

GMAT math formula sheet

1. Algebra

- Exponential equations:
 - $x^n * x^m = x^{(n+m)}$
 - $(x^n) / (x^m) = x^{(n-m)}$
 - $(x/y)^n = x^n / y^n$
 - $x^n * y^n = (xy)^n$
 - $(xy)^z = x^z * y^z$
 - $x^{-n} = 1/x^n$
 - $1^n = 1$
 - $x^0 = 1$
 - $0^n = 0$ (Note: 0^0 is considered an indeterminate form)
- Quadratic equations:
 - General form: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
 - Quadratic formula: $x = [-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}] / 2a$
- Other formulas:
 - Future Value = Current Value * $(1 + \text{growth rate})^{\text{Time}}$
 - Distance = Speed * Time
 - Wage = Rate * Time

2. Arithmetic

- Combinatorics:
 - Combinations: $nCk = n! / [(n-k)! * k!]$
 - Permutations: $nPk = n! / (n-k)!$
 - Circular permutations: $(n-1)!$
- Fractions:
 - $(a/b) / (c/d) = (a/b) * (d/c)$
- Percents:
 - Percent change = $(\text{New} - \text{Old}) / \text{Old}$

- New Value = $(1 + \text{Growth Rate}) * \text{Old Value}$
- Probability:
 - Probability of Event E = $P(E) = \text{Number of favorable outcomes} / \text{Total number of outcomes}$
 - $P(\text{not E}) = 1 - P(E)$
 - $P(E \text{ or } F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \text{ and } F)$
 - $P(E \text{ and } F) = P(E) * P(F)$ (If E and F are independent events)

3. Number Properties

- Odd * Even = Even
- Odd * Odd = Odd
- Even * Even = Even
- Odd \pm Even = Odd
- Odd \pm Odd = Even
- Even \pm Even = Even
- Positive * Positive = Positive
- Positive * Negative = Negative
- Negative * Negative = Positive
- Positive / Negative = Negative
- Positive / Positive = Positive
- Negative / Negative = Positive

4. Statistics

- Mean (average) = $\text{Sum of all numbers} / \text{Number of numbers}$
- Median: the middle number (or average of the two middle numbers if there are an even number of values) when all values are arranged in ascending order
- Mode: the most frequently occurring value in a data set

5. Geometry

- Angles:
 - Sum of Interior Angles of a Polygon = $(n-2) * 180$ (where n = number of sides)
 - Central Angle = $2 * \text{Inscribed Angle}$

- Area:
 - Square: $A = \text{side}^2$
 - Rectangle: $A = \text{length} * \text{width}$
 - Parallelogram: $A = \text{base} * \text{height}$
 - Trapezoid: $A = 0.5 * (\text{base1} + \text{base2}) * \text{height}$
 - Circle: $A = \pi r^2$
 - Sector of a Circle = $(\text{central angle}/360) * \pi r^2$
- Perimeter:
 - Square: $P = 4 * \text{side}$
 - Rectangle: $P = 2 * (\text{length} + \text{width})$
 - Circle: $C = 2\pi r$
- Triangles:
 - Area: $A = 0.5 * \text{base} * \text{height}$
 - Pythagorean theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- Volume:
 - Cube: $V = \text{side}^3$
 - Rectangular solid (Box): $V = \text{length} * \text{width} * \text{height}$
 - Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$

6. Interest Formulas

- Simple Interest: $\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} * \text{rate} * \text{time}$
- Compound Interest (annually): $\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} * (1 + \text{rate})^{\text{time}}$
- Compound Interest (compounded n times per year): $\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} * (1 + \text{rate}/n)^{(n * \text{time})}$

This list should cover the majority of the formulas you would need for the GMAT's Quantitative section, but understanding how to apply them is equally important. Practice solving a variety of problems to become more comfortable with these concepts.