

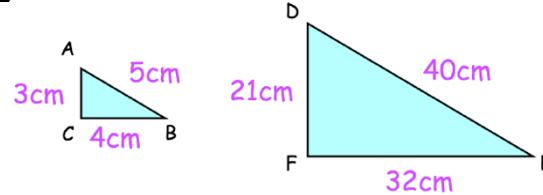
# Year 11 Mathematics Learning Journey: Unit 5 - Geometry

Step 14: Conditions for congruence

What is the minimum information needed for triangles to be congruent?

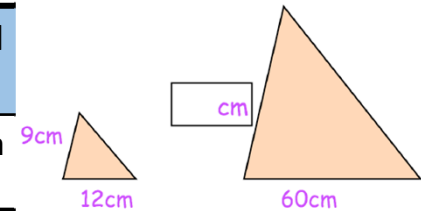
Step 11: Establish if triangles are similar

Explain why these two shapes are **not** similar.



Step 10: Missing sides and angles in similar shapes

Calculate the missing length in the similar shape.



Step 9: Similar and congruent shapes

Explain the difference between similar and congruent shapes.

Step 5: Vector notation

The vector  $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Draw the vector  $3\mathbf{a}$ .

Step 6: Vectors multiplied by a scalar

Are the vectors  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  parallel?

Step 7: Addition and subtraction of vectors

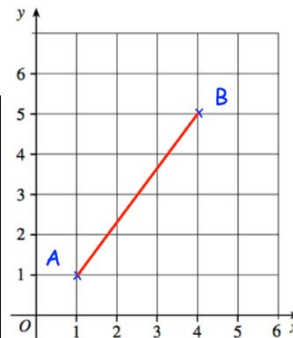
Given  $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  work out  $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$  as a column vector.

Step 3: Exact trig ratios

State the value of  $\cos 30^\circ$

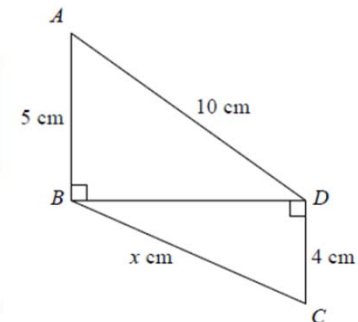
Step 2: Pythagoras and trigonometry in context

Calculate the length of the line joining the points A and B.



Step 1: Pythagoras and trigonometry

Triangles ABD and BCD are right-angled triangles. Work out the value of  $x$ .



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