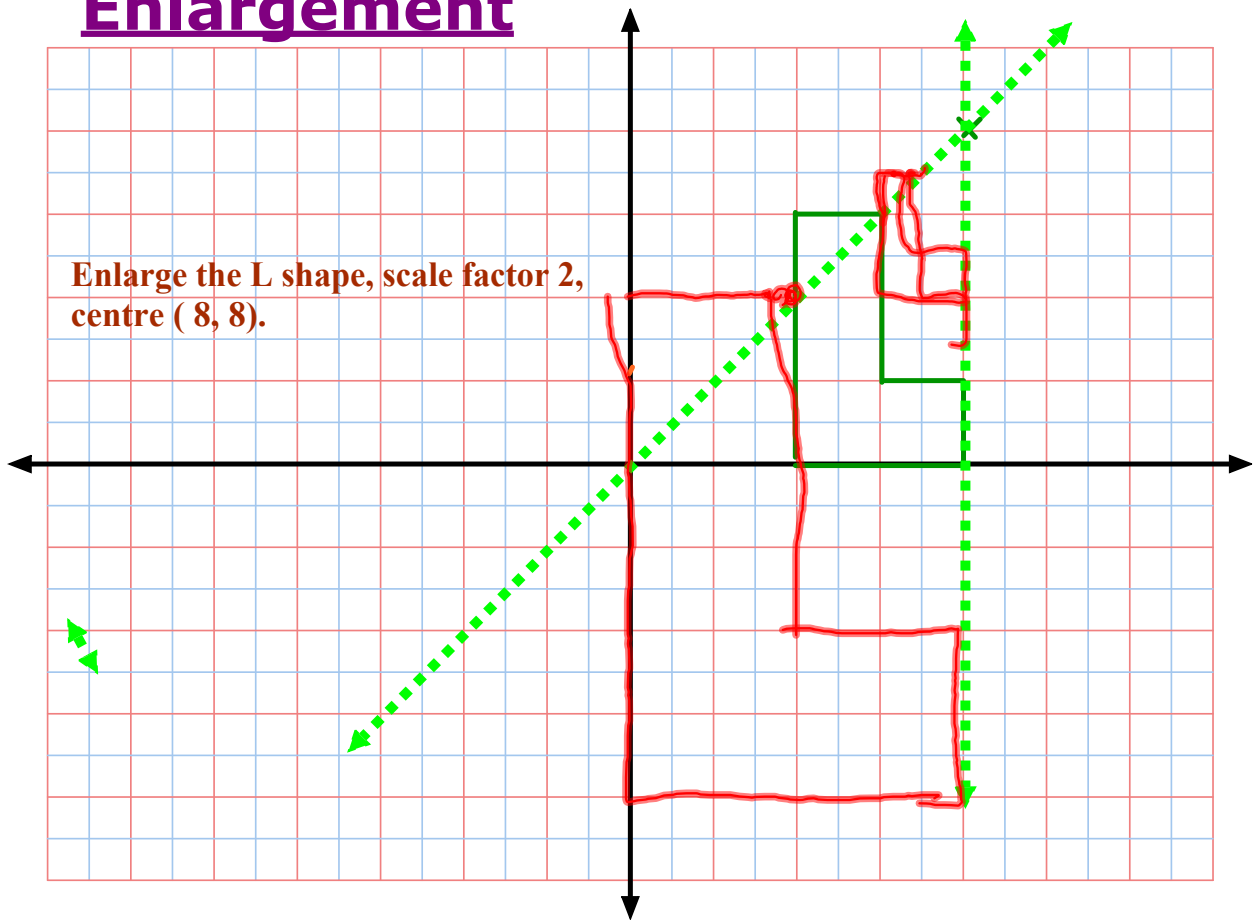
