

# GRE Quantitative Formula Sheet

Essential formulas for GRE Quantitative Reasoning

## Number Properties

**Primes:** 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23...

**Div by 3:** Sum of digits divisible by 3

**Div by 4:** Last two digits div by 4

**Even/odd:**  $e \pm e = e$ ,  $o \pm o = e$ ,  $e \times o = e$

**|a|:** Distance from 0 (always  $\geq 0$ )

## Fractions & Decimals

**Add:**  $a/b + c/d = (ad + bc) / bd$

**Multiply:**  $a/b \times c/d = ac / bd$

**Divide:**  $a/b \div c/d = a/b \times d/c$

## Percentages

**% increase:**  $(\text{new} - \text{old}) / \text{old} \times 100$

**% decrease:**  $(\text{old} - \text{new}) / \text{old} \times 100$

**Profit:**  $\text{sell} - \text{cost}$ ,  $\% \text{profit} = \text{profit} / \text{cost} \times 100$

## Geometry

**Circle:**  $A = \pi r^2$ ,  $C = 2\pi r$

**Triangle:**  $A = (1/2)bh$ , angles = 180

**Rectangle:**  $A = lw$ ,  $P = 2l + 2w$

**Pythagorean:**  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

**Prism:**  $V = lwh$

**Cylinder:**  $V = \pi r^2 \times h$

**Sphere:**  $V = (4/3) \cdot \pi r^3$

## Algebra Essentials

**Linear:**  $y = mx + b$ ,  $Ax + By = C$

**Quadratic:**  $x = (-b \pm (b^2 - 4ac)) / 2a$

**Systems:** Substitution or elimination

**Inequalities:** Flip sign when  $\times/\div$  by negative

## Exponents & Roots

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

**Power:**  $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$

**Zero:**  $a^0 = 1$

**Negative:**  $a^{(-n)} = 1/a^n$

**Fractional:**  $a^{(1/n)} = n\text{-th root of } a$

## Statistics

**Mean:** Sum of values / count

**Median:** Middle value (sorted)

**Mode:** Most frequent value

**Range:** Max - Min

**Std dev:** Spread from mean

**Weighted avg:**  $\text{Sum}(\text{val} \times \text{wt}) / \text{Sum}(\text{wt})$

## Probability & Word Problems

**P(A):** favorable / total

**P(A and B):**  $P(A) \times P(B)$  (independent)

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

**Complement:**  $P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A)$

**Distance:** rate  $\times$  time

**Work rate:**  $1/t = 1/t_1 + 1/t_2$

The GRE tests problem-solving, not just computation. For each formula, practice recognizing which type of problem needs it.