Week 4 Standards

G.CO.6 Use geometric descriptions of rigid motion 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 motion to decide if they are congruent.

G.SRT.3 Use the properties of similarity transformations to develop the Angle-Angle criteria for proving two triangles are similar.

G.SRT.4 Use AA, SAS, and SSS similarity theorems to prove triangles are similar.
Use triangle similarity to prove that a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides of the triangle proportionally, and it's converse
Use triangle similarity to prove that if a line intersects a triangle so that two of its sides are divided proportionally, the line is parallel to the third side of the triangle.
Use triangle similarity to prove the Pythagorean Theorem.

G.SRT.5 Use congruent and similar triangles to solve problems. Use congruent and similar triangles in proofs

G.SRT.6 Using a corresponding angle of similar right triangles, show that the relationships of the side ratios are the same.
Define the trigonometric ratios for acute angles of a right triangle.
Use relationships in special right triangles (30-60-90 and 45-45-90) to find missing measures.

G.SRT.7 Determine the relationship between the sine of an acute angle and the cosine of its complement.

G.SRT.8 Apply both trigonometric ratios and Pythagorean Theorem to solve application problems involving right triangles.