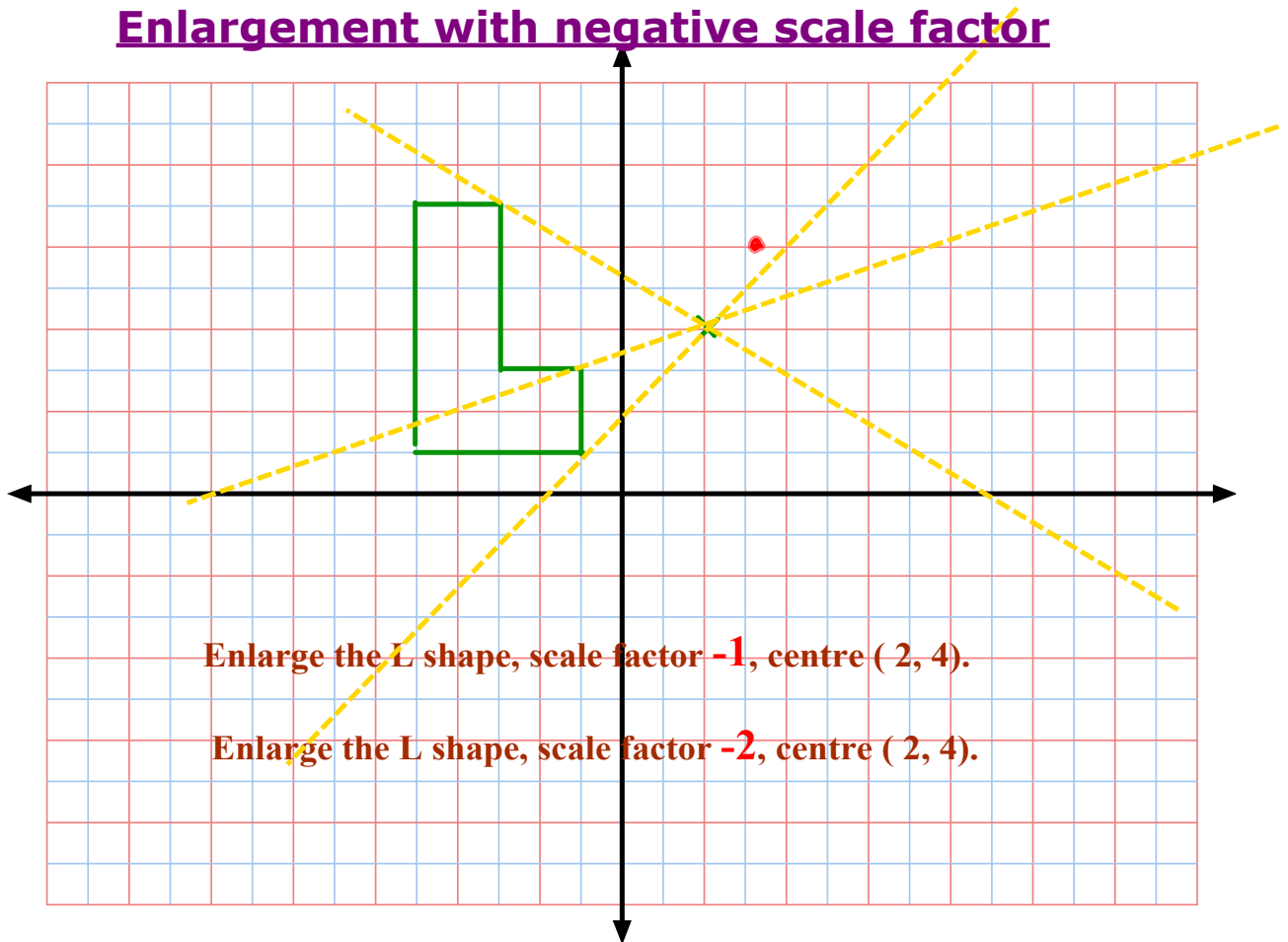


