

AQA GCSE • 8300

GCSE Maths Formula Sheet

The 2026 Foundation and Higher formulae sheets, plus basic maths formulas.

1 On the formulae sheet: Foundation and Higher

AQA says students sitting GCSE Maths in 2025, 2026 and 2027 do not need to memorise these: the sheet comes as an insert with every paper.

Area of a trapezium (parallel sides a and b)	$A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$
Volume of a prism	$V = \text{area of cross-section} \times \text{length}$
Circumference of a circle	$C = 2\pi r = \pi d$
Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$
Pythagoras' theorem (c is the hypotenuse)	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Right-angled triangle ABC (c is the hypotenuse)	$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
Compound interest (total accrued)	$P(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n$
Probability of A or B	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

2 On the formulae sheet: Higher only

The Higher tier insert adds these.

Quadratic formula, for $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ($a \neq 0$)	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Sine rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
Cosine rule	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
Area of a triangle	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$
Probability of A and B	$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B) P(B)$

3 Given in the question when needed

AQA does not expect you to memorise these; a question that needs one will give it.

Curved surface area of a cone (slant height l)	$A = \pi rl$
Surface area of a sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume of a sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Volume of a cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Constant acceleration	$v = u + at$
Constant acceleration	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
Constant acceleration	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

4 Basic maths formulas to know

Simple arithmetic and area formulas that are not on the sheet.

Area of a rectangle	$A = \text{length} \times \text{width}$
Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Area of a parallelogram	$A = bh$
Volume of a cuboid	$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$
Mean	$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{total of values}}{\text{number of values}}$
Speed, distance and time	$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

From the exam board's published formulas for AQA GCSE · 8300, checked 20 October 2026. Always check your own exam paper.