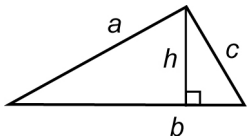
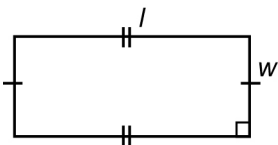
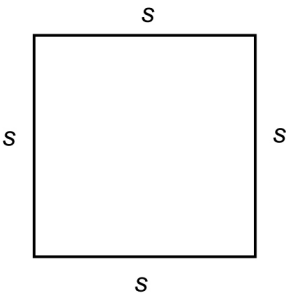
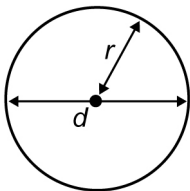


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# Formula Sheet

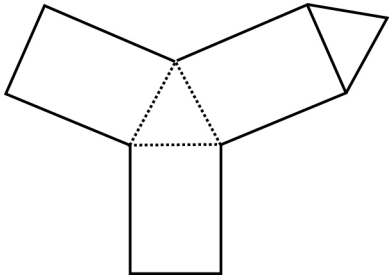
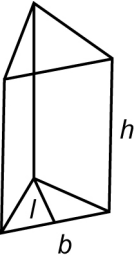
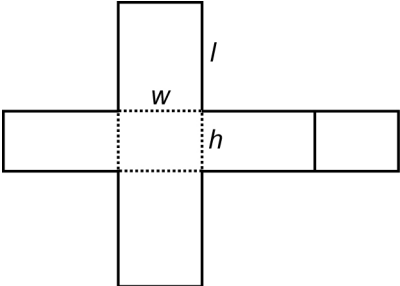
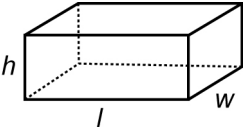
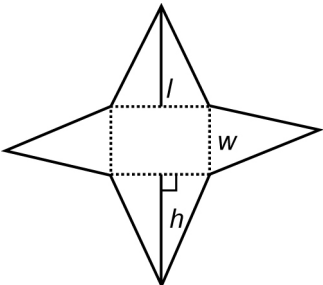
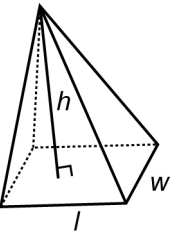
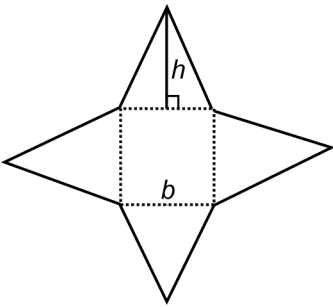
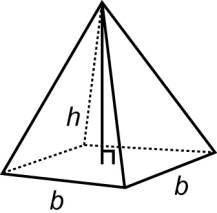
Use this chart as a reference for the formulas for area for 2-D and 3-D shapes.

2-D Figures	Perimeter	Area
Triangle 	$P = a + b + c$	$A = (\frac{1}{2})bh$
Rectangle 	$P = l + l + w + w$	$A = lw$
Square 	$P = 4s$	$A = s^2$
Circle 	$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$	$A = \pi r^2$

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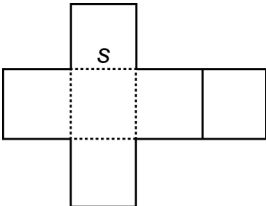
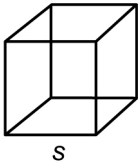
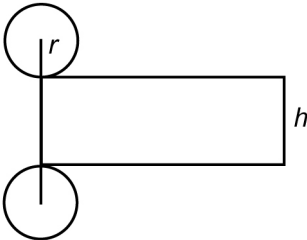
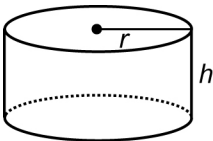
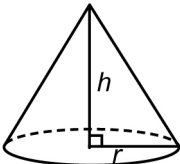
**BLM 9.2.2**  
(page 2)

3-D Figures	Surface Area	Volume
Triangular prism	$SA = \text{area of 3 faces} + 2 \times \text{area of base}$ 	$V = \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ 
Rectangular prism	$SA = 2hw + 2lw + 2hl$ 	$V = \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ 
Rectangular pyramid	$SA = \text{area of 2 pairs of congruent faces} + \text{area of base}$ 	$V = (\frac{1}{3}) \text{ area of base} \times \text{height}$ 
Square pyramid	$SA = \text{area of 4 congruent triangular faces} + \text{area of base} = 4(\frac{1}{2}bh) + b^2$ 	$V = \frac{1}{3} \text{ area of base} \times \text{height}$ 

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**BLM 9.2.2**  
(page 3)

3-D Figures	Surface Area	Volume
Cube	$SA = 6s^2$ 	$V = s^3$ 
Cylinder	$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ 	$V = \pi r^2 h$ 
Cone		$V = \frac{1}{3} \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ 
Sphere		$V = \frac{4}{3} \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$ $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^2 h$ or $V = \frac{1}{6} \pi d^3$ 