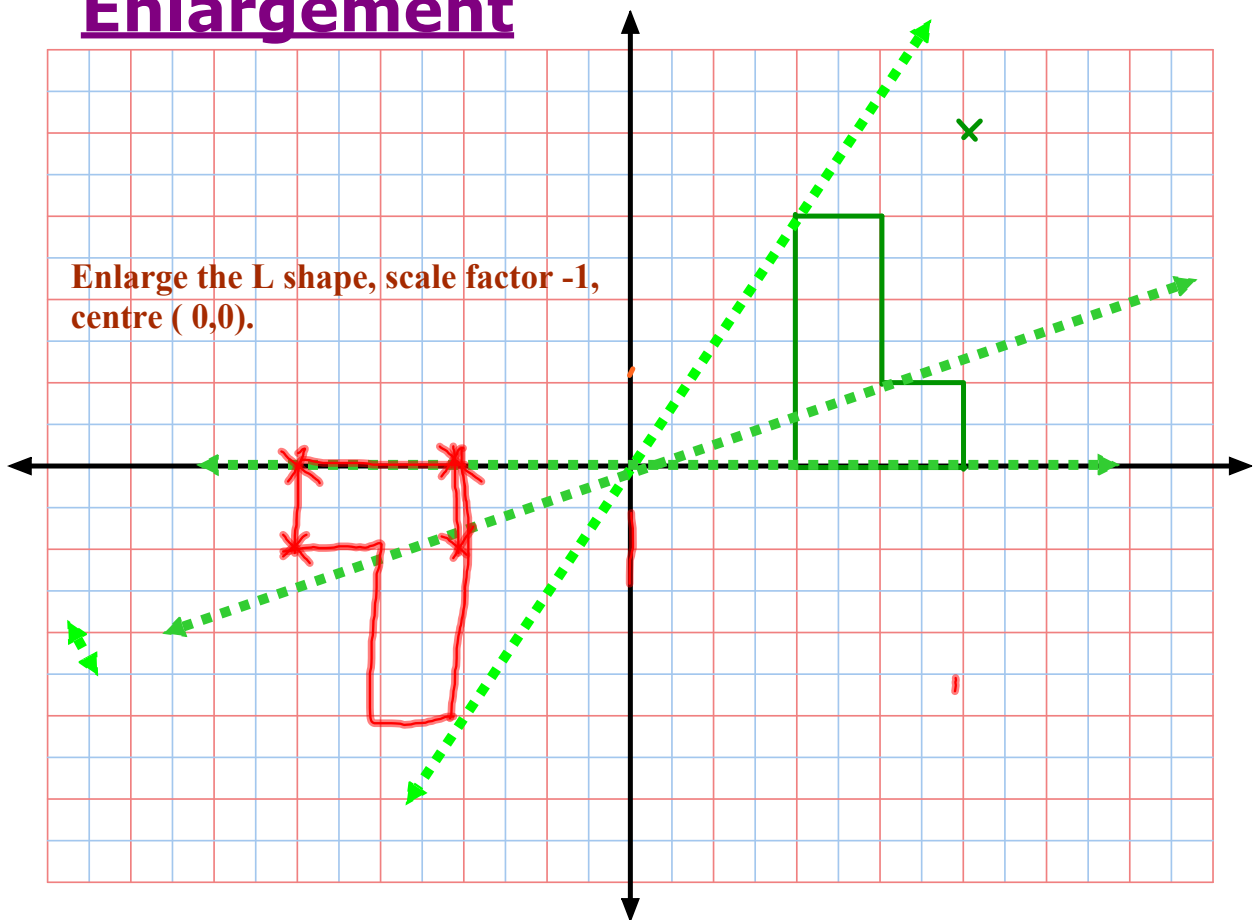
# Enlargement

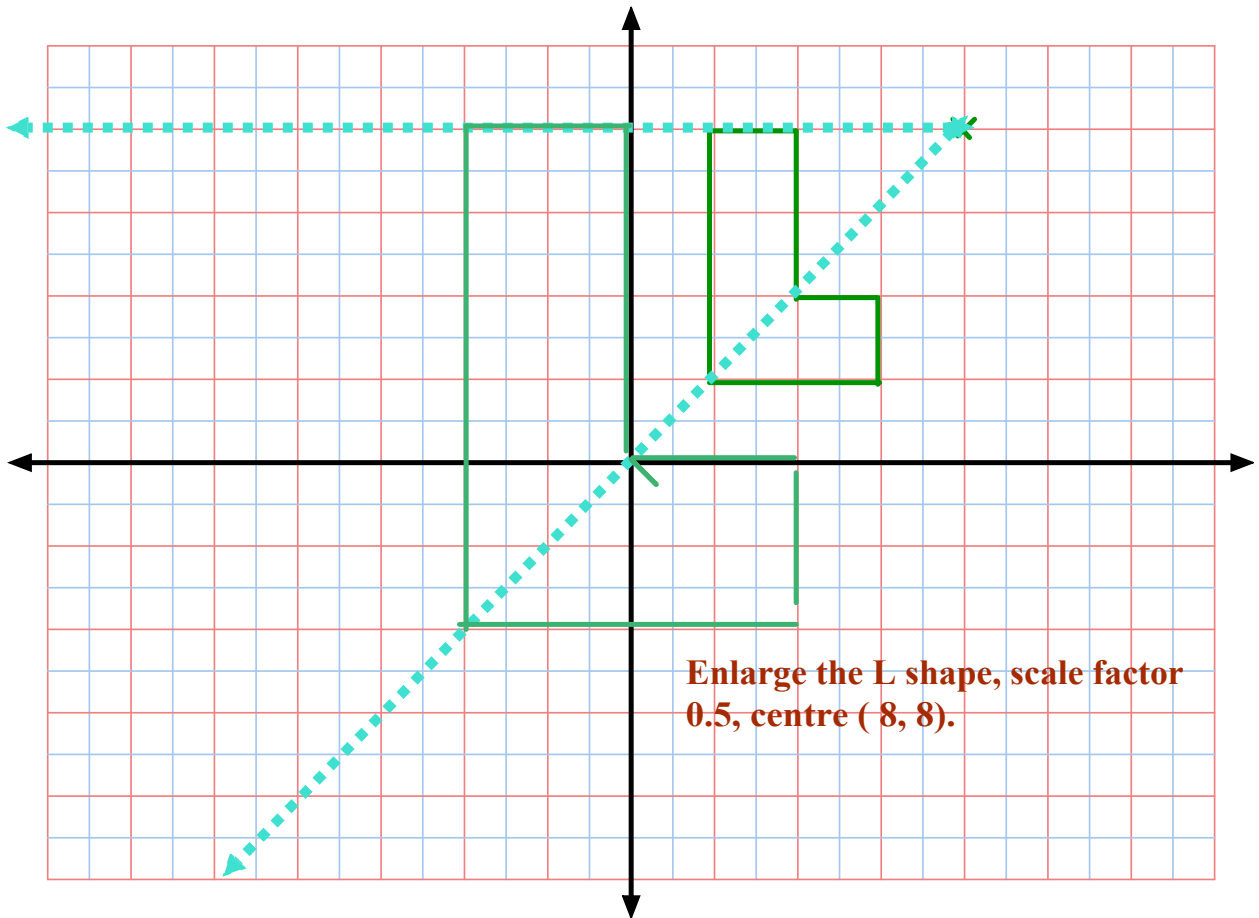


## Enlargement with negative scale factor

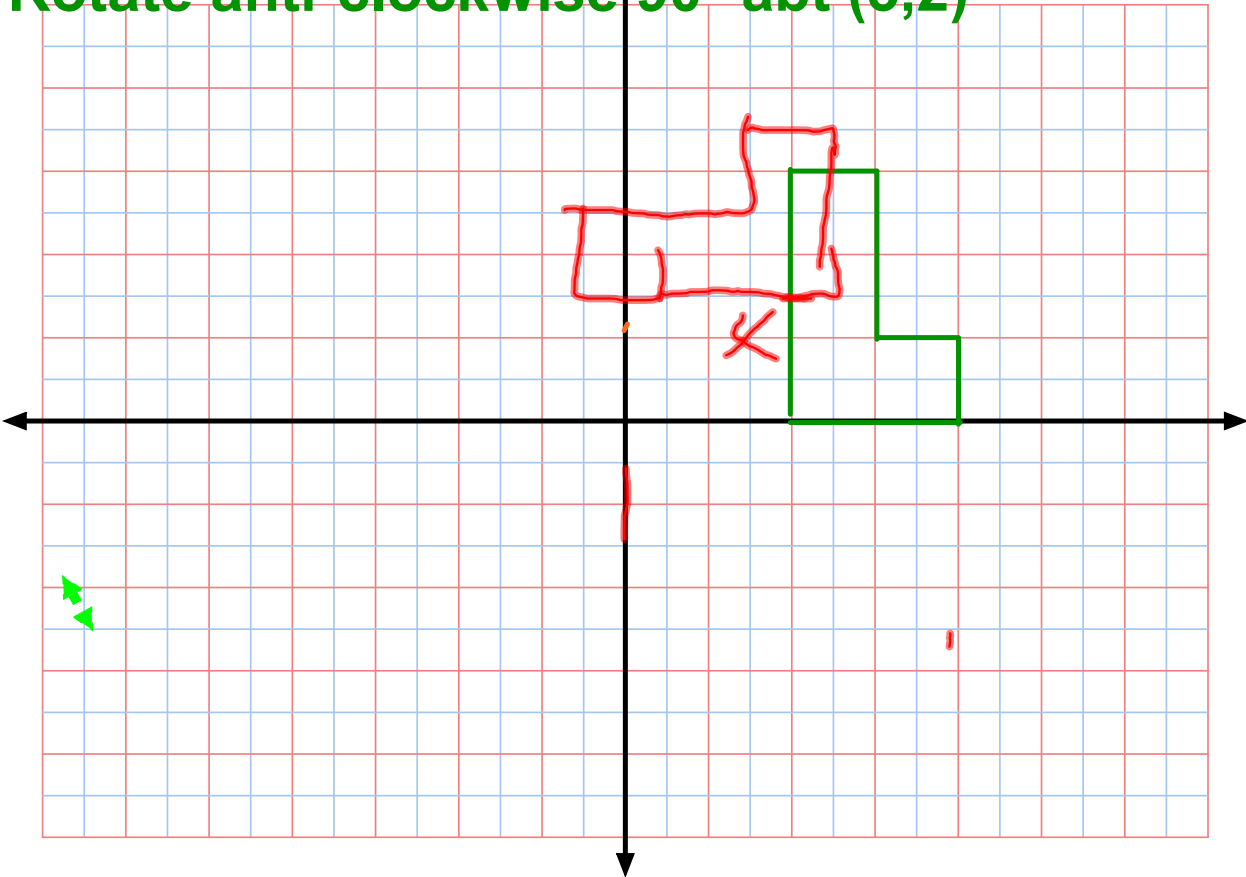


# Enlargement

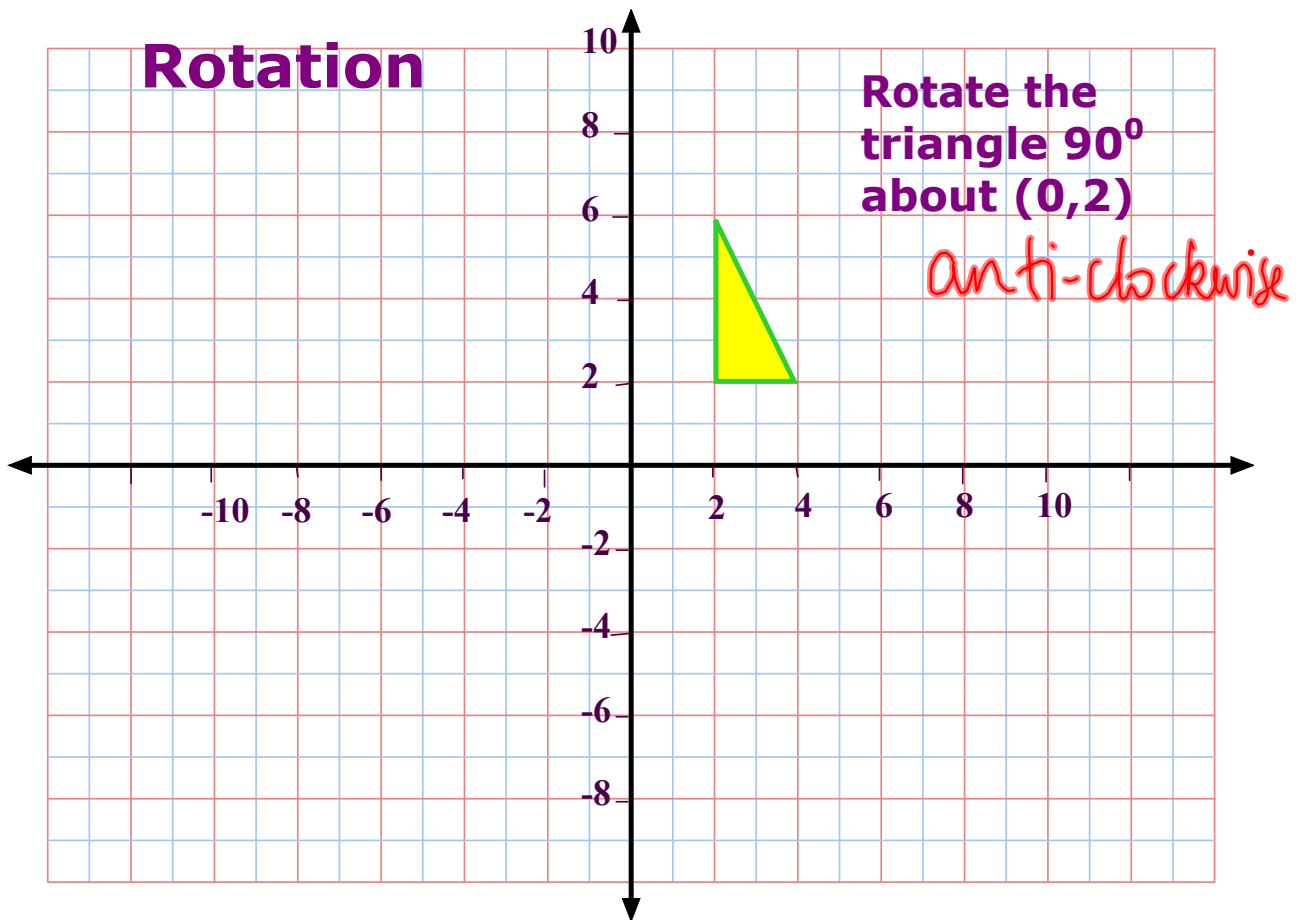




Rotate anti-clockwise  $90^\circ$  abt (3,2)



# Rotation



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Combined transformations

Page 165

views - plan, front etc



see ppt

## Similarity and congruence

Prove triangles ABC and DEC are similar and hence find the length of BE. = 9.128

$\angle ABC$   
 $\angle A$

To prove ABC is similar to DEC  
 $\hat{A}C B = \hat{D}C E$  (opposite angles are equal)  
 $\hat{E}D C = \hat{B}A C$  (alternate angles)  
 $\hat{A}B C = \hat{D}E C$  (alternate)  
 $\therefore ABC$  is similar to  $DEC$  (AAA)

## Rules for congruency:

SSS  
RHS

ASA  
SAS

Triangle XYZ is isosceles with  $XY = XZ$ .  
 The bisector of angle Y meets XZ at M;  
 the bisector of angle Z meets XY at N.  
 Prove that  $YM = ZN$ .

