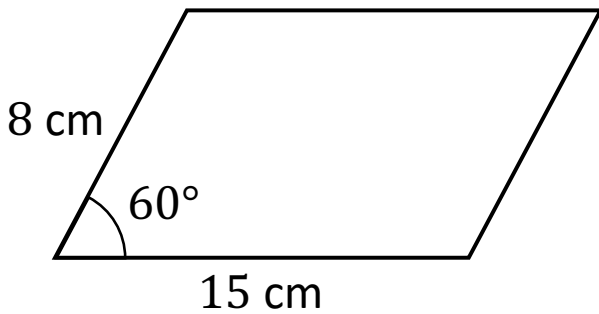


# Trigonometry with...

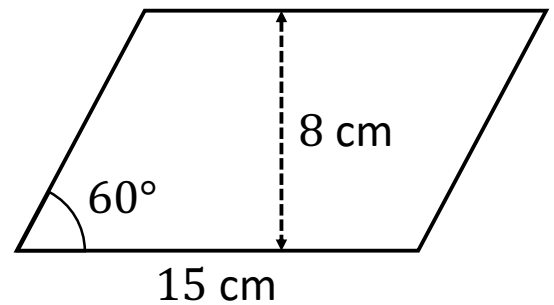
## Area

Find the parallelogram's area.



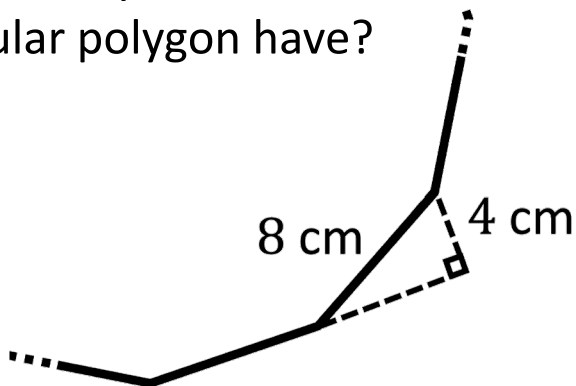
## Perimeter

Find the parallelogram's perimeter.



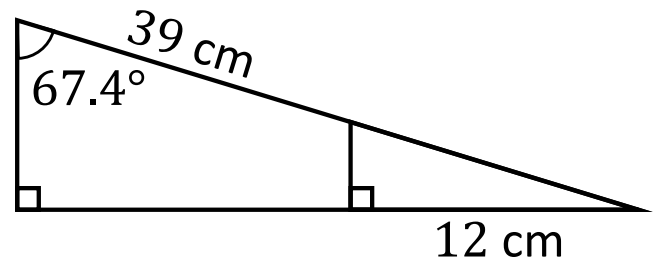
## Angles in Polygons

How many sides does the regular polygon have?



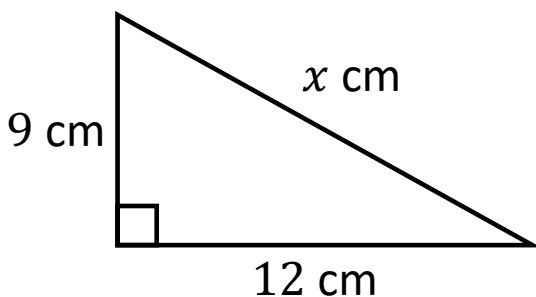
## Similar Shapes

Find the area of the big triangle.



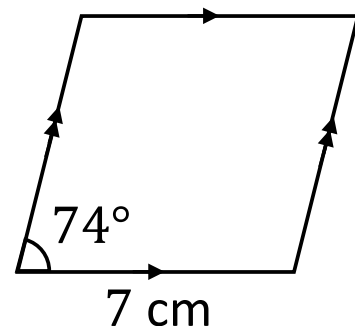
## Pythagoras

Find  $x$  using two different methods.



