

Chapter 6

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

Area Formulas - Always written as unit squared (cm²)

1) square/ rectangle - $L \times W$

2) parallelogram - $b \times h$

3) trapezoid - $\frac{1}{2} h (b_1 + b_2)$

4) triangle - $\frac{1}{2} (bh)$

5) circles - area - $\pi (r^2)$

Circumference $\pi(d)$

radius – half the distance across the circle

diameter - the distance across the circle

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

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 $36 = 6 \times 6$

Volume of Prisms

Rectangular Prism -

Triangular Prism -

Cylinder –

Volume of Pyramids and Cones

Pyramids -

Cones -
Surface Area

Prisms -

Cylinder -

Pyramids -

Cones -

Sphere