DP IB Maths: AA SL

3.1 Geometry Toolkit

Contents

3.1.1 Coordinate Geometry

Basic Coordinate Geometry

What are cartesian coordinates?

- **Cartesian** coordinates are basically the *x-y* coordinate system
  - They allow us to label where things are in a two-dimensional plane
- In the 2D cartesian system, the horizontal axis is labelled *x* and the vertical axis is labelled *y*

What can we do with coordinates?

- If we have two points with coordinates (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) then we should be able to find
  - The **midpoint** of the two points
  - The **distance** between the two points
  - The **gradient** of the line between them

How do I find the midpoint of two points?

- The midpoint is the **average (middle) point**
  - It can be found by finding the middle of the *x*-coordinates and the middle of the *y*-coordinates
- The coordinates of the midpoint will be

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

  - This is given in the formula booklet under the prior learning section at the beginning

How do I find the distance between two points?

- The distance between two points with coordinates (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) can be found using the formula

$$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

  - This is given in the formula booklet in the *prior learning* section at the beginning
- Pythagoras' Theorem $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ is used to find the length of a line between two coordinates
- If the coordinates are labelled A and B then the line segment between them is written with the notation [AB]

How do I find the gradient of the line between two points?

- The gradient of a line between two points with coordinates (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) can be found using the formula

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

  - This is given in the formula booklet under section 2.1 Gradient formula
  - This is usually known as $m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$

Worked example

Point *A* has coordinates (3, -4) and point *B* has coordinates (-5, 2).

i) Calculate the distance of the line segment *AB*.

$A: (3, -4)$ $\quad B: (-5, 2)$

$x_1 \quad y_1 \qquad x_2 \quad y_2$

Formula for distance between two points:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

Sub coordinates for A and B into the formula :

$$d = \sqrt{(3 - (-5))^2 + (-4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{100}$$

$$\boxed{d = 10 \text{ units}}$$

ii) Find the gradient of the line connecting points *A* and *B*.

$A: (3, -4)$ $B: (-5, 2)$

x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2

Formula for gradient of a line segment:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Sub coordinates for A and B into the formula:

$$m = \frac{2 - -4}{-5 - 3} = \frac{6}{-8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\boxed{m = -\frac{3}{4}}$$

iii) Find the midpoint of $[AB]$.

$A: (3, -4)$ $B: (-5, 2)$

x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2

Formula for the midpoint of two coordinates:

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

Sub values in:

$$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\frac{3 + (-5)}{2}, \frac{-4 + 2}{2}\right) = (-1, -1)$$

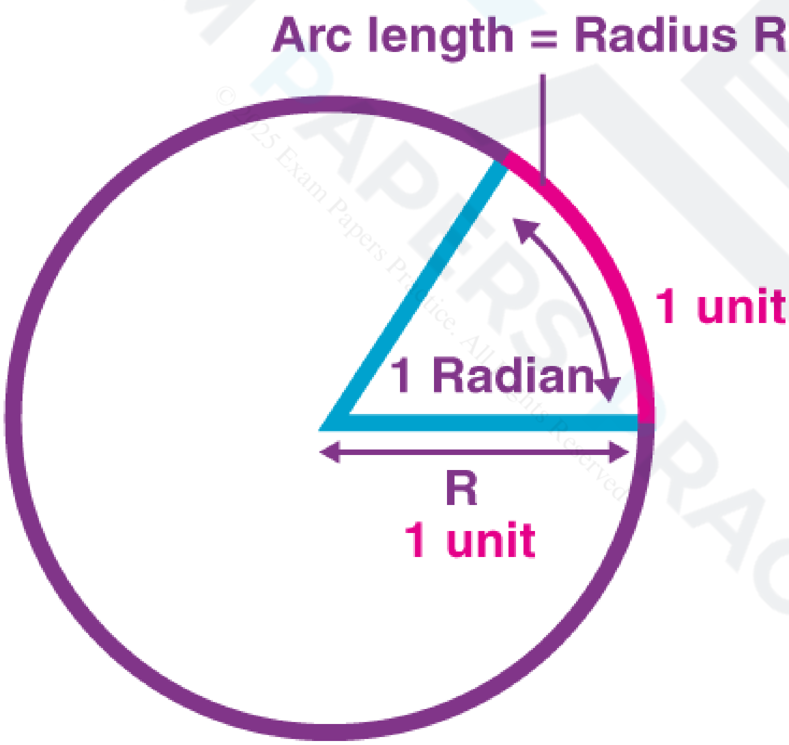
$$\boxed{\text{Midpoint} = (-1, -1)}$$

3.1.2 Radian Measure

Radian Measure

What are radians?