## Quadrilaterals

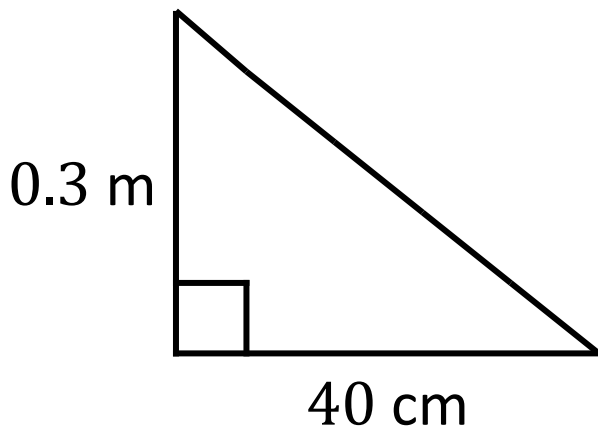
This shape has area  $47.1 \text{ cm}^2$ . Show that it is a rhombus.



# Pythagoras with...

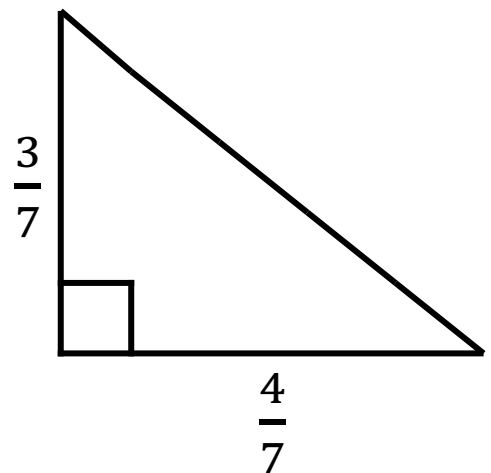
## Unit Conversions

Find the hypotenuse.



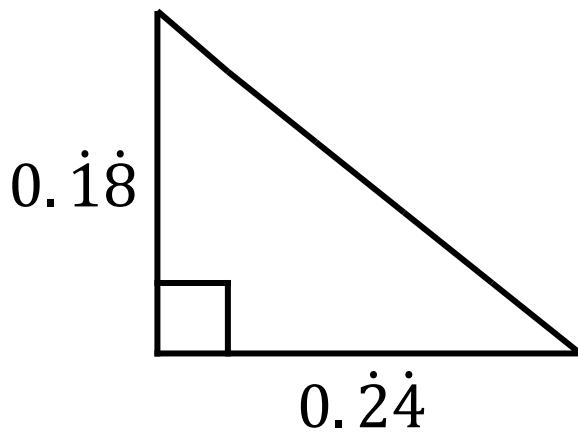
## Fractions

Find the hypotenuse.



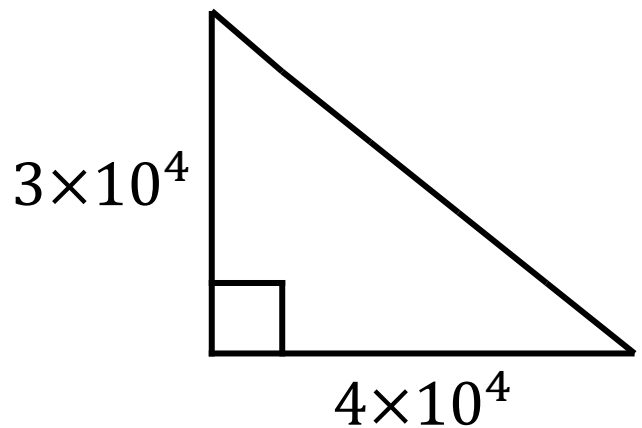
## Recurring Decimals

Find the hypotenuse.



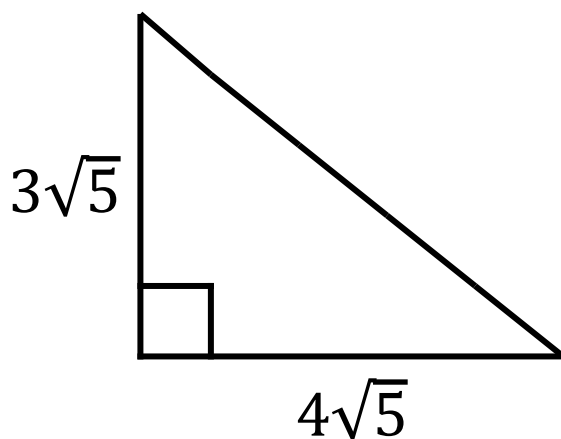
## Standard Form

Find the hypotenuse.



