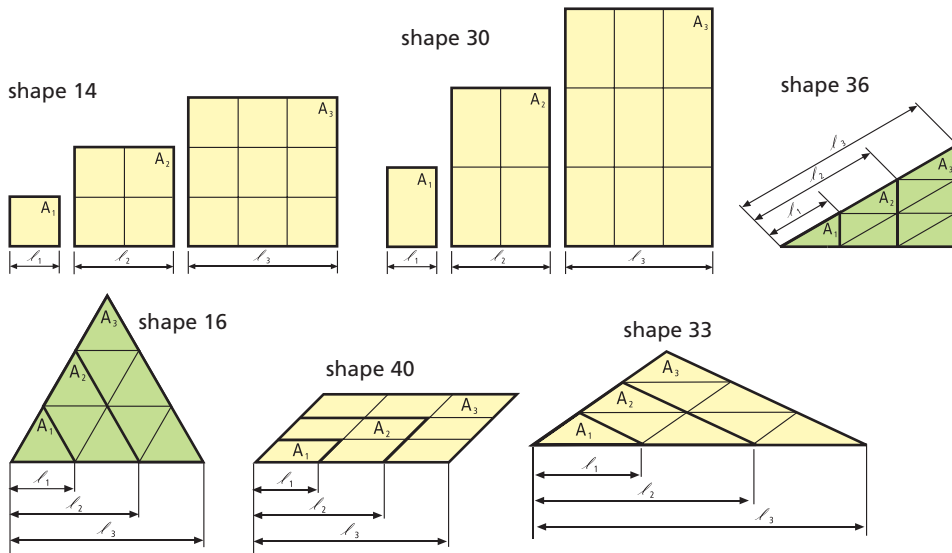


Similar figures and similar solids

The ratio of areas of similar figures

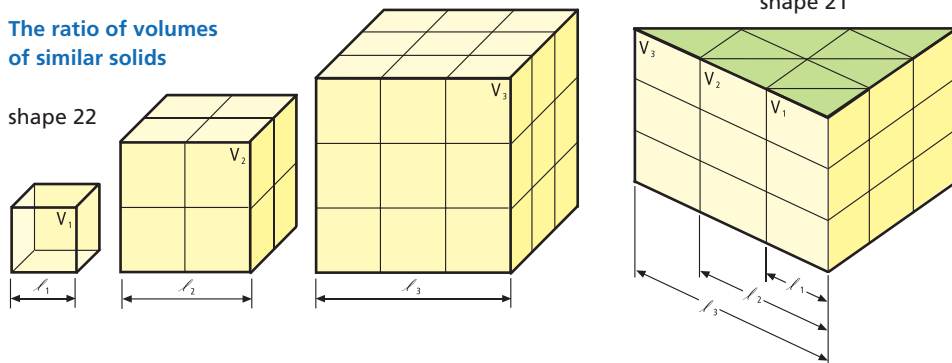


$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{(1)^2}{(2)^2} = \frac{l_1^2}{l_2^2}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_3} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{(1)^2}{(3)^2} = \frac{l_1^2}{l_3^2}$$

If a corresponding dimension is doubled the area is increased 4 times. If trebled, the area is increased 9 times.

The ratio of volumes of similar solids



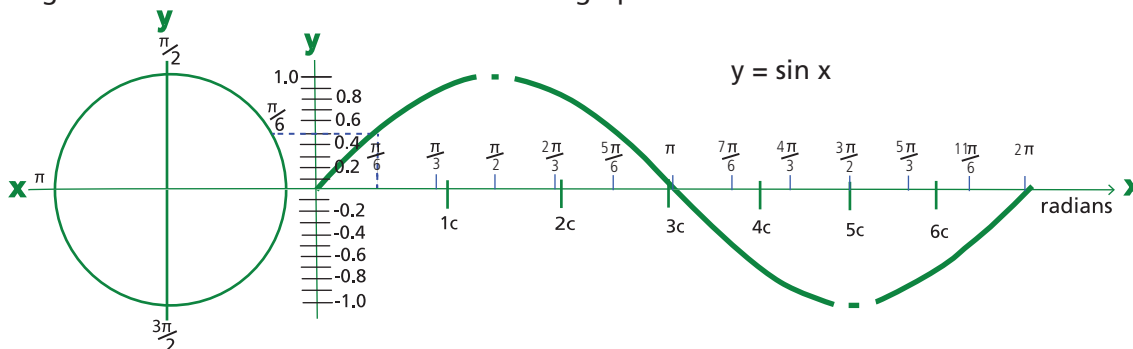
$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{(1)^3}{(2)^3} = \frac{l_1^3}{l_2^3}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_3} = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{(1)^3}{(3)^3} = \frac{l_1^3}{l_3^3}$$

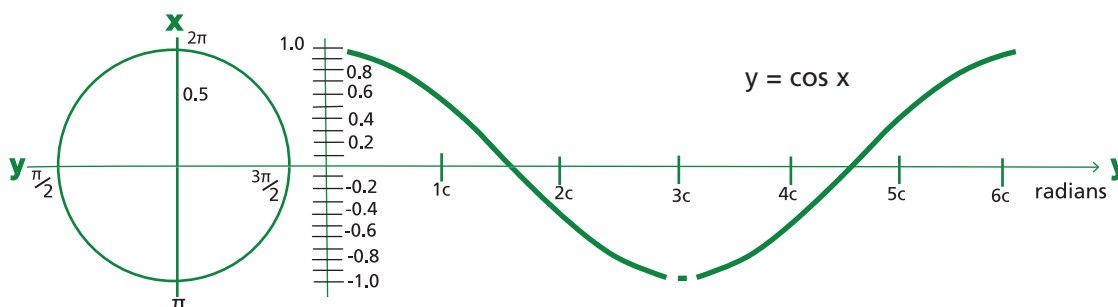
If a corresponding dimension is doubled the volume is increased 8 times. If trebled, the volume is increased 27 times.

