

Chapter 9

Precision – the level of detail of a measure

Accuracy – the closeness of the measurement

Perimeter - the distance around an object (add all the sides)

Area - the number of square unit needed to cover a region. The amount of space inside a shape.

Area of squares and rectangles

Length x width. ($L \times W$ Your answer is always written in units squared ex. cm^2)

Area of Triangles

$\frac{1}{2}$ (base x height) ex.

Area of Parallelograms

Base x height (length x width)

Area of Trapezoids

$(\text{Base}_1 + \text{Base}_2) \times \frac{1}{2}$ height

Composite figure - a figure made up of geometric shapes.

Circles

central angle - an angle whose vertex is the center of the circle

circumference - the distance around the circle. $C = \pi d$

area - πr^2

Pi = 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$

Irrational number - a number that does not terminate or repeat.

square root - one of the two equal factors of a number

radical sign - the symbol for square root ($\sqrt{\quad}$)

perfect square - the square of a whole number.

Example 36 is a perfect square because $36 = 6 \times 6$

Pythagorean theorem - $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

this is used to find the length of a side of a right triangle.

hypotenuse - the side opposite the right angle

legs - the two sides that form the right angle