

SheetFormR Math Mode — Grade 10

Geometry | CCSS Domains: G-CO | G-SRT | G-C | G-GPE | G-GMD | G-MG

How to use:

Step 1: Add a column named Equation (or Math, Formula, EQ, LaTeX) to your spreadsheet.
 Step 2: Type your equation using the notation below. Step 3: Enable Render Math Equations in Build Options.
 Step 4: Build your form — equations appear as crisp, professional images! No codes needed.

Notation: * = multiply ^ = exponent / = fraction sqrt() = sq root pi = pi deg = degrees sin() cos() tan() = trig

Extended: _ = subscript (log_2 = log base 2) |x| = absolute value sin() cos() tan() = trig theta = th

Quick Start: You type: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ -> *Students see: the Pythagorean Theorem as a crisp equation image*

Congruence & Similarity (G-CO, G-SRT)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-CO.9	Vertical angles	$x = 40\text{deg}$	$x = 40 \text{ degrees}$
G-CO.9	Supplementary	$180\text{deg} - 65\text{deg}$	$180 - 65 \text{ degrees}$
G-CO.9	Complementary	$90\text{deg} - 35\text{deg}$	$90 - 35 \text{ degrees}$
G-CO.10	Triangle angle sum	$x + 55\text{deg} + 70\text{deg} = 180\text{deg}$	$x+55+70 = 180$
G-CO.10	Exterior angle	$x = 55\text{deg} + 70\text{deg}$	$x = 55 + 70 \text{ degrees}$
G-SRT.5	Similar triangles	$x/8 = 6/12$	$x/8 = 6/12$
G-SRT.6	Sine ratio	$\sin = \text{opposite/hypotenuse}$	$\sin = \text{opp/hyp}$
G-SRT.6	Cosine ratio	$\cos = \text{adjacent/hypotenuse}$	$\cos = \text{adj/hyp}$
G-SRT.6	Tangent ratio	$\tan = \text{opposite/adjacent}$	$\tan = \text{opp/adj}$
G-SRT.8	Trig to find side	$x = 10 * \sin(30\text{deg})$	$x = 10 x \sin(30)$

Circles (G-C)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-C.2	Central angle = arc	$x = 80\text{deg}$	$x = 80 \text{ degrees}$
G-C.2	Inscribed angle	$x = 1/2 * 80\text{deg}$	$x = 1/2 x 80 \text{ deg}$
G-C.5	Arc length	$(x/360) * 2 * \pi * r$	$(x/360) x 2 x \pi x r$
G-C.5	Sector area	$(x/360) * \pi * r^2$	$(x/360) x \pi x r \text{ sq}$

Coordinate Geometry (G-GPE)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-GPE.1	Circle equation	$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$	$(x-h)\text{sq} + (y-k)\text{sq} = r \text{ sq}$
G-GPE.4	Distance formula	$\text{sqrt}((x2-x1)^2 + (y2-y1)^2)$	distance formula
G-GPE.6	Midpoint	$((x1+x2)/2, (y1+y2)/2)$	midpoint formula
G-GPE.5	Parallel slopes	$m1 = m2$	equal slopes
G-GPE.5	Perpendicular slopes	$m1 * m2 = -1$	$m1 x m2 = -1$

Geometric Measurement (G-GMD, G-MG)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-GMD.1	Circumference	$2 * \pi * r$	$2 x \pi x r$
G-GMD.1	Circle area	$\pi * r^2$	$\pi x r \text{ squared}$
G-GMD.3	Prism volume	$B * h$	$B x h$
G-GMD.3	Cylinder volume	$\pi * r^2 * h$	$\pi x r \text{ sq} x h$
G-GMD.3	Cone volume	$1/3 * \pi * r^2 * h$	$1/3 x \pi x r \text{ sq} x h$
G-GMD.3	Sphere volume	$4/3 * \pi * r^3$	$4/3 x \pi x r \text{ cubed}$
G-GMD.3	Pyramid volume	$1/3 * B * h$	$1/3 x B x h$
G-GMD.3	Sphere SA	$4 * \pi * r^2$	$4 x \pi x r \text{ sq}$
G-GMD.3	Cylinder SA	$2*\pi*r^2 + 2*\pi*r*h$	$2\pi r \text{ sq} + 2\pi r h$

Area Formulas (G-GPE.7, G-MG.1)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-MG.1	Rectangle area	$l * w$	$l x w$
G-MG.1	Triangle area	$1/2 * b * h$	$1/2 x b x h$
G-MG.1	Parallelogram area	$b * h$	$b x h$
G-MG.1	Trapezoid area	$1/2 * (b1 + b2) * h$	$1/2 x (b1+b2) x h$
G-MG.1	Regular polygon	$1/2 * a * p$	$1/2 x \text{apothem} x \text{perimeter}$
G-GPE.7	Perimeter	$2 * (l + w)$	$2 x (l + w)$

Pythagorean Theorem (G-SRT.4, G-SRT.8)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-SRT.4	Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	$a \text{ sq} + b \text{ sq} = c \text{ sq}$

Pythagorean Theorem (G-SRT.4, G-SRT.8) (continued)

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
G-SRT.8	Find hypotenuse	$\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$	$\sqrt{9+16} = 5$
G-SRT.8	Find leg	$\sqrt{13^2 - 5^2}$	$\sqrt{169-25} = 12$
G-SRT.8	45-45-90 triangle	$x * \sqrt{2}$	$x \times \sqrt{2}$
G-SRT.8	30-60-90 triangle	$x, x * \sqrt{3}, 2x$	$x, x \sqrt{3}, 2x$

DIFFERENTIATION BAND

Content from the grade below (remediation/review) and above (enrichment/extension).

Below Grade: Algebra 1 Review

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
8.G.7	Pythagorean basics	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	$a \text{ sq} + b \text{ sq} = c \text{ sq}$
A-CED.1	Solve equation	$2x + 5 = 17$	$2x + 5 = 17$
8.G.9	Volume formulas	$\pi * r^2 * h$	$\pi \times r \text{ sq} \times h$
8.EE.6	Slope-intercept	$y = mx + b$	$y = mx + b$

Above Grade: Algebra 2 Preview

Standard	What You Want	Type in Equation Column	Students See (rendered image)
F-TF.1	Radian measure	$\pi/4$	$\pi \text{ over } 4$
F-TF.2	Unit circle	$\sin(30\text{deg}) = 1/2$	$\sin(30) = 1/2$
F-TF.8	Pythagorean identity	$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$	$\sin \text{ sq} + \cos \text{ sq} = 1$
A-SSE.2	Factor difference sq.	$x^2 - 9 = (x+3)(x-3)$	$(x+3)(x-3)$

Common Mistakes:

Always enable "Render Math Equations" in Build Options before building. Use * for multiplication (not the letter x).
 Fractions: a/b renders as a stacked fraction. Use parentheses for complex fractions: $(x^2-1)/(x+1)$.
 The "Students See" column describes the rendered image — it is NOT what you type. Preview your form to check equations.