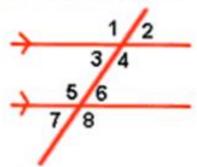
Unit 10 Notebook

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

Review of Coordinate Geometry

Coordinate Geometry Formulas: Distance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ Midpoint Formula: $(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

Slopes and Equations: $m = \frac{vertical \ change}{horizontal \ change} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}.$ $y = mx + b \ slope-intercept$ $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \ point-slope$

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° rotational symmetry (for example 90° rotational symmetry) if it looks the same when rotated n°.
- 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