

<p>4. Congruent Triangles</p>	<p>4 ways of proving that two triangles are congruent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSS (Side, Side, Side) 2. RHS (Right angle, Hypotenuse, Side) 3. SAS (Side, Angle, Side) 4. ASA (Angle, Side, Angle) or AAS <p><u>ASS does not prove congruency.</u></p>	<p>$BC = DF$ $\angle ABC = \angle EDF$ $\angle ACB = \angle EFD$ \therefore The two triangles are congruent by AAS.</p>
<p>5. Similar Shapes</p>	<p>Shapes are similar if they are the same shape but different sizes.</p>	
<p>6. Scale Factor</p>	<p>The ratio of corresponding sides of two similar shapes.</p> <p>To find a scale factor, divide a length on one shape by the corresponding length on a similar shape.</p>	<p>Scale Factor = $15 \div 10 = 1.5$</p>
<p>7. Finding missing lengths in similar shapes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find the scale factor. 2. Multiply or divide the corresponding side to find a missing length. <p>If you are finding a missing length on the shape you will need to multiply by the scale factor.</p>	<p>Scale Factor = $3 \div 2 = 1.5$ $x = 4.5 \times 1.5 = 6.75\text{cm}$</p>
<p>8. Enlargement</p>	<p>The shape will get bigger or smaller. Multiply each side by the scale factor.</p>	<p>Scale Factor = 3 means '3 times larger = multiply by 3'</p> <p>Scale Factor = $\frac{1}{2}$ means 'half the size = divide by 2'</p>
<p>9. Finding the Centre of Enlargement</p>	<p>Draw straight lines through corresponding corners of the two shapes.</p> <p>The centre of enlargement is the point where all the lines cross over.</p> <p>Be careful with negative enlargements as the corresponding corners will be the other way around.</p>	<p>A to B is an enlargement SF 2 about the point (2,1)</p>