

**Modified Enlarged 24pt  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**June 2022 only**

**Level 3 Free Standing Mathematics  
Qualification: Additional Mathematics**

**6993/01**

**Formulae Sheet**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Do NOT send this Formulae Sheet for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.**

**INFORMATION**

**This Formulae Sheet does NOT include advance information about the content of the June 2022 examinations.**



# FORMULAE SHEET

## Perimeter, Area and Volume

Where  $a$  and  $b$  are the lengths of the parallel sides and  $h$  is their perpendicular separation:

$$\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$$

Volume of a prism  
= area of cross section  $\times$  length

Where  $r$  is the radius and  $d$  is the diameter:

$$\text{Circumference of a circle} = 2\pi r = \pi d$$

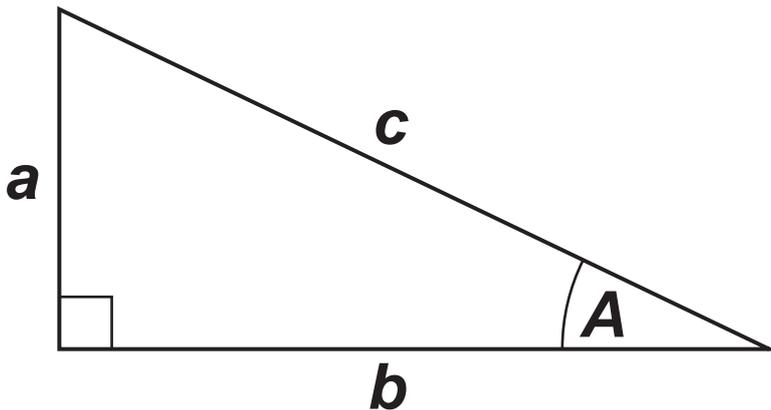
$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$$

# The Quadratic Formula

The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  where  $a \neq 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

# Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry

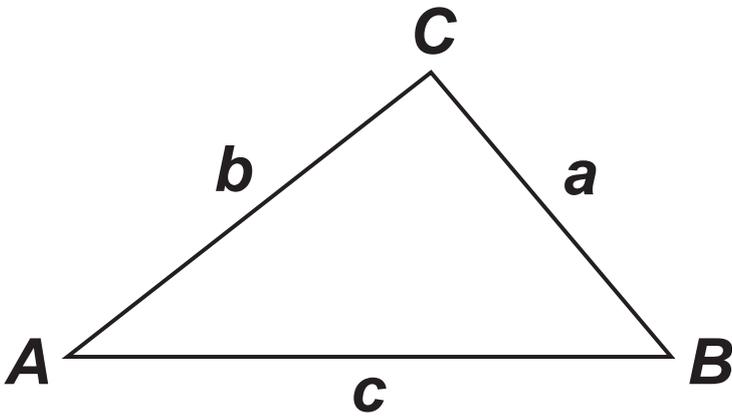


In any right-angled triangle where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the length of the sides and  $c$  is the hypotenuse:

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

In any right-angled triangle  $ABC$  where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the length of the sides and  $c$  is the hypotenuse:

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$



In any triangle  $ABC$  where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are the length of the sides:

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 =  $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$

# Compound Interest

Where  $P$  is the principal amount,  $r$  is the interest rate over a given period and  $n$  is the number of times that the interest is compounded:

$$\text{Total accrued} = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

# Probability

Where  $P(A)$  is the probability of outcome  $A$  and  $P(B)$  is the probability of outcome  $B$ :

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B)P(B)$$

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