

act math formulas

act math formulas are essential tools for students preparing for the ACT math section. Mastery of these formulas can significantly improve problem-solving speed and accuracy, helping test-takers achieve higher scores. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the most important ACT math formulas, covering algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and basic arithmetic formulas commonly tested. Understanding and memorizing these formulas allows students to quickly recognize problem types and apply the correct methods without wasting valuable test time. Additionally, this guide will explore tips on how to effectively use these formulas during the exam. By familiarizing yourself with these key formulas, you can approach the ACT math section with greater confidence and efficiency. The following sections will break down the formulas into categories for easier study and reference.

- Algebra Formulas
- Geometry Formulas
- Trigonometry Formulas
- Arithmetic and Number Properties
- Additional Tips for Using ACT Math Formulas

Algebra Formulas

Algebra makes up a significant portion of the ACT math section. Familiarity with essential algebraic formulas is crucial for solving equations, inequalities, and functions efficiently. These formulas help simplify expressions and quickly identify solutions to common algebra problems.

Quadratic Formula

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

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

Difference of Squares

This formula is useful for factoring expressions where two perfect squares are subtracted. It simplifies complex expressions and is often tested in factoring problems.

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

Perfect Square Trinomials

Recognizing perfect square trinomials allows for quick factoring and simplification of expressions.

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

Sum and Difference of Cubes

Cubic expressions can be factored using these formulas, which help in simplifying expressions and solving equations.

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

Geometry Formulas

Geometry is another critical component of the ACT math section. Memorizing key geometry formulas for area, perimeter, volume, and properties of shapes enables quick calculations and problem-solving.

Area Formulas

Calculating areas of common geometric shapes is frequently tested on the ACT. The following are essential area formulas.

- Rectangle: Area = length $\times$ width
- Triangle: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ base $\times$ height
- Circle: Area = $\pi \times$ radius²
- Parallelogram: Area = base $\times$ height
- Trapezoid: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ (base₁ + base₂) $\times$ height

Perimeter and Circumference

Knowing how to calculate the perimeter of polygons and the circumference of circles is essential for geometry problems.

- Perimeter of rectangle: $P = 2(\text{length} + \text{width})$
- Circumference of circle: $C = 2\pi r$

Volume Formulas

Volume calculations are often tested with 3D shapes such as prisms, cylinders, and spheres. Key formulas include:

- Rectangular prism: $V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$
- Cylinder: $V = \pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$
- Sphere: $V = (4/3)\pi \times \text{radius}^3$
- Cone: $V = (1/3)\pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$

Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean theorem is a fundamental formula for right triangles, relating the lengths of the sides.

Formula: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where c is the hypotenuse.

Trigonometry Formulas

Although the ACT math section only tests basic trigonometry, understanding fundamental trigonometric ratios and identities can be beneficial for certain questions involving right triangles and circles.

Basic Trigonometric Ratios

The three basic trigonometric ratios are sine, cosine, and tangent, which relate the angles of a right triangle to the ratios of its sides.

- $\sin(\theta) = \text{opposite} / \text{hypotenuse}$
- $\cos(\theta) = \text{adjacent} / \text{hypotenuse}$

- $\tan(\theta) = \text{opposite} / \text{adjacent}$

Special Right Triangles

Knowing the side ratios of 45° - 45° - 90° and 30° - 60° - 90° triangles helps solve problems without a calculator.

- 45° - 45° - 90° triangle: sides are in the ratio $1:1:\sqrt{2}$
- 30° - 60° - 90° triangle: sides are in the ratio $1:\sqrt{3}:2$

Arithmetic and Number Properties

Basic arithmetic formulas and number properties often appear in the ACT math section, particularly in questions involving sequences, ratios, and percentages.

Percentage Formulas

Percentage problems require converting between fractions, decimals, and percentages, as well as calculating increases or decreases.

- $\text{Percentage} = (\text{Part} / \text{Whole}) \times 100$
- $\text{New value after increase} = \text{Original value} \times (1 + \text{percentage increase})$
- $\text{New value after decrease} = \text{Original value} \times (1 - \text{percentage decrease})$

Ratio and Proportion

Ratios compare two quantities, and proportions state that two ratios are equal. These are useful for solving many real-world problems on the ACT.

Formula: $a/b = c/d$, where cross-multiplication gives $ad = bc$.

Arithmetic Sequences

Understanding the formulas for arithmetic sequences can help with pattern recognition and solving related problems.

Formula for nth term: $a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$, where d is the common difference.

Additional Tips for Using ACT Math Formulas

Memorizing the formulas is only part of effective ACT math preparation. Applying these formulas correctly and efficiently is equally important to maximize test performance.

Practice Regularly

Frequent practice with ACT-style problems helps reinforce the memorization of formulas and improves speed and accuracy.