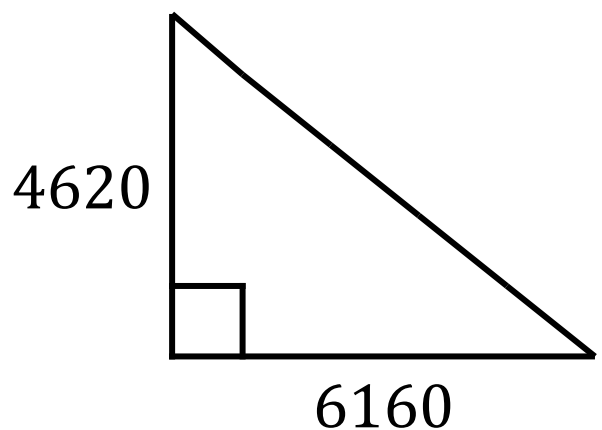
## Surds

Find the hypotenuse.



## Prime Factorisation

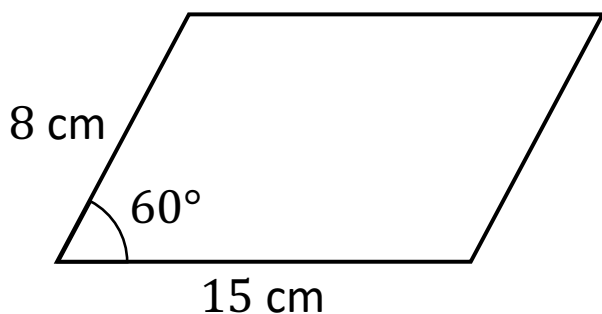
Find the hypotenuse.



# Trigonometry with...

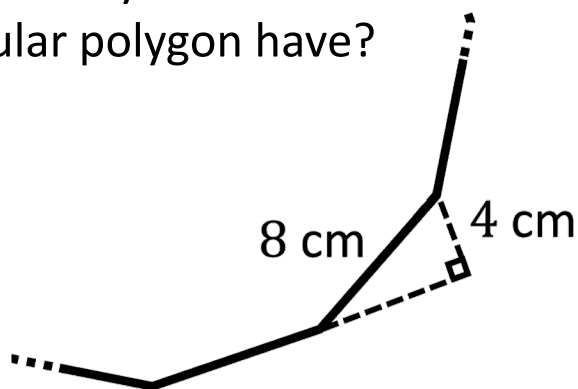
## Area

Find the parallelogram's area.



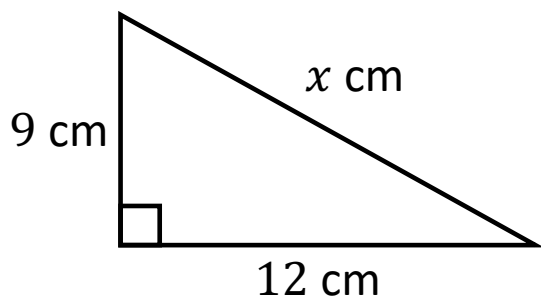
## Angles in Polygons

How many sides does the regular polygon have?



## Pythagoras

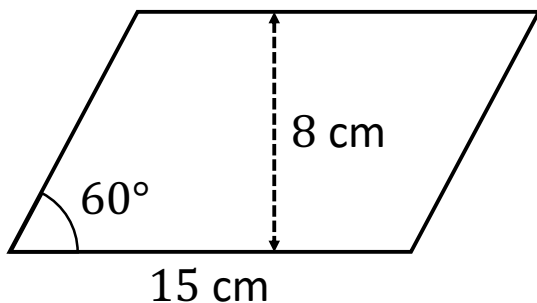
Find  $x$  using two different methods.



# Trigonometry with...

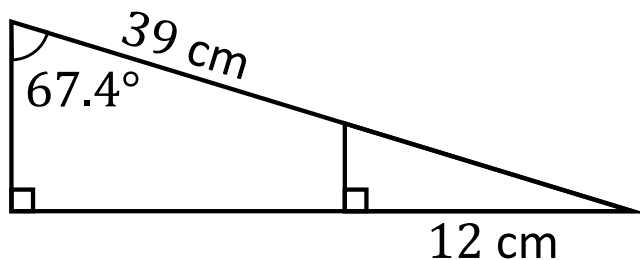
## Perimeter

Find the parallelogram's perimeter.



