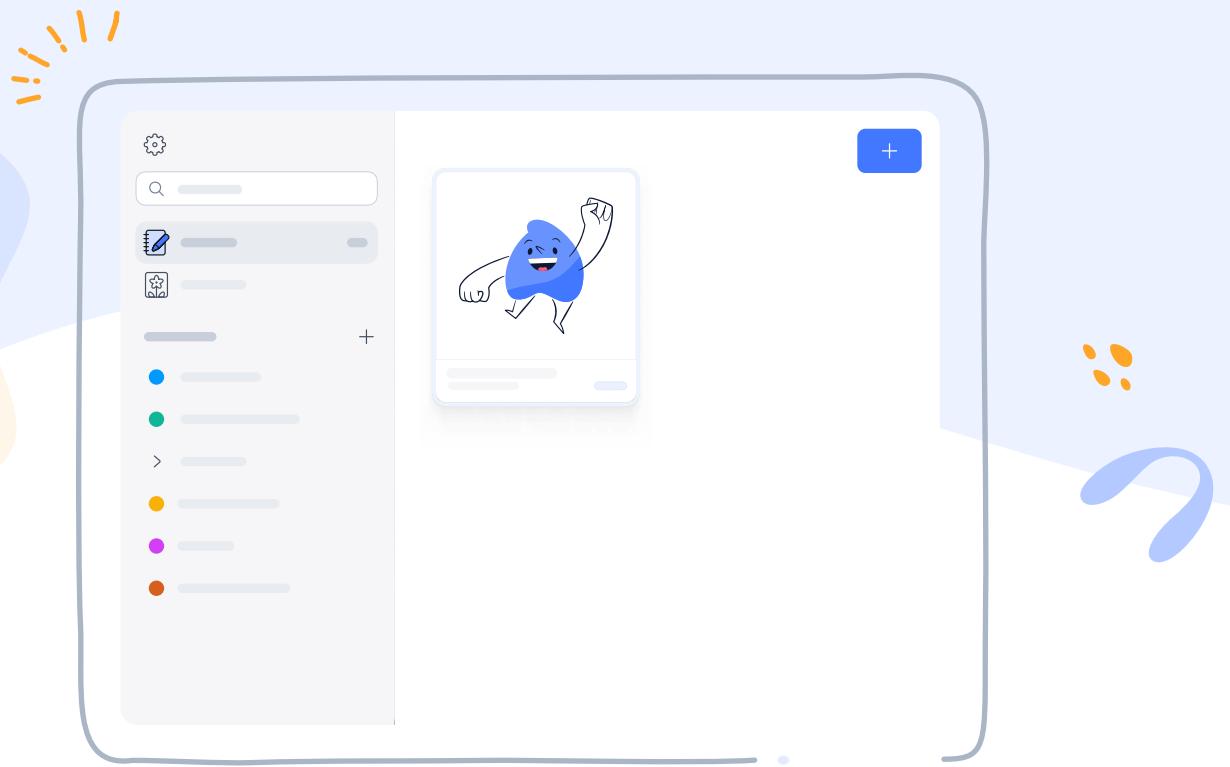


Getting Started with Notability

The **Library** houses your notes, subjects, and dividers. It's where you access and organize your notes.



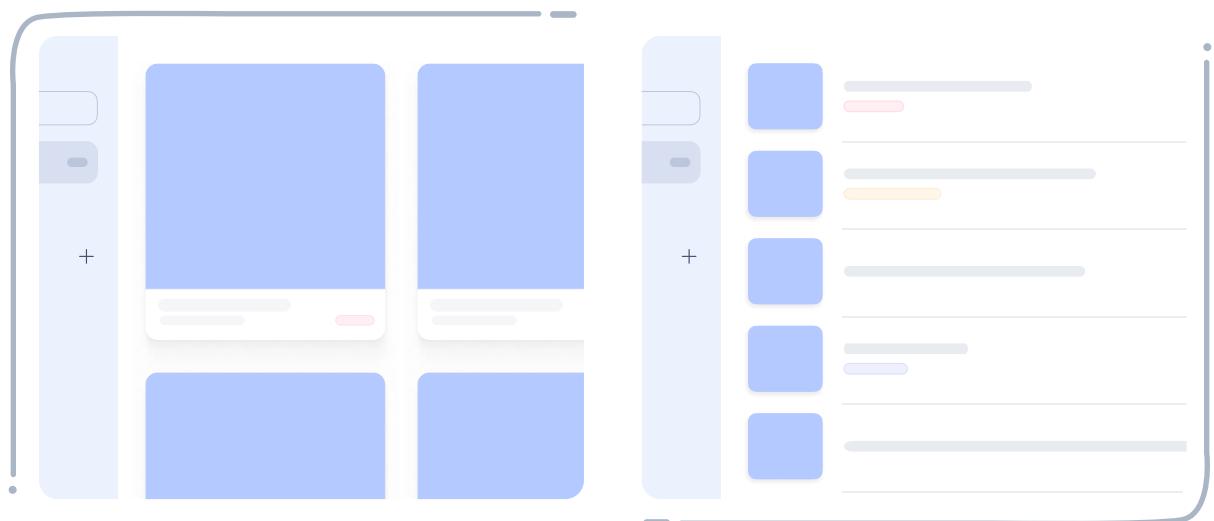
The left **Sidebar** is where you add subjects and dividers to organize your notes.

