

Vocabulary Flash Cards

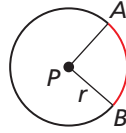
<p>apothem of a regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 611)</i></p>	<p>arc length</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 595)</i></p>
<p>axis of revolution</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 620)</i></p>	<p>Cavalieri's Principle</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 626)</i></p>
<p>center of a regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 611)</i></p>	<p>central angle of a regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 611)</i></p>
<p>chord of a sphere</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 648)</i></p>	<p>circumference</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 594)</i></p>

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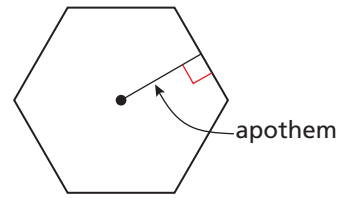
A portion of the circumference of a circle

$$\frac{\text{Arc length of } \widehat{AB}}{2\pi r} = \frac{m\widehat{AB}}{360^\circ}, \text{ or}$$

$$\text{Arc length of } \widehat{AB} = \frac{m\widehat{AB}}{360^\circ} \cdot 2\pi r$$

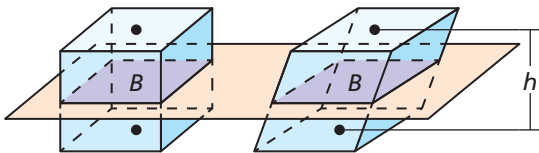


The distance from the center to any side of a regular polygon

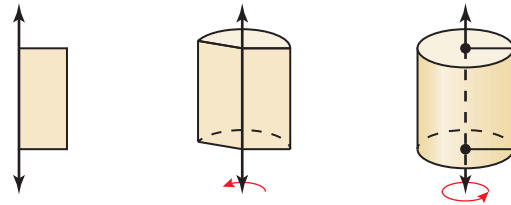


If two solids have the same height and the same cross-sectional area at every level, then they have the same volume.

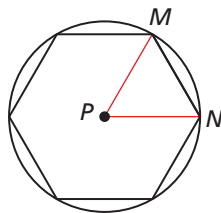
The prisms below have equal heights h and equal cross-sectional areas B at every level. By Cavalieri's Principle, the prisms have the same volume.



The line around which a two-dimensional shape is rotated to form a three-dimensional figure

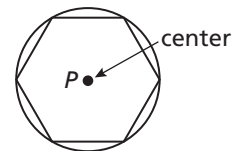


An angle formed by two radii drawn to consecutive vertices of a polygon

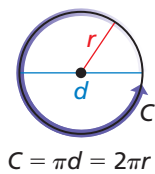


∠MPN is a central angle.

The center of a polygon's circumscribed circle

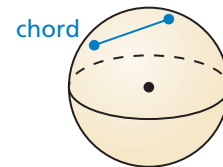


The distance around a circle



$$C = \pi d = 2\pi r$$

A segment whose endpoints are on a sphere



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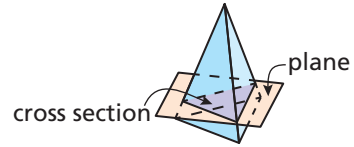
<p>cross section</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 619)</i></p>	<p>density</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 628)</i></p>
<p>edge</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 618)</i></p>	<p>face</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 618)</i></p>
<p>great circle</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 648)</i></p>	<p>lateral surface of a cone</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 642)</i></p>
<p>net</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 592)</i></p>	<p>polyhedron</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 618)</i></p>

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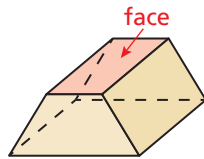
The amount of matter that an object has in a given unit of volume

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

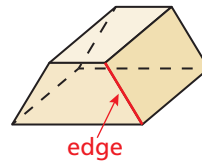
The intersection of a plane and a solid



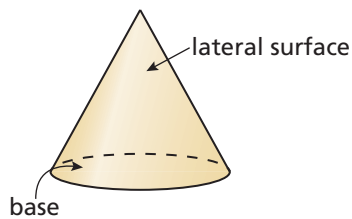
A flat surface of a polyhedron



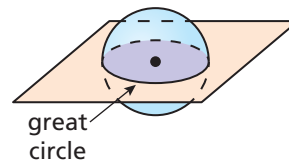
A line segment formed by the intersection of two faces of a polyhedron



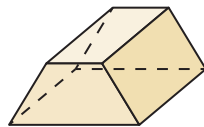
Consists of all segments that connect the vertex with points on the base edge of a cone



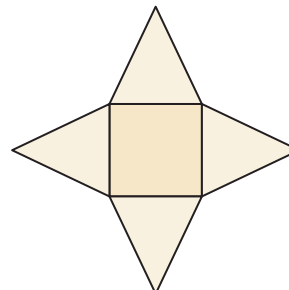
The intersection of a plane and a sphere such that the plane contains the center of the sphere



A solid that is bounded by polygons



A two-dimensional pattern that can be folded to form a three-dimensional figure



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>population density</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 603)</i></p>	<p>radian</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 597)</i></p>
<p>radius of a regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 611)</i></p>	<p>sector of a circle</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 604)</i></p>
<p>similar solids</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 630)</i></p>	<p>solid of revolution</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 620)</i></p>
<p>vertex of a polyhedron</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 618)</i></p>	<p>volume</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 (p. 626)</i></p>

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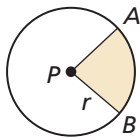
A unit of measurement for angles

$$45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ radians}$$

A measure of how many people live within a given area

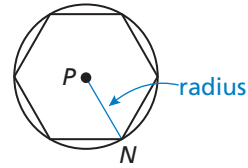
$$\text{population density} = \frac{\text{number of people}}{\text{area of land}}$$

The region bounded by two radii of the circle and their intercepted arc

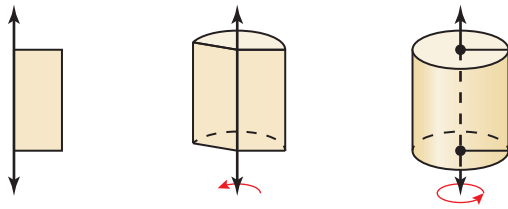


sector APB

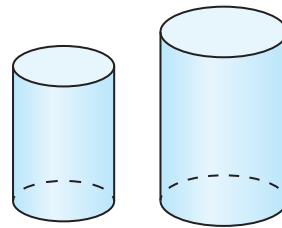
The radius of a polygon's circumscribed circle



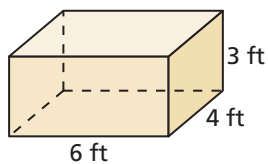
A three-dimensional figure that is formed by rotating a two-dimensional shape around an axis



Two solids of the same type with equal ratios of corresponding linear measures



The number of cubic units contained in the interior of a solid



$$\text{Volume} = 3(4)(6) = 72\text{ft}^3$$

A point of a polyhedron where three or more edges meet