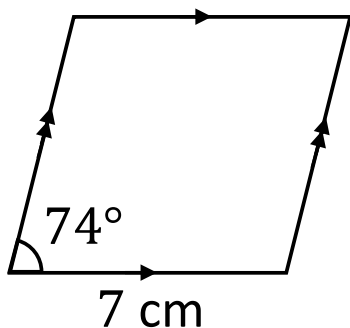
## Similar Shapes

Find the area of the big triangle.



## Quadrilaterals

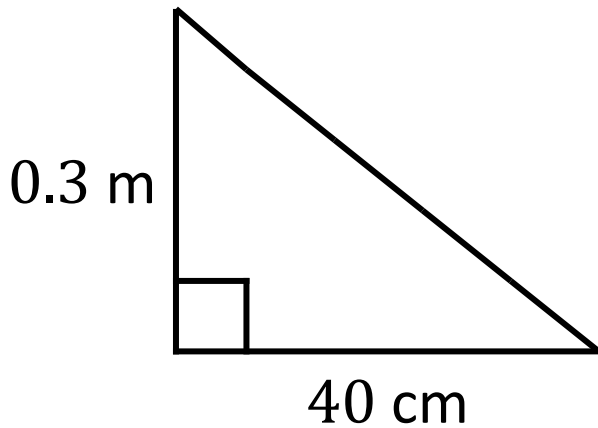
This shape has area  $47.1 \text{ cm}^2$ .  
Show that it is a rhombus.



# Pythagoras with...

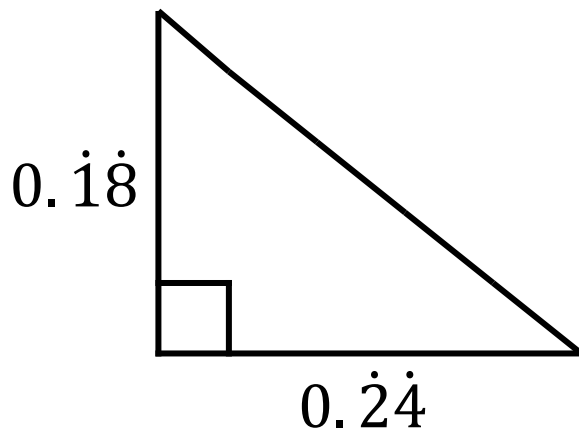
## Unit Conversions

Find the hypotenuse.



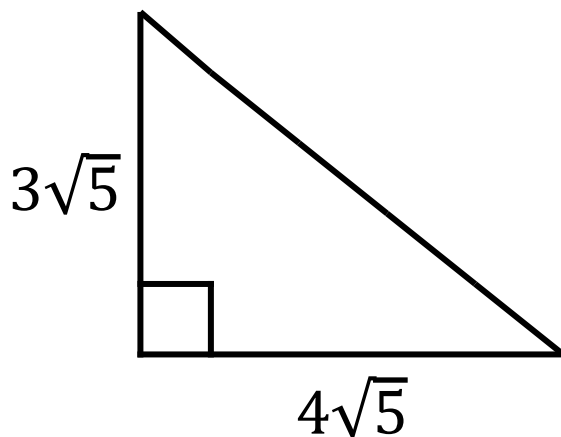
## Recurring Decimals

Find the hypotenuse.



## Surds

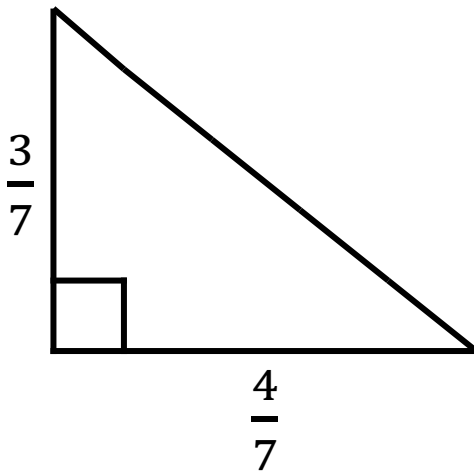
Find the hypotenuse.



