

**Mathematics 10C Formula Sheet****Imperial Conversions**

12 inches(in)=1 foot(ft)	8 fluid oz(fl. oz.)=1 cup(c)
3 feet (ft)=1 yard(yd)	2 cups(c)=1 pint(pt)
5280 feet(ft)=1 mile(mi)	2 pints(pt)=1 quart(qt)
16 ounces(oz)=1 pound(lb)	4 quarts(qt)=1 gallon(gal)
2000 pounds(lb)=1 ton(T)	

**Metric Conversions****Kilo, Hecta, Deca, {grams, litres, metres} deci, centi, milli**

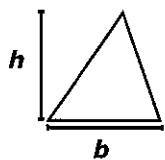
1 kilometre(km)=1000 metres(m)	1 kilogram(kg)=1000 grams(g)	1 Litre(L)=1000 millilitres(ml)
1 metre(m)=100 centimetres(cm)	1 gram(g)=1000 milligrams(mg)	
1 metre(m)=1000 millimetres(mm)		

**Metric to Imperial Conversions**

1 inch (in)=2.54 centimetres(cm)	1 metre(m)=3.281 feet(ft)
1 foot(ft)=30.48 centimetres(cm)	1 centimetre(cm)=0.397 inches(in)
1 yard(yd)=0.9144 metres(m)	1 kilometre(km)=0.6214 miles(mi)
1 millimetre(mm)=0.0394 inches(in)	1 mile(mi)=1.609 kilometres(km)

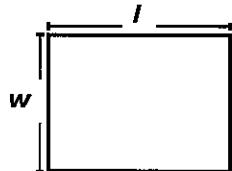
**2-Dimensional Shape      Formula**

Triangle



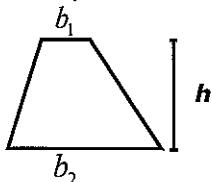
$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

Rectangle



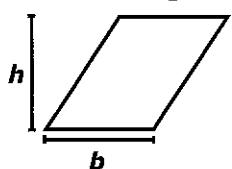
$$\text{Area} = lw$$

Trapezoid



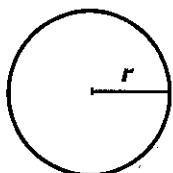
$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$$

Parallelogram



$$\text{Area} = bh$$

Circle



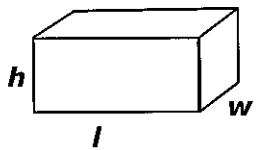
$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r$$

## Surface Area and Volume

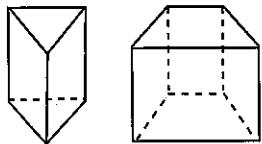
### 3 Dimensional Figure

Rectangular Prism



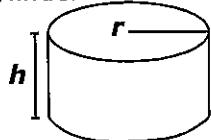
$$V = lwh = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

General Prisms



$$V = Bh = \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$$

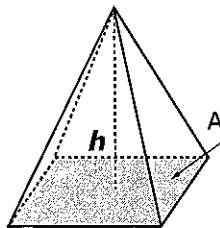
Right Circular Cylinder



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

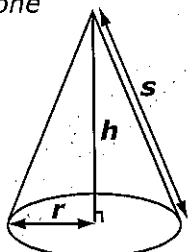
Right Pyramid



$$V = \frac{1}{3} Bh = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$$

Area of base

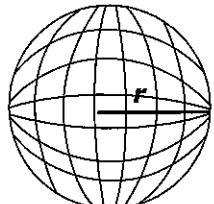
Right Circular Cone



$$V = \frac{1}{3} Bh = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$$

$$SA = \pi r^2 + \pi r s$$

Sphere



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

$$SA = 4\pi r^2$$

**Slope of a Line**

$$m = \frac{rise}{run} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

**Slope-Intercept Equation for a Line**

$$y = mx + b$$

**Point-Slope Equation for a Line**

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

**Basic Trigonometric Ratios**

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

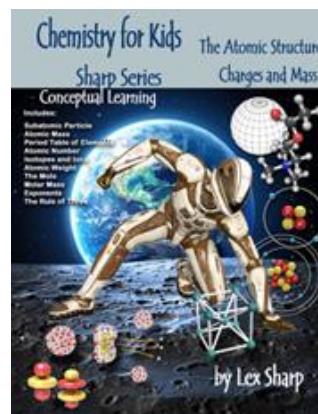
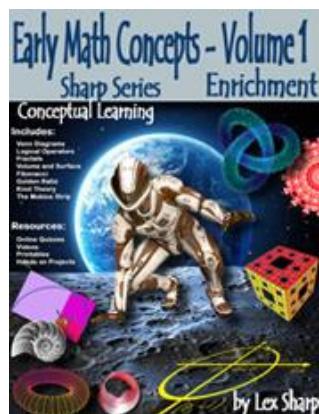
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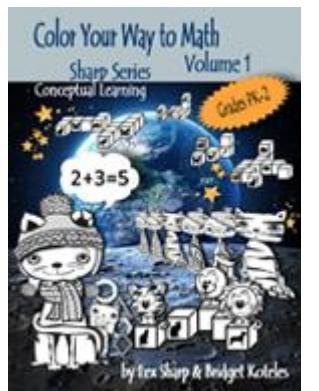
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