- Radians are an alternative to degrees for measuring angles
- 1 radian is the angle in a **sector** of radius 1 and arc length 1
  - A circle with radius 1 is called a **unit circle**
- Radians are normally quoted in terms of π
  - 2π radians = $360°$
  - π radians = $180°$
- The symbol for radians is ^{c} but it is more usual to see **rad**
  - Often, when π is involved, no symbol is given as it is obvious it is in radians
  - Whilst it is okay to omit the symbol for radians, you should never omit the symbol for degrees
- In the exam you should use radians unless otherwise indicated



How do I convert between radians and degrees?

- Use $\pi^c = 180°$ to convert between radians and degrees
  - To convert from radians to degrees multiply by $\frac{180}{\pi}$

- To convert from degrees to radians multiply by $\frac{\pi}{180}$

- Some of the common conversions are:
  - $2\pi^{c} = 360°$
  - $\pi^{c} = 180°$
  - $\frac{\pi}{2}^{c} = 90°$
  - $\frac{\pi}{3}^{c} = 60°$
  - $\frac{\pi}{4}^{c} = 45°$
  - $\frac{\pi}{6}^{c} = 30°$
- It is a good idea to remember some of these and use them to work out other conversions
- Your GDC will be able to work with both radians and degrees

Worked example

i) Convert 43.8° to radians.

$$43.8^\circ \xrightarrow{\div 180^\circ} \frac{73}{300} \xrightarrow{\times \pi^c} \frac{73\pi}{300}^c$$

$$(\pi^c = 180^\circ)$$

$$\boxed{43.8^\circ = 0.764^c \ (3\text{ s.f.})}$$

ii) Convert $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ to degrees.

$$\frac{5\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\div \pi^c} \frac{5}{4} \xrightarrow{\times 180^\circ} 225^\circ$$

$$(\pi^c = 180^\circ)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5\pi}{4} = 225^\circ}$$

3.1.3 Arcs & Sectors

Length of an Arc

What is an arc?

- An arc is a part of the **circumference** of a circle
  - It is easiest to think of it as the crust of a single slice of pizza
- The length of an arc depends on the size of the angle at the centre of the circle
- If the angle at the centre is **less than 180°** then the arc is known as a **minor arc**
  - This could be considered as the crust of a single slice of pizza
- If the angle at the centre is **more than 180°** then the arc is known as a **major arc**
  - This could be considered as the crust of the remaining pizza after a slice has been taken away

How do I find the length of an arc?

- The length of an arc is simply a fraction of the circumference of a circle
  - The fraction can be found by dividing the angle at the centre by 360°
- The formula for the length, l, of an arc is

$$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

  - Where θ is the angle measured in degrees
  - r is the radius
  - This is **in the formula booklet for radian measure only**
    - Remember 2π radians = 360°

Worked example

A circular pizza has had a slice cut from it, the angle of the slice that was cut was 38 °. The radius of the pizza is 12 cm. Find

i) the length of the outside crust of the slice of pizza (the minor arc),

A diagram will help:

Formula for the length of an arc:

$$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

Substitute:

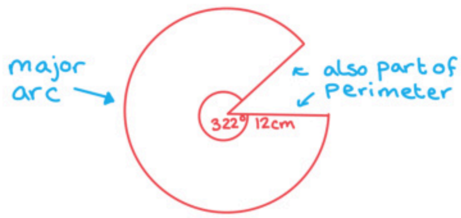
$$l = \frac{38}{360} \times 2\pi(12)$$

$$= \frac{38\pi}{15} = 7.9587\ldots \text{ cm}$$

$$\boxed{\text{length of crust} = 7.96 \text{ cm (3s.f)}}$$

ii) the perimeter of the remaining pizza.

A diagram will help:



Formula for the Length of an arc:

$$l = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

Substitute:

$$l = \frac{322}{360} \times 2\pi(12)$$

$$= \frac{322}{15}\pi \leftarrow \text{Length of major arc}$$

Find perimeter:

$$P = \text{major arc} + \text{radius} + \text{radius}$$

$$= \frac{322\pi}{15} + 12 + 12 = 91.4395\ldots \text{ cm}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Perimeter} = 91.4 \text{ cm (3s.f)}}$$

Area of a Sector

What is a sector?

