

2D - Geometry

I Area & Perimeter

Formulas \rightarrow Area & Perimeter

II Right Δ

\Downarrow SOH CAH TOA

III Non-Right Δ

\Downarrow Pyth - Theorem

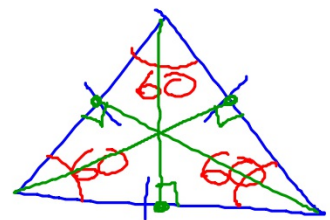
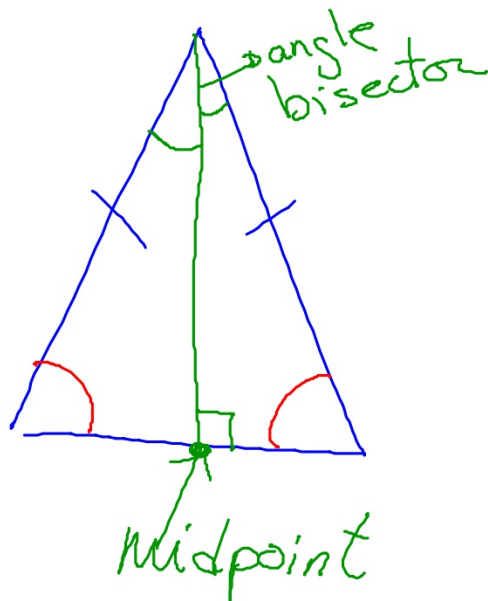
\Downarrow Area law = $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

\Downarrow Sin Rule

\Downarrow Cos Rule

This is a shortcut to the traditional formula

II Isosceles (Equilateral)



IV

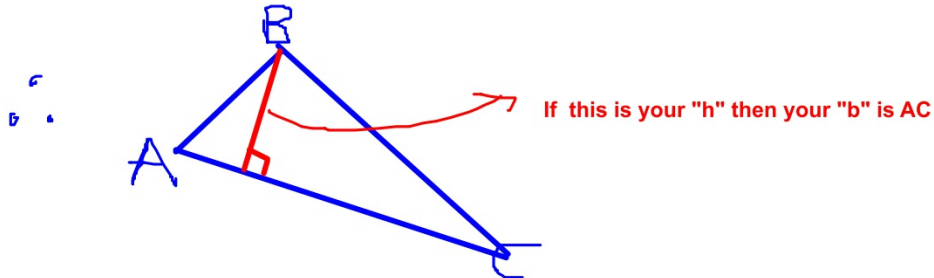
When you use the "traditional area formula"

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

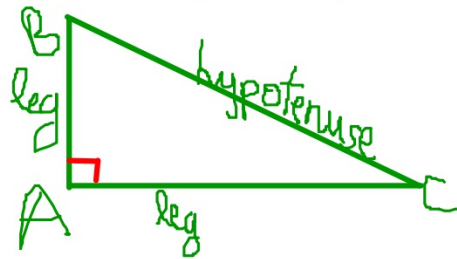
or

$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

Don't forget that "b" and "h" are always at a 90° angle.



When working with a right Δ , then your "b" and "h" are the two leg-sides of the right- Δ



Then AB is your "h" and AC is your "b"

Textbook Review

page 534-3A Pyth Theo
 page 537-3D Perimeters.
 page 539-3E Areas

} easy!

page 110-3J: 4 to 7
 page 113-3K: 7 to 12
 page 116-3L: all
 page 119-3M: 5-7

Dealing with other shapes that breakdown into Righth Δ s

Angle of elevation & depression

SOH CAH TOA

page 121-3N: 6-8

Sine Law

page 123-30: 4-9

Cosine Law

page 126-3P: 5-7

Area Law

Non-Right
 Δ Trig

page 126-Paper 1 Questions: 5-8

page 127-Paper 2 Questions: 2-3