Understand When to Use Formulas

Recognizing which formula applies to a given problem is essential for saving time and avoiding errors during the test.

Memorize Key Constants

Remembering values such as $\pi \approx 3.14$ and common square roots (e.g., $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$, $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$) aids in quick mental calculations.

Keep a Formula Sheet for Study

Creating a personalized formula sheet while studying can help organize and reinforce knowledge before the exam.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key geometry formulas to remember for the ACT Math section?

Key geometry formulas for the ACT include the area of a triangle ($\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$), area of a rectangle ($\text{length} \times \text{width}$), area of a circle ($\pi \times \text{radius}^2$), circumference of a circle ($2 \times \pi \times \text{radius}$), Pythagorean theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$), and volume formulas such as volume of a rectangular prism ($\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$) and volume of a cylinder ($\pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$).

How can I quickly recall algebra formulas for the ACT math test?

Important algebra formulas to recall for the ACT include the quadratic formula ($x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$), difference of squares ($a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$), perfect square trinomials ($a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$, and the slope formula ($m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$). Familiarity with

these helps solve problems efficiently.

What formulas are essential for solving ACT math probability questions?

For ACT probability, remember that Probability of an event = (Number of favorable outcomes) / (Total number of possible outcomes). For combined events, use the addition rule: $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and the multiplication rule for independent events: $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$. These formulas help in calculating probabilities accurately.

Are there any ACT math formulas for sequences and series that I should memorize?

Yes, important formulas for sequences and series include the n th term of an arithmetic sequence: $a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$, where d is the common difference; the sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic series: $S_n = n/2 \times (a_1 + a_n)$; and the sum of a geometric series when $|r| < 1$: $S_n = a_1 \times (1 - r^n) / (1 - r)$, where r is the common ratio.

How can I effectively memorize ACT math formulas before the test?

To memorize ACT math formulas effectively, use flashcards with the formula on one side and an example problem on the other. Practice applying the formulas regularly through mock tests and exercises. Group formulas by topic to reduce cognitive load, and create mnemonic devices or visual aids to help retention. Consistent review in the weeks leading up to the test improves recall under exam conditions.

Additional Resources

1. ACT Math Formula Workbook: Master Key Concepts for Success

This workbook offers a comprehensive collection of essential ACT math formulas, organized by topic for easy reference. It includes practice problems and step-by-step solutions to help students understand how to apply each formula effectively. Ideal for students aiming to improve their speed and accuracy on the ACT math section.

2. Essential ACT Math Formulas for Quick Recall

Designed for quick study sessions, this guide focuses on the most important formulas needed to excel on the ACT math test. It features mnemonic devices and tips for memorization, helping students retain formulas under exam pressure. The book also provides real ACT-style questions to practice formula application.

3. ACT Math Formulas and Strategies: A Complete Guide

This comprehensive guide covers all major math formulas required for the ACT, from algebra to geometry and trigonometry. Beyond formulas, it teaches strategic approaches to solving problems efficiently. The book includes detailed explanations and practice questions to reinforce learning.

4. *Quick Reference: ACT Math Formulas and Equations*

Perfect for last-minute review, this compact reference book lists all critical ACT math formulas in one place. It is designed for quick look-ups and features categorized sections to help students find formulas fast during study sessions. Bonus practice problems help solidify formula retention.

5. *Mastering ACT Math: Formulas and Application Techniques*

This book not only lists the essential formulas but also emphasizes understanding their derivations and real-world applications. Through examples and exercises, students learn when and how to use each formula effectively during the ACT. It helps build both conceptual knowledge and test-taking confidence.

6. *The Ultimate ACT Math Formula Guide*

An extensive guide that covers every formula you need to know for the ACT math section. The book breaks down complex formulas into simpler components to aid comprehension. It also offers timed drills to simulate test conditions and improve formula recall under pressure.

7. *ACT Math Formulas Made Easy: Simplify and Succeed*

Focused on simplifying the most challenging formulas, this book uses clear language and visual aids to make math concepts accessible. It includes practice sets tailored to each formula type, making it easy for students to track their progress. This guide is perfect for learners who struggle with memorization.

8. *ACT Math Formula Flashcards: Study and Review*

This flashcard-style book is designed for active learning and rapid review of ACT math formulas. Each card features a formula on one side and a concise explanation with an example problem on the other. It's a portable and practical tool for reinforcing math skills anytime, anywhere.

9. *Strategic ACT Math Formulas and Practice Problems*

Combining formula review with strategic problem-solving techniques, this book helps students tackle the ACT math section more efficiently. It includes detailed explanations of when to apply each formula and how to avoid common pitfalls. Practice problems with varying difficulty levels ensure thorough preparation.

[Act Math Formulas](#)

Act Math Formulas

Related Articles

- [act practice test reading](#)
- [9th grade placement test](#)
- [abeka algebra 1 test 4](#)

[Back to Home](#)