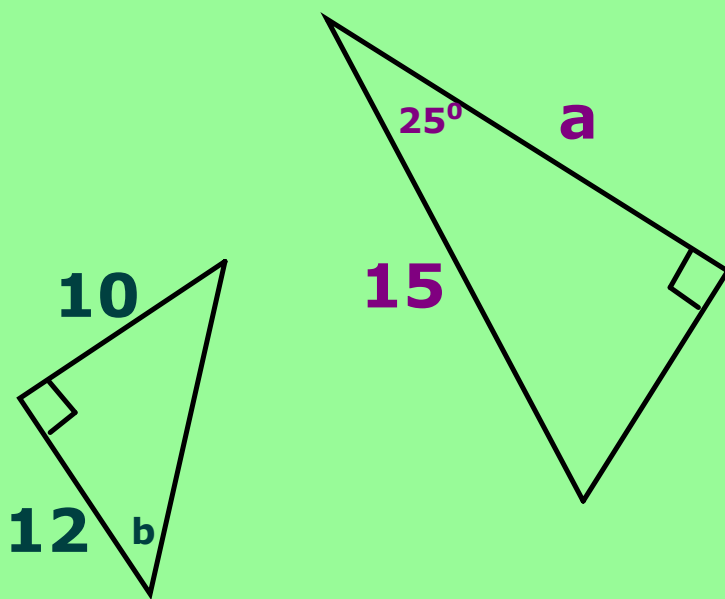
To prove:  $NYZ \cong MYZ$

$YZ$  is common base  
 $\hat{M}Y Z = \hat{N}Y Z$  (angles in an isosceles  $\Delta$  are equal)  
 $\hat{Y}N Z = \hat{Z}M Y$  (isosceles  $\Delta$ )  
 $\therefore NYZ \cong MYZ$  (SAS)

p335 T2, T3

# Trigonometry

## 1. In 2 D



## 2. In 3D

**Big hint:**

*Try to find all relevant right angled triangles.  
Draw them out.*

**T1 Page 482, T2 as well if  
you're quick.**

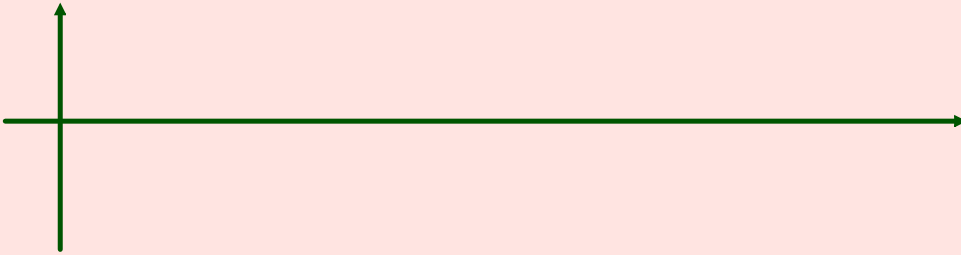
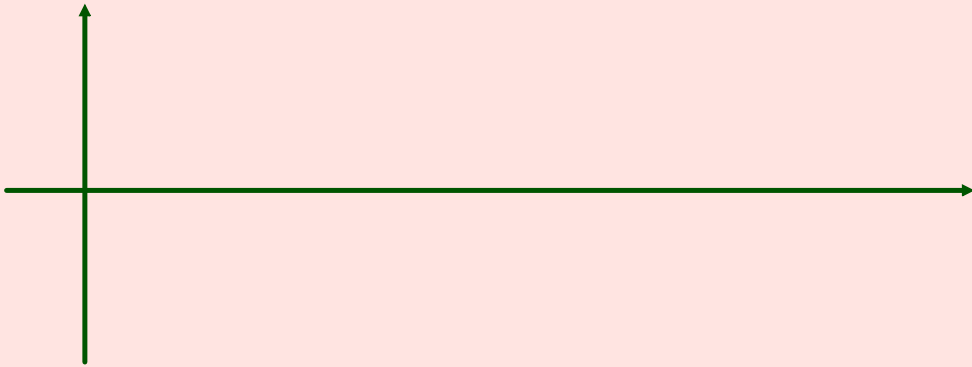
**(Look back at 475 for some help)**



