| Topic/Skill | Definition/Tips | Example |
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| 1. Pythagoras' Theorem | For any right angled triangle: $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$ <br> Used to find missing lengths. a and b are the shorter sides, c is the hypotenuse (longest side). | 8$a=y, b=8, c=10$ <br> $a^{2}=c^{2}-b^{2}$ <br> $y^{2}=100-64$ <br> $y^{2}=36$ <br> $y=6$ |
| $2.3 \mathrm{D}$ <br> Pythagoras' <br> Theorem | Find missing lengths by identifying right angled triangles. <br> You will often have to find a missing length you are not asked for before finding the missing length you are asked for. | Can a pencil that is 20 cm long fit in a pencil tin with dimensions $12 \mathrm{~cm}, 13 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 9 cm ? The pencil tin is in the shape of a cuboid. <br> Hypotenuse of the base $=$ $\sqrt{12^{2}+13^{2}}=17.7$ <br> Diagonal of cuboid $=\sqrt{17.7^{2}+9^{2}}=$ 19.8 cm <br> No, the pencil cannot fit. |