- **Subjects** group notes together.
- **Dividers** group subjects together. You can nest dividers to further organize.



The **Note List** displays your notes.

*Use the Options menu to switch between list and grid view.
This is also where you can sort the notes list.*



The **Note Editor** is where you are right now! This is where all the magic happens.

The Toolbox at the top carries tools for you to customize your notes. You can record audio and add several types of media, including photos, gifs, and stickers.

A screenshot of the Notability app interface. At the top is a toolbar with various editing tools. Below it is a large title "POLYGONS". Underneath the title is a section titled "Definitions:" containing four definitions: "Polygon: a closed shape with 3 or more sides and", "Equilateral Polygon: all sides are congruent (sam)", "Equiangular Polygon: all angles are congruent (sam)", and "Regular Polygon: all sides and angles are congruent". Below these definitions is a section titled "Polygon Angle Sum Theorem" with the formula $(n-2)180$. To the right of the note is a "Page Manager" with three pages visible. The first page has a bookmark icon and a red exclamation mark. The second page has a bookmark icon and a circle with three dots. The third page has a bookmark icon. A small graphic of a triangle with the word "Triangle" is also present.

POLYGONS

Definitions:

- Polygon:** a closed shape with 3 or more sides and
- Equilateral Polygon:** all sides are congruent (sam)
- Equiangular Polygon:** all angles are congruent (sam)
- Regular Polygon:** all sides and angles are congruent

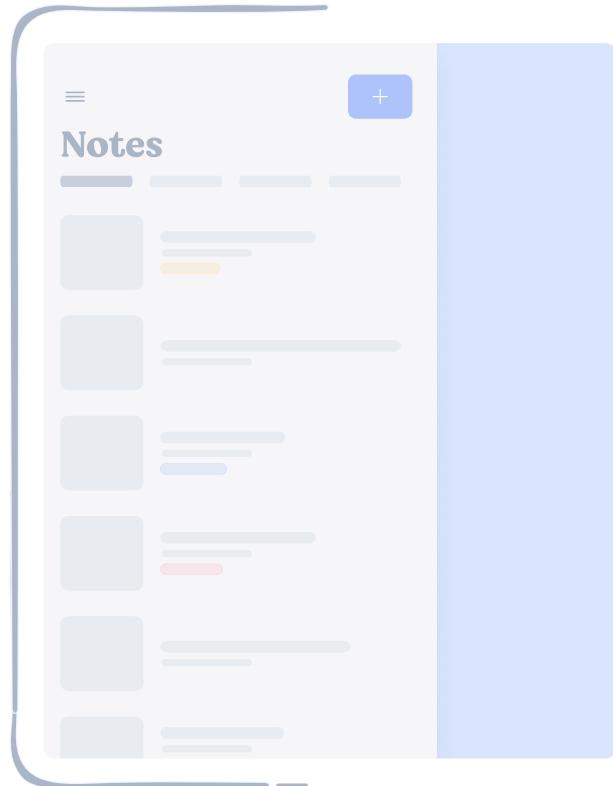
Polygon Angle Sum Theorem

*The sum of the measures of interior angles of an n-gon
 $(n-2)180$ where n is the # of sides

Use the **Page Manager** (on the right) to quickly navigate and manage pages in your note.

The **Note Switcher** lets you quickly switch between notes.

From a note, swipe from the left to access the Note Switcher.



Multi-Note lets you work on two notes simultaneously. Drag and drop a note from the Note Switcher into the note editing area, or tap and hold a note for options.

Earth Science: Geology Rocks! 5th Edition

Erosion

3.2 Introduction to erosion, weathering, and deposition

Figure 1.1 An image of Antelope Canyon, a slot canyon carved by flash floods that pick up sand that sculpt the narrow corridors.

Figure 1.2 A cirque, w
glaciers carve from m

What is Erosion? Erosion is the process that wears away earth. It can occur naturally by water, wind or ice. During the erosion process bits of soil are moved, most often by water, to a new location.

Types of Weathering Mechanical and chemical weathering break down and dissolve solid rocks and minerals thanks to the actions of water, ice, animals, plants, acids, changes in temperature and human activities.

Causes of Weathering Both weathering and erosion depend on water temperature to crack, split and crumble rocks. Alternately freezing and thawing, water acts like a wedge in the crevices and fissures of rocks, breaking them apart and then taking them away in a mechanical process.

The Water Cycle The water cycle describes how water evaporates from the surface of the earth, rises into the atmosphere, cools and condenses into rain or snow in clouds, and falls again to the surface as precipitation.

Et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas sed. Rhoncus urna neque viverra justo. Lacus viverra v

Rate of Erosion You can calculate the soil erosion rate by measuring the loss of soil mass over a specific time period.