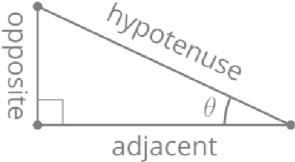
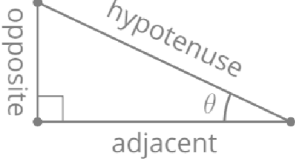
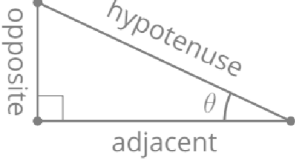
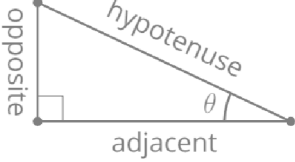
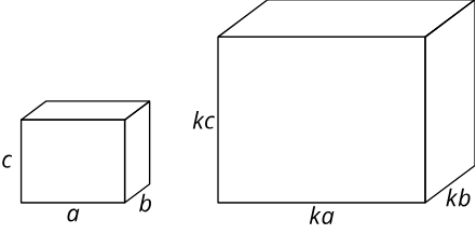
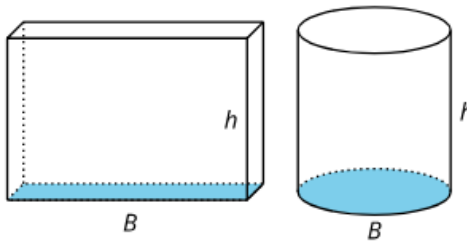
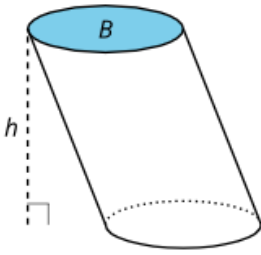
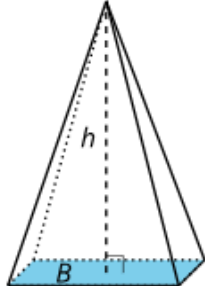
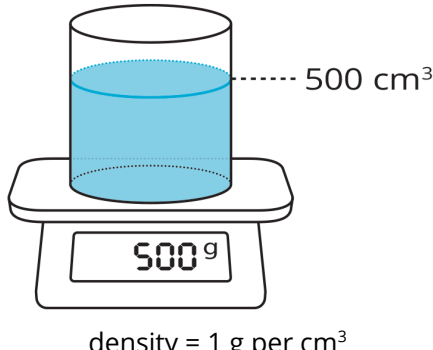


lesson, type	statement	diagram
U4, L6 definition	The <b>tangent</b> of an acute angle in a right triangle is the ratio (quotient) of the length of the opposite leg to the length of the adjacent leg.	 $\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$
U4, L9 definition	The <b>arccos</b> of a number between 0 and 1 is the acute angle whose cosine is that number.	 $\arccos\left(\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}\right) = \theta$
U4, L9 definition	The <b>arcsin</b> of a number between 0 and 1 is the acute angle whose sine is that number.	 $\arcsin\left(\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}\right) = \theta$
U4, L9 definition	The <b>arctan</b> of a positive number is the acute angle whose tangent is that number.	 $\arctan\left(\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}\right) = \theta$
U5, L6 theorem	When any solid is dilated using a scale factor of $k$ , all lengths are multiplied by $k$ , all areas are multiplied by $k^2$ , and all volumes are multiplied by $k^3$ .	

lesson, type	statement	diagram
U5, L10 theorem	<p><b>Cavalieri's Principle:</b> If two solids are cut into cross sections by parallel planes, and the corresponding cross sections on each plane always have equal areas, then the two solids have the same volume.</p>	
U5, L10 theorem	<p>A prism or cylinder whose base has area <math>B</math> square units and whose height is <math>h</math> units has volume <math>V = Bh</math> cubic units, regardless of the shape of the base or whether the solid is oblique.</p>	
U5, L13 theorem	<p>A pyramid or cone whose base has area <math>B</math> square units and whose height is <math>h</math> units has volume <math>V = \frac{1}{3} Bh</math> cubic units, regardless of the shape of the base or whether the solid is oblique.</p>	
U5, L17 definition	<p>The <b>density</b> of a substance is the mass of the substance per unit volume.</p> $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	
U6, L4 theorem	<p>A circle with center <math>(h, k)</math> and radius <math>r</math> has equation <math>(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2</math>.</p>	