SERIES

Arithmetic Series: Sum of numbers differing by a constant difference: for n terms

$$a + (a + d) + (a + 2d) + (a + 3d) + \dots + [a + (n - 1)d] = \frac{1}{2}n(a + \ell) = \frac{1}{2}n[a + a + (n - 1)d] \quad \text{where}$$
$$\ell = a + (n - 1)d$$

Ex: $17 + 24 + 31 + 38 + 45 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5[17 + 45] = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 62 = 155$. Notice that the difference between any two consecutive terms is 7.

Special Cases:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

Ex:

$$16 + 20 + 24 + \dots + 48 = 4(4 + 5 + 6 + \dots + 12) = 4[(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 12) - (1 + 2 + 3)] = 4\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 13 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4\right]$$
$$= 4[78 - 6] = 4[72] = 288$$

Ex:

$$17 + 24 + 31 + 38 + 45 = (10 + 7) + (10 + 14) + (10 + 21) + (10 + 28) + (10 + 35) = 5 \cdot 10 + 7[1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5]$$
$$= 50 + 7\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 6\right] = 50 + 7 \cdot \frac{30}{2} = 50 + \frac{210}{2} = 50 + 105 = 155$$

The last example shows how any arithmetic series can be written in terms of a sum of n consecutive integers starting with 1.

Sum Of Squares:

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n + 1)(2n + 1)$$

Sum Of Cubes:

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)\right]^2$$

Geometric Series: Sum of numbers differing by a constant ratio: For n terms, with the ratio being r

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

Ex: $625 + 125 + 25 + 5 = 625\left(1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5^3}\right) = \frac{5^4\left(1 - \frac{1}{5^4}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{5^4 - 1}{4/5} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 624 = 5 \cdot 156 = 780$

Ex: $9 + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{16} + \frac{9}{64} + \dots = 9 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots\right) = \frac{9}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{9}{3/4} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 9 = 12$

Notice that in the last example there are an infinite number of terms hidden in the Even so, all these terms can still be added to give the answer shown.