# Unit 10 Notebook 

## Spring 2014

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## Review of Parallel Lines

Parallels: If lines are parallel ...


Corresponding angles are equal. $m<1=m<5, m<2=m<6, m<3=m<7, m<4=m<8$
Alternate Interior angles are equal.
$m<3=m<6, \quad m<4=m<5$
Alternate Exterior angles are equal.
$m<1=m<8, \quad m<2=m<7$
Same side interior angles are supp.
$m<3+m<5=180, \quad m<4+m<6=180$

## Review of Coordinate Geometry

Coordinate Geometry Formulas: Distance Formula:
$d=\sqrt{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)^{2}}$
Midpoint Formula:
$(x, y)=\left(\frac{x_{1}+x_{2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1}+y_{2}}{2}\right)$

Slopes and Equations:
$m=\frac{\text { vertical change }}{\text { horizontal change }}=\frac{y_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$.
$y=m x+b$ slope-intercept
$y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)$ point-slope

## Symmetry

- A figure has line symmetry if there is a line that divides the figure into mirror images.
- A figure has rotational symmetry if it looks the same when rotated some angle measure less than 360 degrees. Its order of rotational symmetry is the number of positions a figure can be rotated, without changing the way it looks. It has $n^{\circ}$ rotational symmetry (for example $90^{\circ}$ rotational symmetry) if it looks the same when rotated $n^{\circ}$.
- A figure has point symmetry if it looks the same upsidedown, or rotated 180 degrees.


## Homework for Unit 10

- HW Set 10.1: Problems 1-19
- HW Set 10.2: Problems 20-39
- HW Set 10.3: Problems 40-67
- HW Set 10.4: Problems 68-83

