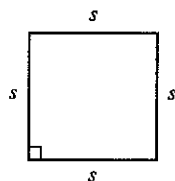## Rectangle

Perimeter: $P = 2l + 2w$
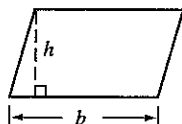
Area: $A = lw$
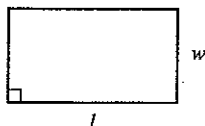
Square

Perimeter: $P = 4s$

Area: $A = s^2$, which means $s \cdot s$

Parallelogram

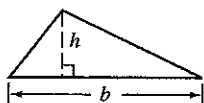Perimeter: Add the lengths of the sides.

Area: $A = bh$

Triangle

Perimeter: Add the lengths of the sides.

Area: $A = \dfrac{1}{2} bh$

or $A = 0.5bh$
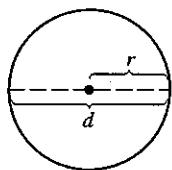
Circle

diameter: $d = 2r$

radius: $r = \dfrac{d}{2}$

Circumference: $C = \pi d$

or $C = 2\pi r$

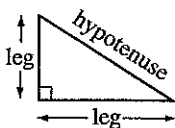Area: $A = \pi r^2$, which means $\pi \cdot r \cdot r$

Use 3.14 as the approximate value of π.

Right Triangle (one 90° angle)

hypotenuse $= \sqrt{(\text{leg})^2 + (\text{leg})^2}$

leg $= \sqrt{(\text{hypotenuse})^2 - (\text{leg})^2}$
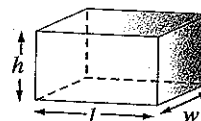
Rectangular Solid

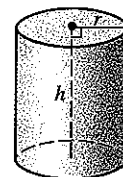Volume: $V = lwh$

Surface Area:
$SA = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$

Right Circular Cylinder

Volume: $V = \pi r^2 h$

Surface Area: $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
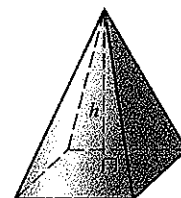
Use 3.14 as the approximate value of π.
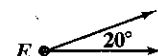
Pyramid

Volume: $V = \dfrac{1}{3}Bh$

or $V = \dfrac{Bh}{3}$
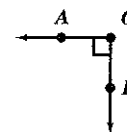
B is area of the base.
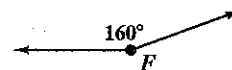
Classifying Angles

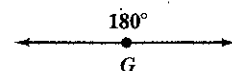Acute angles measure less than 90°.

Right angles measure *exactly* 90°.

Obtuse angles measure more than 90° but less than 180°.

Straight angles measure *exactly* 180°.

Order of Operations

1. Work inside **parentheses** or **other grouping symbols.**
2. Simplify expressions with **exponents** and find any **square roots.**
3. Do the remaining **multiplications** and **divisions** as they occur from left to right.
4. Do the remaining **additions** and **subtractions** as they occur from left to right.