- A sector is a part of a circle enclosed by two radii (radiuses) and an arc
  - It is easier to think of this as the shape of a single slice of pizza
- The area of a sector depends on the size of the angle at the centre of the sector
- If the angle at the centre is **less than 180°** then the sector is known as a **minor sector**
  - This could be considered as the shape of a single slice of pizza
- If the angle at the centre is **more than 180°** then the sector is known as a **major sector**
  - This could be considered as the shape of the remaining pizza after a slice has been taken away

How do I find the area of a sector?

- The area of a sector is simply a fraction of the area of the whole circle
  - The fraction can be found by dividing the angle at the centre by 360°
- The formula for the area, A, of a sector is

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

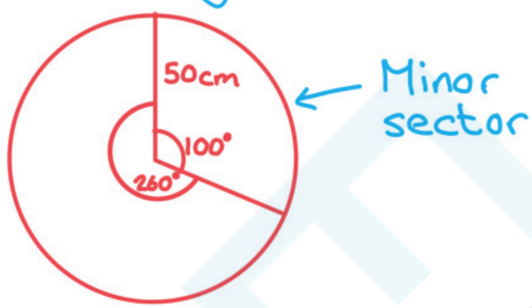
  - Where θ is the angle measured in degrees
  - r is the radius
  - This is **in the formula booklet for radian measure only**
    - Remember 2π radians = 360°

Worked example

Jamie has divided a circle of radius 50 cm into two sectors; a minor sector of angle 100° and a major sector of angle 260°. He is going to paint the minor sector blue and the major sector yellow. Find

i) the area Jamie will paint blue,

Start with a diagram:



Formula for the area of a sector:

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360°} \times \pi r^2$$

Substitute: $A = \frac{100}{360} \times \pi \times 50^2$

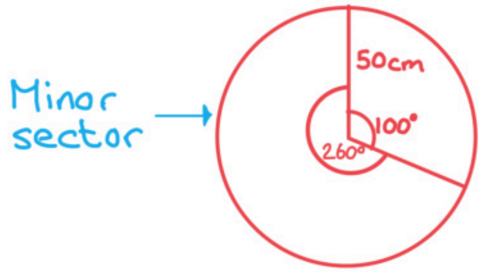
$$= \frac{6250}{9}\pi$$

$$= 2181.66\ldots \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\boxed{\text{Blue area} = 2180 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (3sf)}}$$

ii) the area Jamie will paint yellow.

Start with a diagram:



Formula for the area of a sector:

$$A = \frac{\theta}{360°} \times \pi r^2$$

Substitute: $A = \frac{260}{360} \times \pi \times 50^2$

$$= \frac{16250}{9}\pi$$

$$= 5672.32\ldots \text{ cm}^2$$

$\boxed{\text{Yellow area} = 5670 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (3sf)}}$

Arcs & Sectors Using Radians

How do I use radians to find the length of an arc?

- As the radian measure for a **full turn** is 2π, the fraction of the circle becomes $\frac{\theta}{2\pi}$
- Working in radians, the formula for the length of an arc will become

$$l = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \times 2\pi r$$

- Simplifying, the formula for the length, l, of an arc is

$$l = r\theta$$

  - θ is the angle measured in **radians**
  - r is the radius
  - This is **given in the formula booklet,** you do not need to remember it

How do I use radians to find the area of a sector?

- As the radian measure for a **full turn** is 2π, the fraction of the circle becomes $\frac{\theta}{2\pi}$
- Working in radians, the formula for the area of a sector will become

$$A = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \times \pi r^2$$

- Simplifying, the formula for the area, A, of a sector is

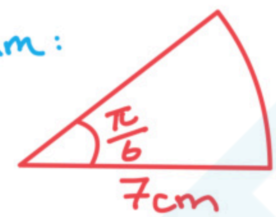
$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

  - θ is the angle measured in **radians**
  - r is the radius
  - This is **given in the formula booklet,** you do not need to remember it

Worked example

A slice of cake forms a sector of a circle with an angle of $\frac{\pi}{6}$ radians and radius of 7 cm. Find the area of the surface of the slice of cake and its perimeter.

Draw a diagram:



Area of a sector: $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

Substitute : $r = 7$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(7)^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{49\pi}{12}$$

$\boxed{\text{Area} = 12.8\text{ cm}^2 \text{ (3 s.f.)}}$

Perimeter = arc Length + 2(radius)

Length of an arc : $l = r\theta$

$$P = 7\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 2(7)$$

$\boxed{\text{Perimeter} = 17.7\text{ cm (3 s.f.)}}$