# Pythagoras with...

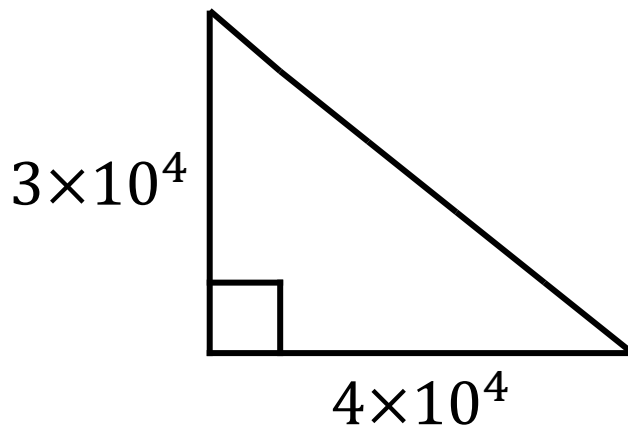
## Fractions

Find the hypotenuse.



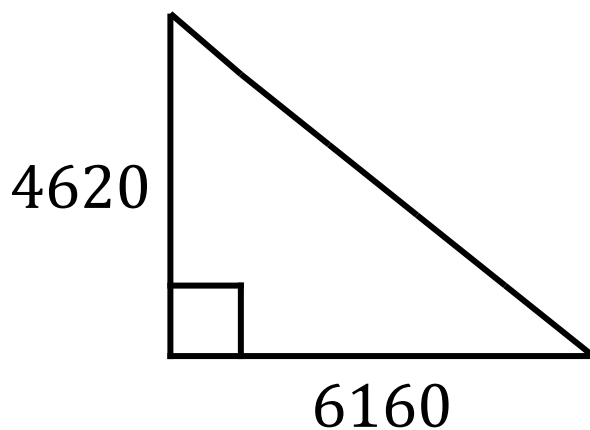
## Standard Form

Find the hypotenuse.



## Prime Factorisation

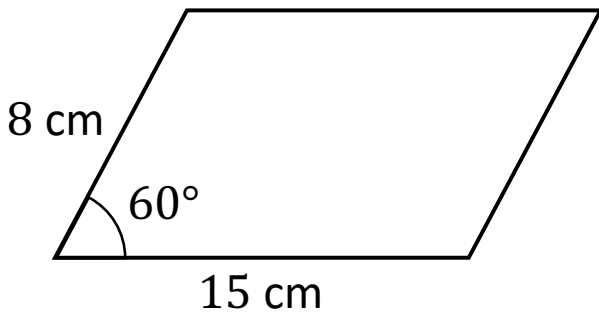
Find the hypotenuse.



# Trigonometry with...

## Area

Find the parallelogram's area.



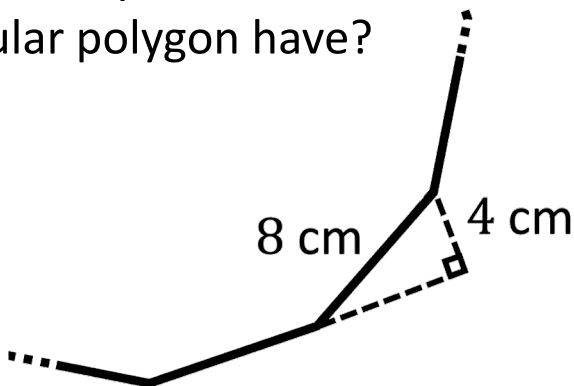
$$103.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

or

$$60\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

## Angles in Polygons

How many sides does the regular polygon have?

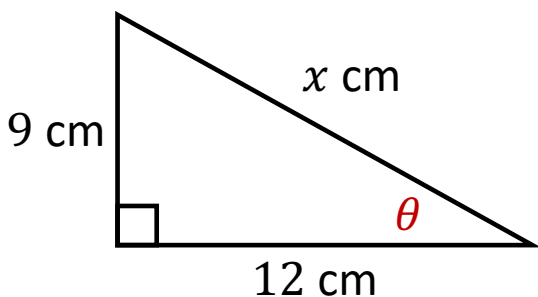


$$\text{Ext. angle} = 30^\circ$$

$$n = \frac{360}{30} = 12$$

## Pythagoras

Find  $x$  using two different methods.



