

act math formulas to know

act math formulas to know are essential for students preparing for the ACT math section, as they provide the foundation for solving a wide variety of problems efficiently. Mastery of these formulas can significantly improve accuracy and speed, two critical factors for success on the exam. The ACT math section covers topics ranging from algebra and geometry to trigonometry and basic statistics, making familiarity with key formulas indispensable. This article presents a comprehensive list of the most important ACT math formulas to know, organized by topic, to help students study effectively. Understanding these formulas and knowing when to apply them can enhance problem-solving skills and boost confidence during the test. Below is an overview of the main formula categories covered in this guide.

- Algebraic Formulas
- Geometry Formulas
- Trigonometry Formulas
- Statistics and Probability Formulas
- Additional Useful ACT Math Formulas

Algebraic Formulas

Algebraic formulas form the backbone of many ACT math questions. These include expressions for manipulating polynomials, solving equations, and working with functions. Being comfortable with these formulas allows quick simplification and solution of algebraic problems.

Quadratic Formula

The quadratic formula is a fundamental tool for solving quadratic equations of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. It provides the roots of the equation directly without factoring.

The formula is:

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

Knowing this formula is essential for tackling quadratic problems efficiently on the ACT.

Difference of Squares

The difference of squares is a useful factorization formula that expresses the subtraction of two squared terms as a product of conjugates.

The formula is:

- $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$

This formula helps simplify expressions and solve equations quickly.

Sum and Difference of Cubes

These formulas are valuable for factoring cubic expressions, which occasionally appear on the ACT.

- $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

- $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

Recognizing these patterns can save significant time during the test.

Exponents and Radicals

Understanding exponent and radical rules is critical for simplifying expressions and solving equations involving powers and roots.

- **Product Rule:** $a^m \times a^n = a^{(m+n)}$

- **Quotient Rule:** $a^m / a^n = a^{(m-n)}$

- **Power Rule:** $(a^m)^n = a^{(m \times n)}$

- **Radical as Exponent:** $\sqrt{a} = a^{(1/2)}$

Geometry Formulas

Geometry is a major component of the ACT math section. Familiarity with fundamental formulas related to shapes, angles, and measurements is crucial for solving these problems accurately and quickly.

Area Formulas

Knowing the area formulas for common shapes allows for efficient calculation of space within geometric figures.

- **Rectangle:** $A = \text{length} \times \text{width}$
- **Triangle:** $A = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
- **Circle:** $A = \pi \times \text{radius}^2$
- **Parallelogram:** $A = \text{base} \times \text{height}$
- **Trapezoid:** $A = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{base}_1 + \text{base}_2) \times \text{height}$

Perimeter and Circumference

Calculating the perimeter or circumference is often required for geometry problems involving polygons and circles.

- **Perimeter of rectangle:** $P = 2(\text{length} + \text{width})$
- **Circumference of circle:** $C = 2\pi \times \text{radius}$ or $C = \pi \times \text{diameter}$

Volume and Surface Area

Volume and surface area formulas are necessary for solving three-dimensional geometry questions on the ACT.

- **Rectangular prism volume:** $V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$
- **Rectangular prism surface area:** $SA = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$
- **Cylinder volume:** $V = \pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$
- **Cylinder surface area:** $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
- **Sphere volume:** $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
- **Sphere surface area:** $SA = 4\pi r^2$

Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean theorem is essential for solving problems involving right triangles.

The formula is:

- $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where c is the hypotenuse

Many ACT math problems test knowledge of this relationship.

Trigonometry Formulas

While the ACT does not require advanced trigonometry, basic trigonometric ratios and formulas appear regularly in the math section. Understanding these formulas can greatly assist with right triangle problems.

Basic Trigonometric Ratios

The three primary trigonometric functions relate the angles of a right triangle to the ratios of its sides.

- **Sine:** $\sin \theta = \text{opposite} / \text{hypotenuse}$
- **Cosine:** $\cos \theta = \text{adjacent} / \text{hypotenuse}$
- **Tangent:** $\tan \theta = \text{opposite} / \text{adjacent}$

Trigonometric Identities

These identities are useful for simplifying expressions and solving trigonometric equations.

- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$

Statistics and Probability Formulas

The ACT includes questions on basic statistics and probability, making familiarity with essential formulas important. These formulas help analyze data sets and calculate probabilities efficiently.

Mean, Median, and Mode

Measures of central tendency are often tested on the ACT math section.

- **Mean (average):** sum of values / number of values
- **Median:** middle value when data is ordered
- **Mode:** most frequently occurring value

Probability

Probability questions require understanding the likelihood of events occurring.

- **Probability of event A:** $P(A) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{total number of outcomes}}$
- **Probability of independent events A and B:** $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

Permutations and Combinations

These formulas calculate the number of ways to arrange or select items, respectively.

- **Permutations:** $nPr = \frac{n!}{(n - r)!}$
- **Combinations:** $nCr = \frac{n!}{[r!(n - r)!]}$

Additional Useful ACT Math Formulas

Beyond the core algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and statistics formulas, several other formulas may prove helpful on the ACT math section. Familiarity

with these can further enhance problem-solving speed and accuracy.

Distance, Rate, and Time

Problems involving motion often rely on this fundamental relationship.