The sine and cosine functions

Using Mathomat to construct unit circle based graphs of the sine and cosine functions.



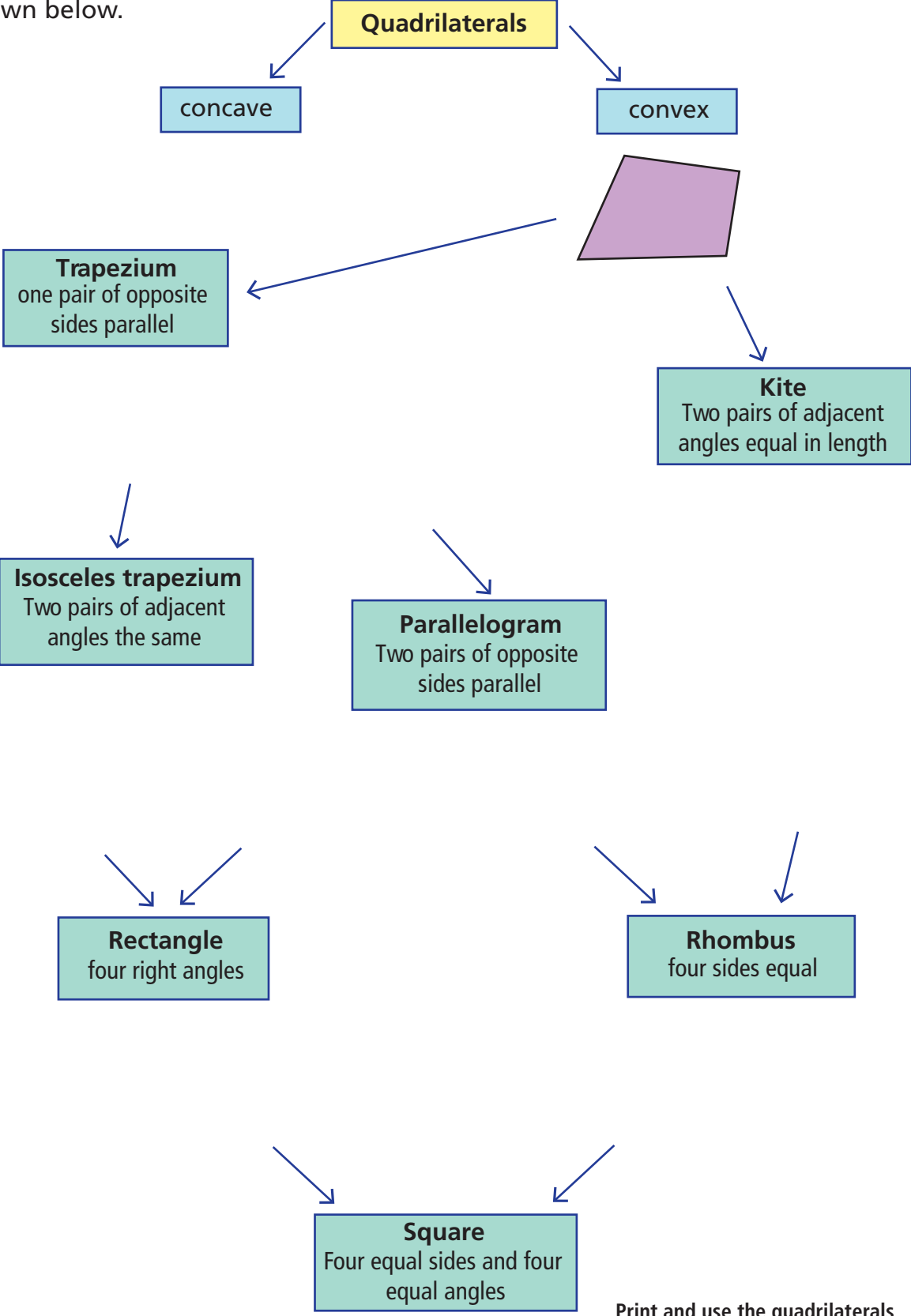
The linear radian scale on the upper edge of the Mathomat template can be used with the sine scale on the lower right edge and with shapes 45 (unit circle) and 46 (sine curve) to represent the graph of $y = \sin x$. Values of sine for various angles can be measured directly from the graph. In this case the sine value of 0.5 for $\pi/6$ is shown. The unit circle is rotated to represent the function $y = \cos x$ in the lower graph.



Understanding Mathomat quadrilaterals, building on the Mathomat families activity.

Quadrilateral Families

Use your Mathomat template to draw in an example for each of the members of the quadrilateral family shown below.



Print and use the quadrilaterals family guide from the website for use with this investigation.

More about MATHOMAT