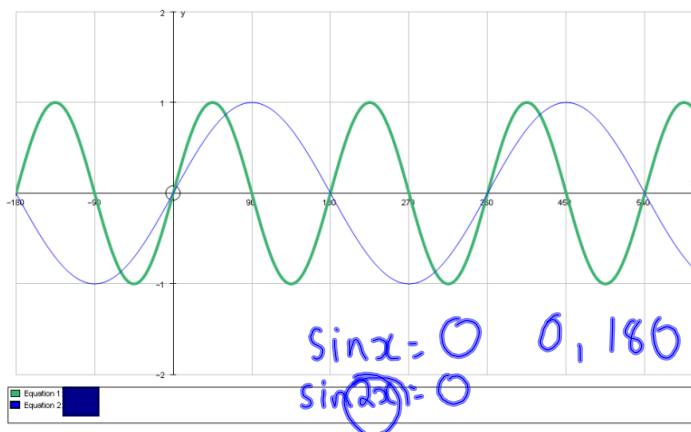
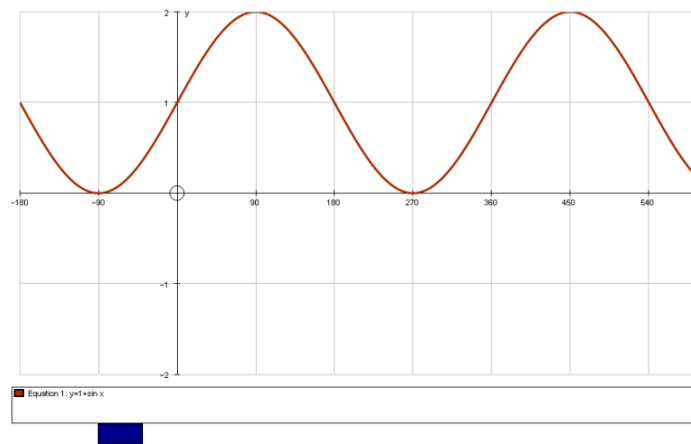
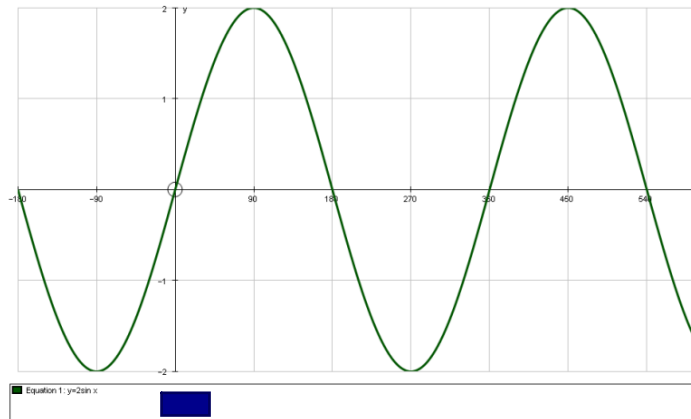
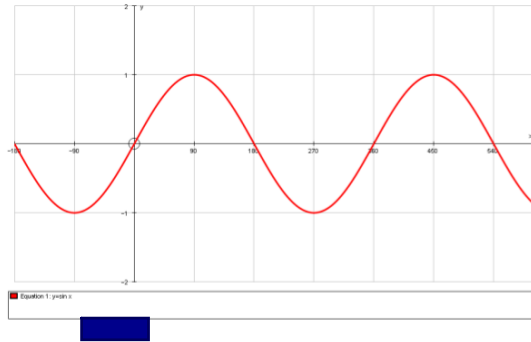
### **3. Trig in non-right angled triangles**

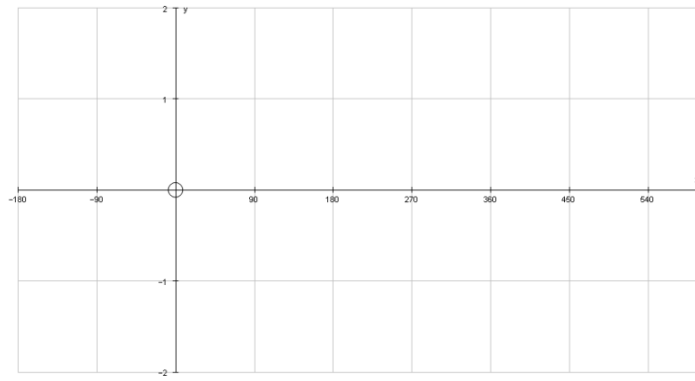
**page 474 T1,2**

## 4. Trig graphs



## Transformations of trig graphs





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