- **Distance = Rate × Time**

Slope of a Line

The slope formula is essential for coordinate geometry questions involving lines.

The formula is:

- **$m = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$**

Equation of a Line

Two common forms are tested on the ACT: slope-intercept and point-slope forms.

- **Slope-intercept form:** $y = mx + b$
- **Point-slope form:** $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Midpoint Formula

This formula calculates the midpoint between two points on a coordinate plane.

- **Midpoint = $((x_1 + x_2)/2, (y_1 + y_2)/2)$**

Mastering these additional formulas complements the core ACT math formulas to know and supports tackling a broad range of test questions.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the most important algebra formulas to know for the ACT Math section?

Key algebra formulas for the ACT include the quadratic formula ($x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$), the difference of squares ($a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$), and the formulas for factoring and expanding expressions.

Which geometry formulas are essential for the ACT Math test?

Essential geometry formulas include the area and perimeter of common shapes (e.g., area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$), the Pythagorean theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$), the circumference and area of a circle ($C = 2\pi r$, $A = \pi r^2$), and volume formulas for prisms, cylinders, cones, and spheres.

How can I memorize ACT math formulas effectively?

To memorize ACT math formulas effectively, use flashcards, practice applying each formula in multiple problems, create mnemonic devices, and review formulas regularly to reinforce retention.

Are there specific trigonometry formulas I should know for the ACT Math section?

Yes, important trigonometry formulas include SOH-CAH-TOA for sine, cosine, and tangent ratios, the Pythagorean identity ($\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$), and basic angle relationships in right triangles.

Do I need to remember formulas for arithmetic and geometric sequences on the ACT?

Yes, it's helpful to know the formulas for arithmetic sequences (nth term: $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$) and geometric sequences (nth term: $a_n = a_1 \times r^{(n-1)}$) as they frequently appear on the ACT Math section.

What are the formulas for the sum of interior and exterior angles in polygons on the ACT?

The sum of interior angles of an n-sided polygon is $(n-2) \times 180$ degrees. The sum of exterior angles of any polygon is always 360 degrees.

Are there any formulas related to probability that I should know for the ACT?

Yes, basic probability formulas such as $\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$, and combinations formula ($nCr = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$) are useful for the ACT Math section.

How important is it to know the distance, midpoint, and slope formulas for the ACT Math test?

Very important. The distance formula ($\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$), midpoint formula ($(x_1 + x_2)/2, (y_1 + y_2)/2$), and slope formula ($(y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$) are frequently tested on the ACT Math section.

Are there any formulas related to functions that I should remember for the ACT Math?

Yes, understanding function notation ($f(x)$), the concept of inverse functions, and formulas related to linear, quadratic, and exponential functions will help on the ACT Math section.

Additional Resources

1. *ACT Math Formula Mastery: Essential Concepts for Success*

This book provides a comprehensive collection of the most important math formulas needed for the ACT. It breaks down each formula with clear explanations, examples, and tips on how to apply them quickly during the test. Perfect for students looking to strengthen their formula recall and problem-solving speed.

2. *The Ultimate ACT Math Formula Guide*

Designed specifically for ACT test-takers, this guide covers all critical formulas across algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and more. It includes practice problems that reinforce formula usage and strategies to remember them effectively. A great resource for building confidence and accuracy in the math section.

3. *ACT Math Formulas and Strategies*

This book combines essential formulas with strategic approaches to tackling ACT math questions. Each chapter focuses on a particular topic, presenting formulas alongside tips to recognize when and how to use them. It also offers shortcuts and tricks to save time during the exam.

4. *Quick Reference ACT Math Formulas*

A concise and easy-to-navigate reference book, this title compiles all must-know ACT math formulas in one place. It's ideal for last-minute review and quick study sessions. The book also includes mnemonic devices and memory aids to help students retain formulas better.

5. *ACT Math Formula Workbook*

This workbook not only lists formulas but also provides numerous exercises to practice their application. Each section includes explanations and problems that reinforce understanding and improve problem-solving skills. It's a hands-on tool for learners who benefit from active practice.

6. *Mastering ACT Math: Formulas and Problem-Solving Techniques*

Focused on both memorization and application, this book teaches formulas alongside detailed problem-solving methods. It emphasizes understanding why formulas work, helping students adapt to various question types. The book also includes timed practice drills to simulate test conditions.

7. *ACT Math Essentials: Formulas and Concepts for Top Scores*

This guide highlights the formulas that are most frequently tested on the

ACT, ensuring students prioritize their study time effectively. It includes clear explanations, sample problems, and review quizzes to solidify knowledge. The book is tailored to help students achieve high scores through formula mastery.

8. *ACT Math Formulas Explained: From Basics to Advanced*

Covering formulas from beginner to advanced levels, this book is suitable for all students preparing for the ACT. It provides step-by-step explanations and visual aids to deepen conceptual understanding. The book also discusses common pitfalls and how to avoid them when using formulas.

9. *The Complete ACT Math Formula Handbook*

This comprehensive handbook encompasses every formula needed for the ACT math section, organized by topic for easy reference. It features detailed examples, practice questions, and tips for quick recall under exam pressure. A must-have for students aiming for thorough preparation and confidence on test day.

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