

# Geometry MYP

## *Transformation Reporting Standard*

B1 G.CO.A.2 Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translations versus horizontal stretch).

C2 G.CO.A.3 Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.

B3 G.CO.A.4 Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.

B4 G.CO.A.5 Given geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.

## *Congruence and Definitions Reporting Standard*

C5 G.CO.A.1 Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.

A6 G.CO.B.6 Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.

C7 G.CO.B.7 Use the definitions of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.

C8 G.CO.B.8 Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of the rigid motions.

## *Constructions, Circles, and Trigonometric Ratios Reporting Standard*

C9 G.C.A.2 Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords.

B10 G.C.A.3 Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.

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A11 G.CO.D.12 Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.).

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D12 G.CO.D.13 Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.

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B13 G.SRT.C.6 Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.

B14 G.SRT.C.7 Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.

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D15 G.SRT.C.8 Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.

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### *Similarity Reporting Standard*

B16 G.SRT.A.1 Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor.

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A17 G.SRT.A.2 Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.

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A18 G.SRT.A.3 Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.

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A19 G.SRT.B.5 Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.

B20 G.SRT.B.4 Prove Similarity theorems about triangles.

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### *Geometric Properties and Theorems Reporting Standard*

B21 G.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles.

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B22 G.CO.C.10 Prove theorems about triangles.

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B23 G.CO.C.11 Prove theorems about parallelograms.

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B24 G.GPE.B.5 Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point.)

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A25 G.GPE.B.7 Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.

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A26 G.GPE.B.6 Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.

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C27 G.GMD.B.4 Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.

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