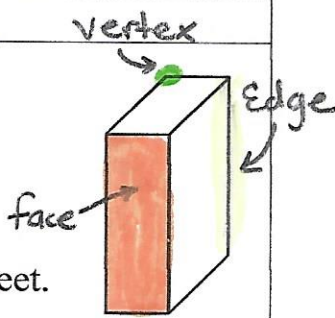
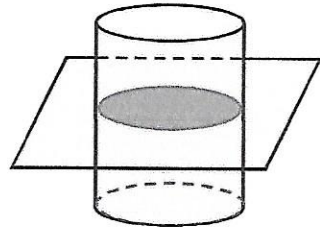
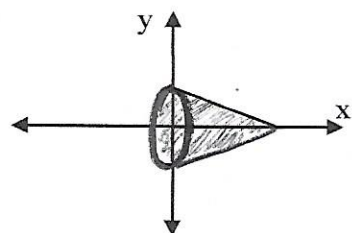
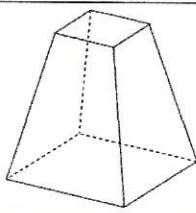
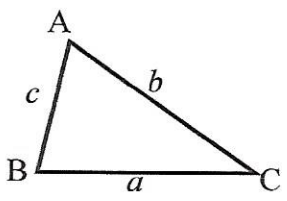
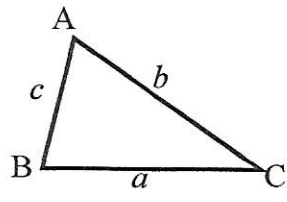


## Vocabulary Toolkit

|          | Term                | Definition / Additional Information   |   |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|
| 5.1<br>T | Edge, Face, Vertex  | <p><b>Face:</b> A polygonal region of the polyhedron</p> <p><b>Edge:</b> A line segment where two faces meet.</p> <p><b>Vertex:</b> A point where 3 or more sides of faces meet.</p>            |    |
| 5.1<br>T | Cross section       | Face formed when a three dimensional object is sliced by a plane.   |    |
| 5.2<br>T | Solid of revolution | Three-dimensional object formed by spinning a two-dimensional figure about an axis.   |    |
| 5.3<br>T | frustum             | Bottom slice of a cone or pyramid; the portion that remains after cutting by a plane parallel to its base, or that lies between two parallel planes. Also known as a truncated cone or pyramid. |  |
| 5.6<br>T | Law of Sines        | <p>If ABC is a triangle with sides a, b, c then</p> $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \text{ or } \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$                 |  |
| 5.6<br>T | Law of Cosines      | <p>If ABC is a triangle with sides a, b, c then</p> $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc(\cos A)$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac(\cos B)$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab(\cos C)$   |  |
| 5.8<br>S | Oblique Triangle    | Triangle that has no right angle.   |   |