CHAPTER	FORMULA NAME	FORMULA
Triangles	BPT	AD/DB = AE/EC
-	Pythagoras Theorem	$A^2 + B^2 = C^2$
-	Ratio in similar triangles	AB:DE = (▲ABC: ▲DEF)^2
Coordinate Geometry	Distance formula	$\sqrt{[(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2]}$
-	The distance of a point from origin	$\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$
-	Section formula	(m1x2 + m2x1)/(m1 + m2) , (m1y2 + m2y1)/(m1 + m2)
-	Mid-point Formula	(x 1 + x 2)/2, (y 1 + y 2)/2)
Probability	Probability of an event	No. of favourable outcomes/No. of all outcomes
-	Probability relation	0 ≤ P (E) ≤ 1
-	Probability relation 2	P (E) + P (not E) = 1
Polynomials	Sum of zeroes	$\alpha + \beta = -b/a$
-	Product of zeroes	$\alpha\beta = c/a$
-	Division algorithm	p(x) = g(x) q(x) + r(x)
Areas related to Circles	Circumference of a circle	$2 \pi r$
-	Area of a circle	πr^2
-	Length of an arc of a sector	$\theta/360 \times 2\pi r$
-	Area of a sector	$\theta/360 \times \pi r^2$
-	Area of segment of a circle	Area of the corresponding sector – Area of the corresponding triangle
Real numbers	Terminating decimal expansion	If denominator in form of 2^n x 5^m
-	Relation of LCM & HCF	LCM(x,y) x HCF(x,y) = x * y
-	LCM`	Product of the greatest power of each prime factor, involved in the numbers.
-	HCF	Product of the smallest power of each common prime factor in the numbers.
PLETV	Consistent pair (Coincident lines)	$a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 = c_1/c_2$

-	Consistent pair (Intersecting lines)	$a_1/a_2 \neq b_1/b_2$
-	Inconsistent Pair (parallel lines)	$a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 \neq c_1/c_2$
-	Cross multiplication formula	$x/ b_1c_2 - b_2c_1 = y/ c_1a_2 - c_2a_1 = 1/ b_2a_1 - b_1a_2$
Trigonometry	sinA	opp.side / hypotenuse
-	cosA	adjacent side / hypotenuse
-	tanA	opp.side / adjacent side
-	cosecA	1/SinA
-	secA	1/cosA
-	cotA	1/tanA
-	Super Hexagon	Click here
-	Trigonometric Table	Click here
-	Relation 1	sin (90° − A) = cos A
-	Relation 2	tan (90° − A) = cot A
-	Relation 3	sec (90° − A) = cosec A
-	Identity 1	$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$
-	Identity 2	sec2 A − tan2 A = 1
-	Identity 3	cosec2 A = 1 + cot2 A