# Algebra II Formula Sheet <br> 2009 Mathematics Standards of Learning 

## Geometric Formulas:


$A=\frac{1}{2} b h$

$p=4 s$
$A=s^{2}$

$p=2 l+2 w$
$A=l w$

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

## Quadratic Formula:

$$
x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}, \text { where } a x^{2}+b x+c=0 \text { and } a \neq 0
$$

## Statistics Formula:

Given:
$x$ represents an element of the data set,
$\mu$ represents the mean of the data set, and
$\sigma$ represents the standard deviation of the data set
z-score $(z)=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$

## Permutations and

 Combinations Formulas:If $n$ and $r$ are positive integers and $n \geq r$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& n^{P_{r}}=\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \\
& n^{C_{r}}=\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Sequence and Series Formulas:

Given:
$a_{n}$ represents the value of $n^{\text {th }}$ term
$S_{n}$ represents the sum of first $n$ terms
$S_{\infty}$ represents the sum of an infinite geometric series
$r$ represents the common ratio
$d$ represents the common difference

## Arithmetic

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
a_{n}=a_{1}+(n-1) d & a_{n}=a_{1} r^{n-1} \\
a_{n}=a_{n-1}+d & a_{n}=a_{n-1} \cdot r \\
S_{n}=\frac{n}{2}\left(a_{1}+a_{n}\right) & S_{n}=\frac{a_{1}\left(1-r^{n}\right)}{(1-r)}, r \neq 1 \\
S_{n}=\frac{n}{2}\left[2 a_{1}+(n-1) d\right] & S_{\infty}=\frac{a_{1}}{(1-r)},|r|<1
\end{array}
$$

## Geometric

