Simple Interest (Section 8.5) pg. 452

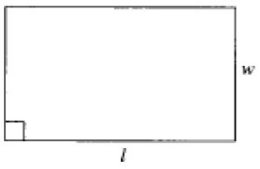
$$I = P \cdot R \cdot T$$

Compound Interest (Section 8.5) pg. 454

$$A = P \cdot (1 + \frac{r}{n})^{n \cdot t}$$

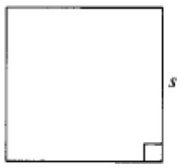
Geometric Formulas

Rectangle



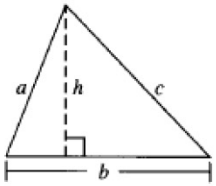
Perimeter: $P = 2l + 2w$
Area: $A = lw$

Square



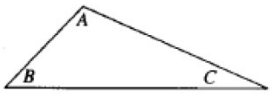
Perimeter: $P = 4s$
Area: $A = s^2$

Triangle



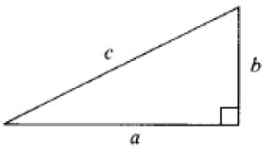
Perimeter: $P = a + b + c$
Area: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Sum of Angles of Triangle



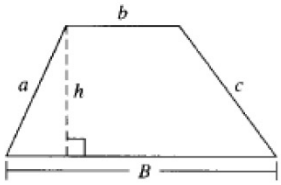
$A + B + C = 180°$
The sum of the measures of the three angles is 180°.

Pythagorean Theorem (for right triangles)



$(a)^2 + (b)^2 = (c)^2$
One 90° (right) angle

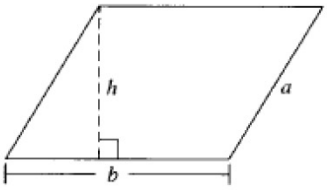
Trapezoid



Perimeter:
$P = a + b + c + B$

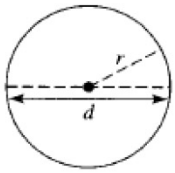
Area: $A = \frac{1}{2}h\,(B + b)$

Parallelogram



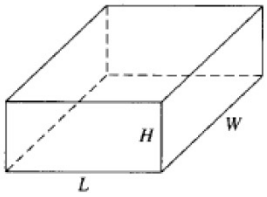
Perimeter: $P = 2a + 2b$
Area: $A = bh$

Circle



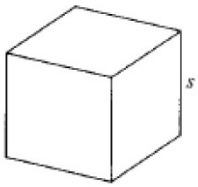
Circumference:
$C = \pi d$
$C = 2\pi r$
Area: $A = \pi r^2$

Rectangular Solid



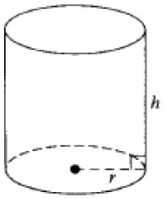
Volume: $V = LWH$
Surface Area:
$S = 2LW + 2HL + 2HW$

Cube



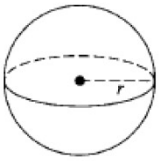
Volume: $V = s^3$
Surface Area: $S = 6s^2$

Right Circular Cylinder



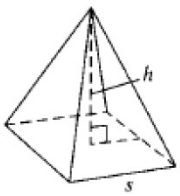
Volume: $V = \pi r^2 h$
Surface Area:
$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Sphere



Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Surface Area: $S = 4\pi r^2$

Square-Based Pyramid



Volume: $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot s^2 \cdot h$