$$\text{e.g. } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{12}\right) = 36.9^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{9}{\sin(36.9)} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

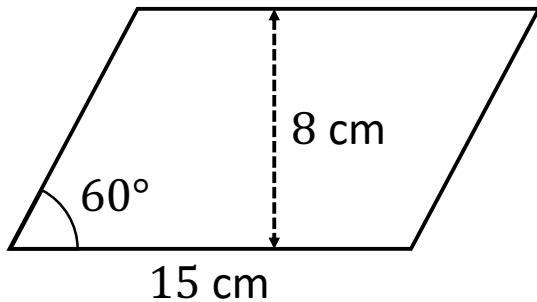
and

$$x = \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

# Trigonometry with...

## Perimeter

Find the parallelogram's perimeter.



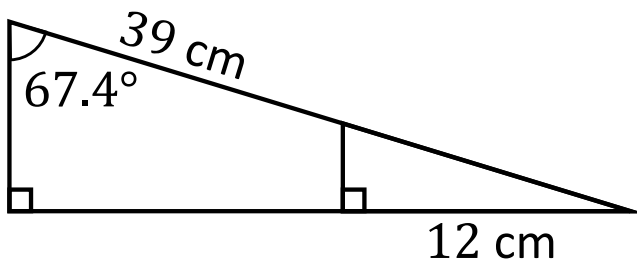
$$48.5 \text{ cm}$$

or

$$\frac{32}{3}\sqrt{3} + 30 \text{ cm}$$

## Similar Shapes

Find the area of the big triangle.

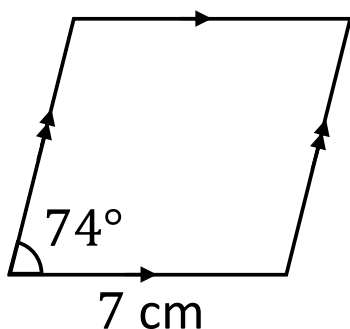


$$\text{s.f.} = 4$$

$$\text{Area} = 480 \text{ cm}^2$$

## Quadrilaterals

This shape has area 47.1 cm<sup>2</sup>.  
Show that it is a rhombus.



$$\text{Height} = \frac{47.1}{7} = 6.73 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Left side} = \frac{6.73}{\sin(74)} = 7 \text{ cm.}$$

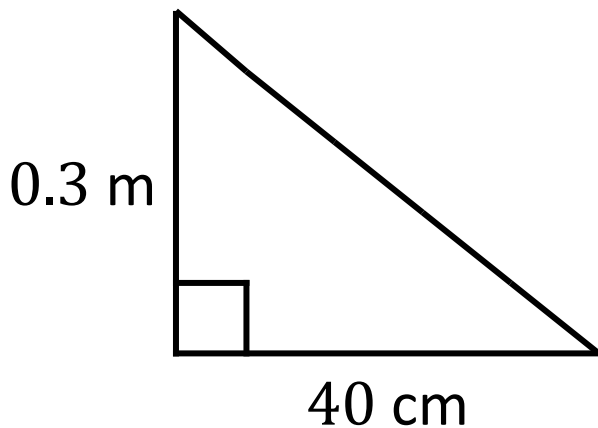
All four sides the same length,  
so it is a rhombus.



# Pythagoras with...

## Unit Conversions

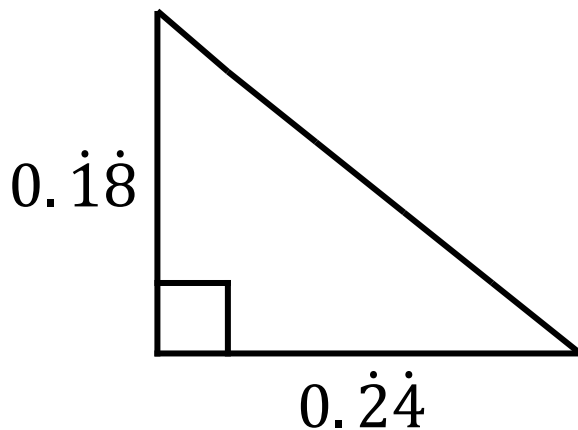
Find the hypotenuse.



$$h = 50 \text{ cm}$$

## Recurring Decimals

Find the hypotenuse.



