

Transformations

There are four transformations. Each has associated phrases which you must state to get the marks when identifying transformations.

rotation – degrees, direction (clockwise or anti-clockwise) and centre of rotation.

reflection – line of symmetry.

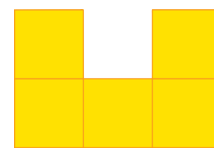
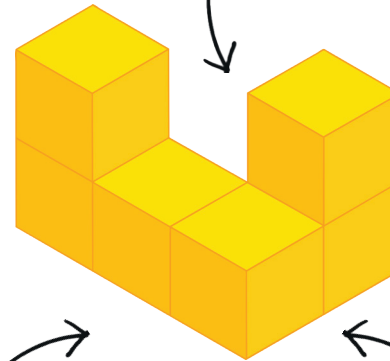
enlargement – centre of enlargement and scale factor. A scale factor which is a fraction less than one will produce an image that is closer to the centre of enlargement and is smaller than the original.

translation – vector, e.g. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ means 3 right and 5 up, $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ means 2 left and 4 down.

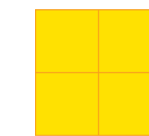
The question will usually ask you to describe a single transformation. In this case you must never write down more than one!

Plans and Elevations

Plan



Side Elevation

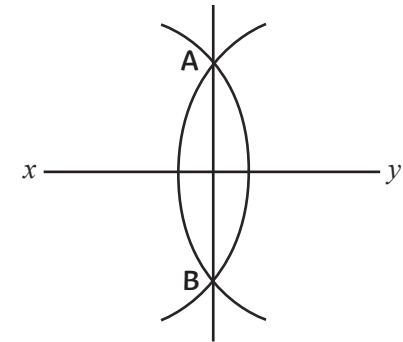


Front Elevation

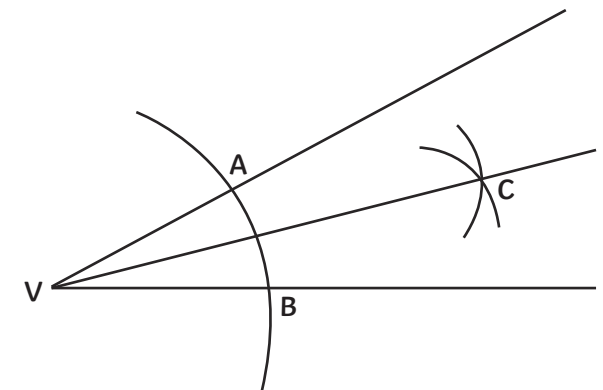
Loci and Constructions

Make sure you know how to construct SAS, ASA and SSS triangles in addition to perpendicular line bisectors:

Never erase your construction lines!



and angle bisectors:



Foundation – Geometry and Measure

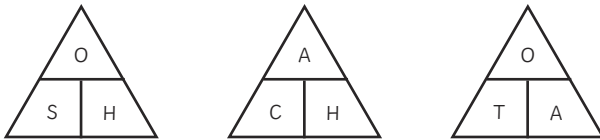
Pythagoras' Theorem

Only for right-angled triangles where no angles are given or need to be found.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Trigonometry

Only for right-angled triangles where angles are given or need to be found.



Volume

The space contained within a 3D shape, given by cm^3 or m^3 .

Volume of a cuboid = width \times height \times length

Volume of a prism = area of cross-section \times length

Surface Area

The total area of the faces on a 3D shape.

Angle Facts

Angles on a straight line add up to 180° .

Angles at a point add up to 360° .

Angles in a triangle add up to 180° .

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360° .

Exterior angles of a polygon add up to 360° .

Vertically opposite angles are equal.

Alternate angles in parallel lines are equal.

Corresponding angles are equal.

Supplementary angles add up to 180° .

Area

The space contained within a 2D shape, given by cm^2 or m^2 .

Area of a rectangle = width \times height

Area of a triangle = (width \times height) \div 2

Area of a parallelogram = width \times vertical height

Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

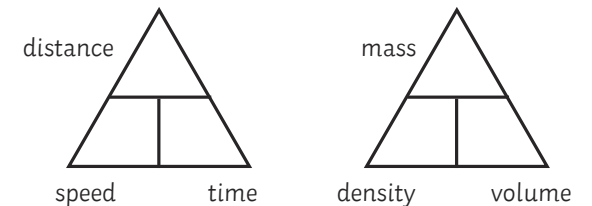
Area of a circle = πr^2

Perimeter

The distance around the outside of a shape. Don't forget to include units!

$$\text{Circumference} = \pi d$$

Speed and Density



Congruence and Similarity

Congruent triangles are exactly the same – SSS, ASA, SAS

Similar shapes have the same angles. One shape will be an enlargement of the other.

$$\text{Scale factor} = \frac{\text{new length}}{\text{old length}}$$