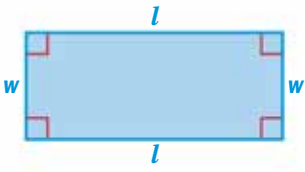
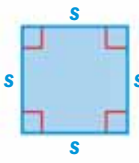
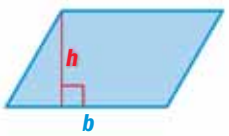
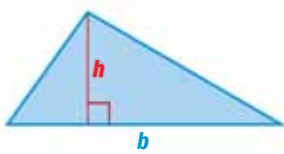
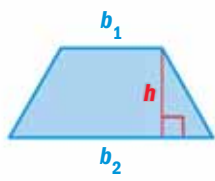
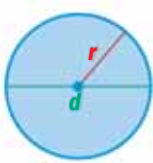
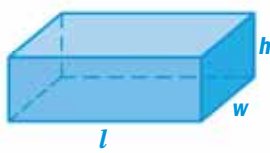
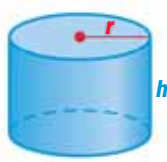


Table of Formulas

Geometric Formulas			
Rectangle (p. 32) 		Square (p. 32) 	
Area $A = lw$		Area $A = s^2$	
Perimeter $P = 2l + 2w$		Perimeter $P = 4s$	
Parallelogram (p. 552) 		Area $A = bh$	
Triangle (p. 558) 		Trapezoid (p. 559) 	
Area $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$		Area $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$	
Circle (pp. 563, 567) 		Area $A = \pi r^2$	
		Circumference $A = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$	
Rectangular Prism (pp. 594, 607) 		Cylinder (pp. 602, 611) 	
Surface Area $S = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$		Surface Area $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$	
Volume $V = lwh$		Volume $V = \pi r^2 h$	

Other Formulas	
Distance traveled (p. 27)	$d = rt$ where d = distance, r = rate, and t = time
Temperature (p. 279)	$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ and $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$ where F = degrees Fahrenheit and C = degrees Celsius
Simple interest (p. 454)	$I = Prt$ where I = simple interest, P = principal, r = annual interest rate, and t = time in years
Pythagorean theorem (p. 546)	In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ where a and b are the length of the legs, and c is the length of the hypotenuse.