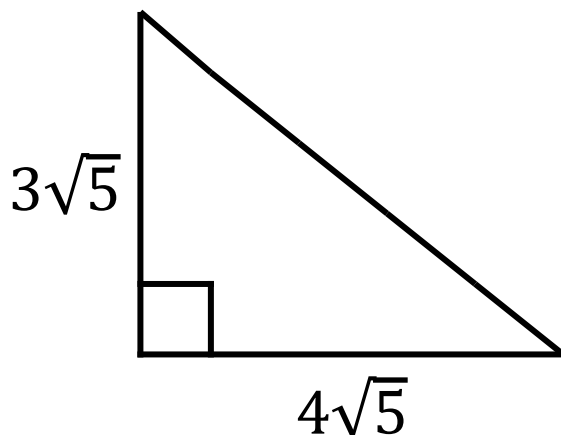
$$0.1\dot{8} = \frac{18}{99} = \frac{2}{33} \times 3$$

$$0.2\dot{4} = \frac{24}{99} = \frac{2}{33} \times 4$$

$$h = \frac{2}{33} \times 5 = \frac{10}{33} = 0.3\dot{0}$$

## Surds

Find the hypotenuse.

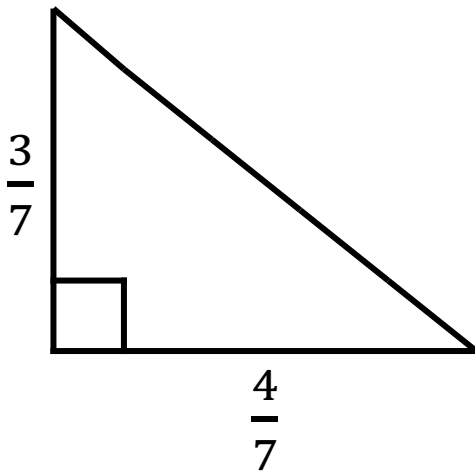


$$h = 5\sqrt{5}$$

# Pythagoras with...

## Fractions

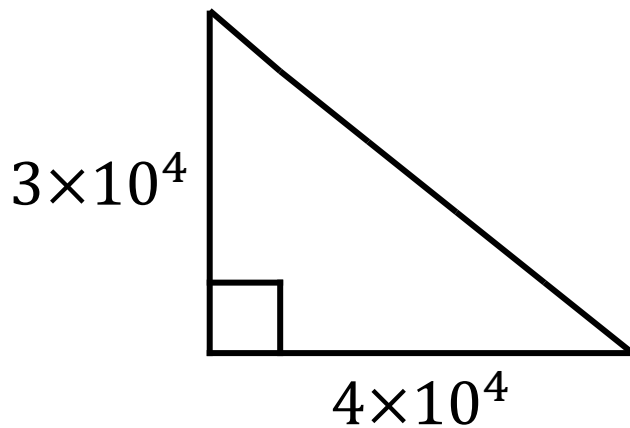
Find the hypotenuse.



$$h = \frac{5}{7} \text{ cm}$$

## Standard Form

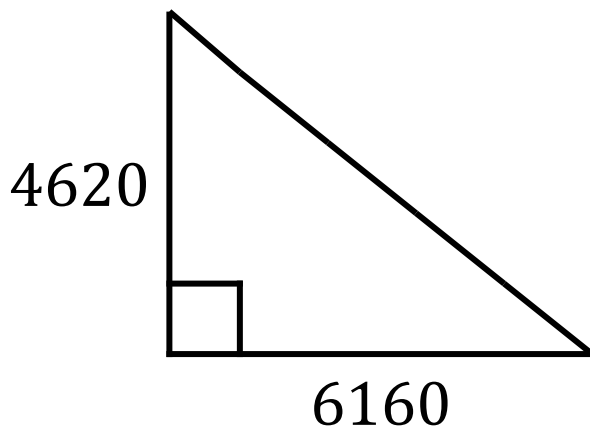
Find the hypotenuse.



$$h = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}$$

## Prime Factorisation

Find the hypotenuse.



$$\begin{aligned} 4620 &= 2^2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \\ &= 1540 \times 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6160 &= 2^4 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \\ &= 1540 \times 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = 1540 \times 5 = 7700$$