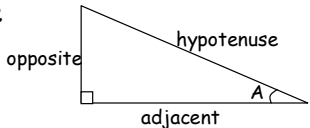
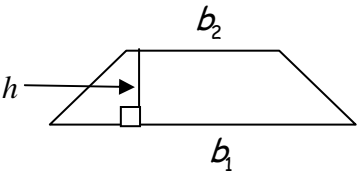


Geometry Formulas

<p>Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$</p> <p>Conversion factors: 1 yd = 3 ft = 36 inches 1 m = 100 cm = 1000 mm 1 km = 1000 m</p>	<p>$\sin A = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$</p>  <p>$\cos A = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$</p> <p>$\tan A = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$</p>
<p>A = area; b = base; C = circumference; h = height; l = length; r = radius; SA = surface area; V = volume</p>	
<p>Circle: $C = 2\pi r$; $A = \pi r^2$</p>	<p>Rectangle: $P = 2b + 2h$; $A = bh$</p>
<p>Triangle Area Formulas: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$</p> <p>Heron's Formula: $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$</p>	<p>Trapezoid: $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$</p> 
<p>Surface Area = the sum of the areas of each exterior surface of the 3-dimensional figure</p>	
<p>Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$; $SA = 2\pi r(r + h)$</p>	<p>Sphere: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$; $SA = 4\pi r^2$</p>
<p>Solid with matching base and top (equal cross sections): $V = (\text{area of base}) * h$</p>	
<p>Cone Volume: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$</p>	<p>Pyramid Volume: $V = \frac{1}{3}(\text{area of base}) * h$</p>