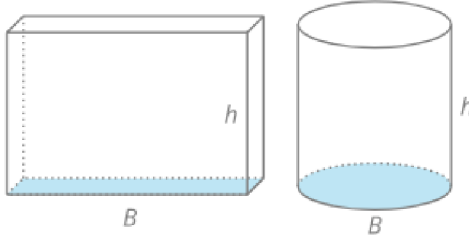
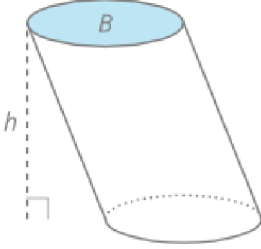
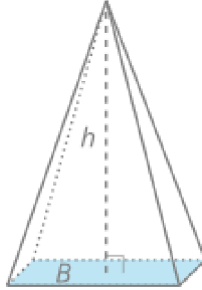
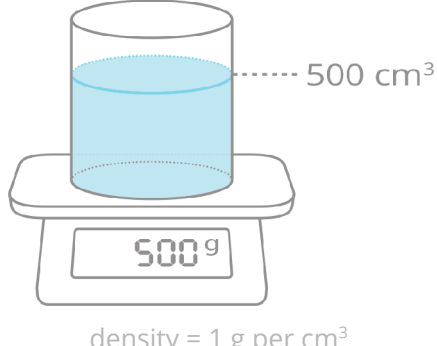
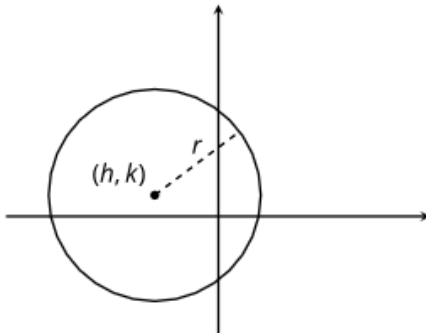
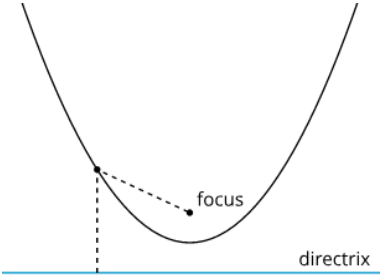
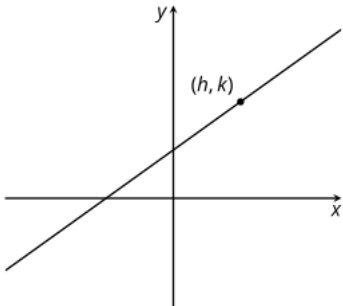
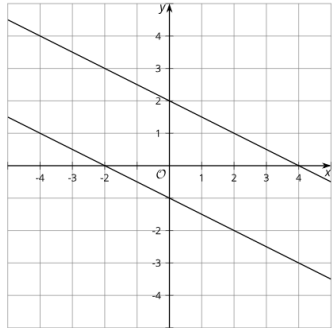
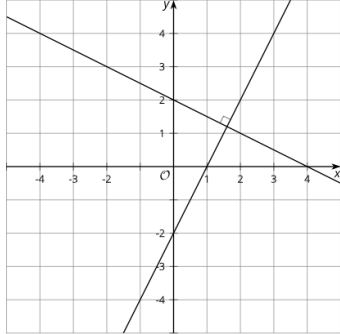
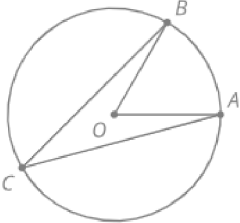


lesson, type	statement	diagram
U5, L10 theorem	<p>Cavalieri's Principle: If two solids are cut into cross sections by parallel planes, and the corresponding cross sections on each plane always have equal areas, then the two solids have the same volume.</p>	
U5, L10 theorem	<p>A prism or cylinder whose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

lesson, type	statement	diagram
U6, L7 definition	A parabola is the set of points that are equidistant from a given point, called the <i>focus</i> , and a given line, called the <i>directrix</i> .	
U6, L9 definition	The point-slope form of the equation of a line is $y - k = m(x - h)$ where (h, k) is a particular point on the line and m is the slope of the line.	
U6, L10 theorem	Lines are parallel if and only if they have equal slopes.	
U6, L11 theorem	Lines are perpendicular if and only if their slopes are opposite reciprocals.	
U7, L2 assertion	Inscribed Angle Theorem: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of the central angle that defines the same arc.	 $m\angle BCA = \frac{1}{2}m\angle BOA$