

# Geometry EOC Cheat Sheet by RednBlueArtist (RednBlueArtist) via cheatography.com/212862/cs/46344/

### Formulas of 2-D and 3-D Figures

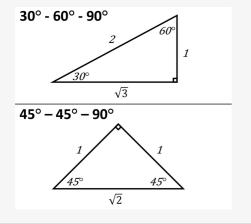
Lateral Area, Surface Area & Volume P = primiter of base B = a rate of base B = a rate of base I = start height Surface Area of a Prism: LA = PH + 2B I = start height Surface Area of a Cylinder:  $LA = 2\pi rH$  Circle:  $A = \pi r^2$  Surface Area of a Cylinder:  $A = 2\pi rH$  Triangle:  $A = \frac{bh}{2}$  Surface Area of a Cylinder:  $A = \frac{2\pi rH}{2}$  Surface Area of a Pyramid:  $A = \frac{\frac{bh}{2}}{2}$  Surface Area of a Pyramid:  $A = \frac{eh}{2} + B$  Volume of a Prism: V = BH Use of a Cylinder:  $V = \pi r^2 H$  Surface Area of a Cone:  $A = \pi r^2 H$  Surface Area of a Cone:  $A = \pi r^2 H$  Surface Area of a Cone:  $A = \pi r^2 H$  Surface Area of a Sphere:  $A = \pi r^$ 

### Pythagorean Theorem

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

If  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , then the triangle is **right** If  $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$ , then the triangle is **acute** If  $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$ , then the triangle is **obtuse** 

### **Special Right Triangles**



## Arc Length and Sector Area

Arc Length	(M/360)*2πr
Sector Area	(M/360)*πr <sup>2</sup>

M = angle measure of sector

### Coordinate Formulas

Distance between 2 points  $\sqrt{((x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2)}$ Midpoint of a line segment  $(x_2+x_1)/2, (y_2+y_1)/2$ Slope Formula  $(y_2-y_1)/(x_2-x_1)$ 

### **Congruent Triangles**

Valid SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, & HL

NOT Valid SSA or the coverse

HL only applies to right triangles

### **Equation of a Circle**

#### Circles:

Equation of circle center at origin:  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  where r is the radius. Equation of circle not at origin:  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$  where (h,k) is the center and r is the radius.

### Parallel Lines cut by a Transversal

### Parallels: If lines are parallel ...



Corresponding angles are equal.
m<1=m<5, m<2=m<6, m<3=m<7, m<4=m<8

Alternate Interior angles are equal.
m<3=m<6, m<4=m<5

Alternate Exterior angles are equal.
m<1=m<8, m<2=m<7

**Same side interior angles** are supp. m<3+m<5=180, m<4+m<6=180

Polygon Interior/Exterior Angles		
Sum of Int. Angles	180(n - 2)	
Each Int. Angle Measure	180(n - 2)/n	
Sum of Ext. Angles	360	
Each Ext. Angle Measure	360/n	

Conditionals	
Conditional (Original)	if p, then q
Converse	If q, then p
Inverse	If not p, then not q
Contrapositive	If not q, then not p
Biconditional	p if and only if q



By RednBlueArtist (RednBlueArtist)

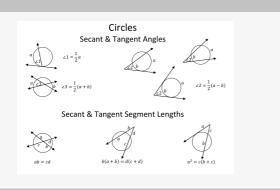
Published 13th May, 2025. Last updated 19th May, 2025. Page 1 of 2. Sponsored by Readable.com Measure your website readability! https://readable.com

cheatography.com/rednblueartist/



# Geometry EOC Cheat Sheet by RednBlueArtist (RednBlueArtist) via cheatography.com/212862/cs/46344/

### Circles



# Trigonometric Ratios

# **Trigonometric Ratios**



$$\sin x^{\circ} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos x^{\circ} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$a$$

Triangle		
Scalene	no congruent sides	
Isosceles	2 congruent sides	
Equilateral	3 sides congruent	
Equiangular	3 congruent angles (60 degrees)	
Acute	all acute angle	
Diaht	one right angle	

Acute all acute angle
Right one right angle
Obtuse one obtuse angle

Equiangular = Equilateral

Exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the 2 non-adjacent interior angles

Mid-segment of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length of the third side

### Transformation Rules

Type of Transformation	Change to Coordinate Point
Vertical translation up d units	$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y+d)$
Vertical translation down d units	$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y-d)$
Horizontal translation left c units	$(x,y) \rightarrow (x-c,y)$
Horizontal translation right c units	$(x,y) \rightarrow (x+c,y)$
Reflection over x-axis	$(x,y) \rightarrow (x,-y)$
Reflection over y-axis	$(x,y) \rightarrow (-x,y)$



By RednBlueArtist (RednBlueArtist)

Published 13th May, 2025. Last updated 19th May, 2025. Page 2 of 2. Sponsored by Readable.com

Measure your website readability!

https://readable.com