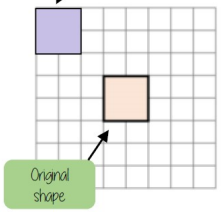
Translation and vector notation

Vector Notation → $\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2\end{pmatrix}$

How far left or right to move
Negative value (left)
Positive value (right)

How far up or down to move
Negative value (down)
Positive value (up)

Translation $\begin{pmatrix}-3\\3\end{pmatrix}$

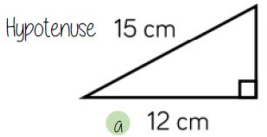


Every vertex has been translated by the same amount

Alternate angles

Because alternate angles are equal the highlighted angles are the same size

Calculate missing sides



Either of the short sides can be labelled a or b

$a^2 + b^2 = \text{hypotenuse}^2$

$12^2 + b^2 = 15^2$

1. Substitute in the values you are given

$144 + b^2 = 225$

$-144 \quad -144$

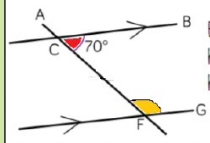
Rearrange the equation by subtracting the shorter square from the hypotenuse squared

Square root to find the length of the side

$b^2 = 111$

$b = \sqrt{111} = 10.54\ cm$

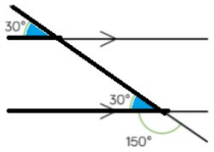
Co-interior angles



Because co-interior angles have a sum of 180° the highlighted angle is 110°

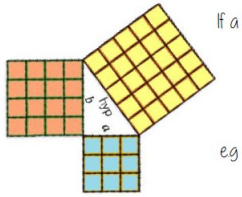
As angles on a line add up to 180° co-interior angles can also be calculated from applying alternate/ corresponding rules first

Corresponding angles



Because corresponding angles are equal the highlighted angles are the same size

Determine if a triangle is right-angled



a = 3 b = 4 c = 5

If a triangle is right-angled, the sum of the squares of the shorter sides will equal the square of the hypotenuse.

$a^2 + b^2 = \text{hypotenuse}^2$

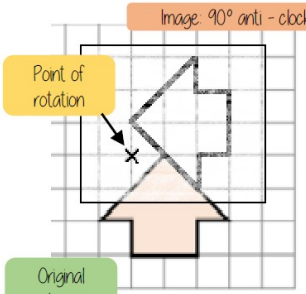
e.g. $a^2 + b^2 = hypotenuse^2$

$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$

$9 + 16 = 25$

Substituting the numbers into the theorem shows that this is a right-angled triangle

Rotate from a point (outside a shape)



1. Trace the original shape (mark the point of rotation)
2. Keep the point in the same place and turn the tracing paper
3. Draw the new shape

Mathematical Language:

Adjacent
Counter example
Equation
Horizontal
Hypotenuse
Invariant
Opposite
Parallel
Perpendicular
Polygon
Regular
Rotate
Square number
Square root
Sum
Symmetry
Transversal
Vertex:
Vertical