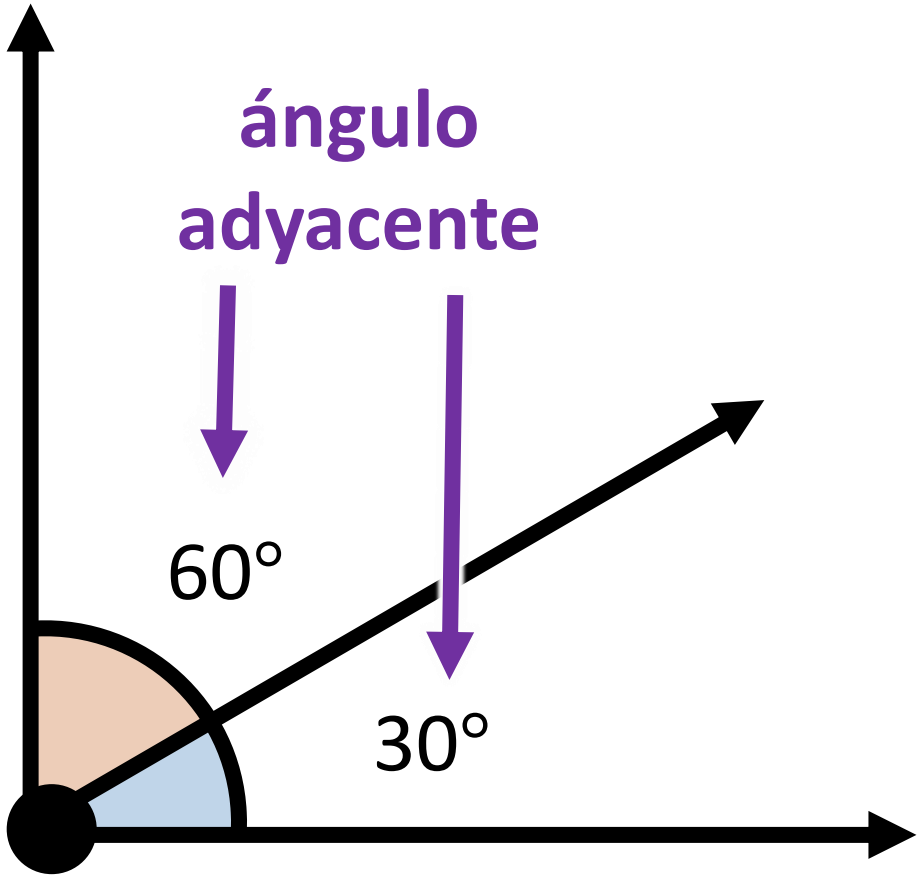
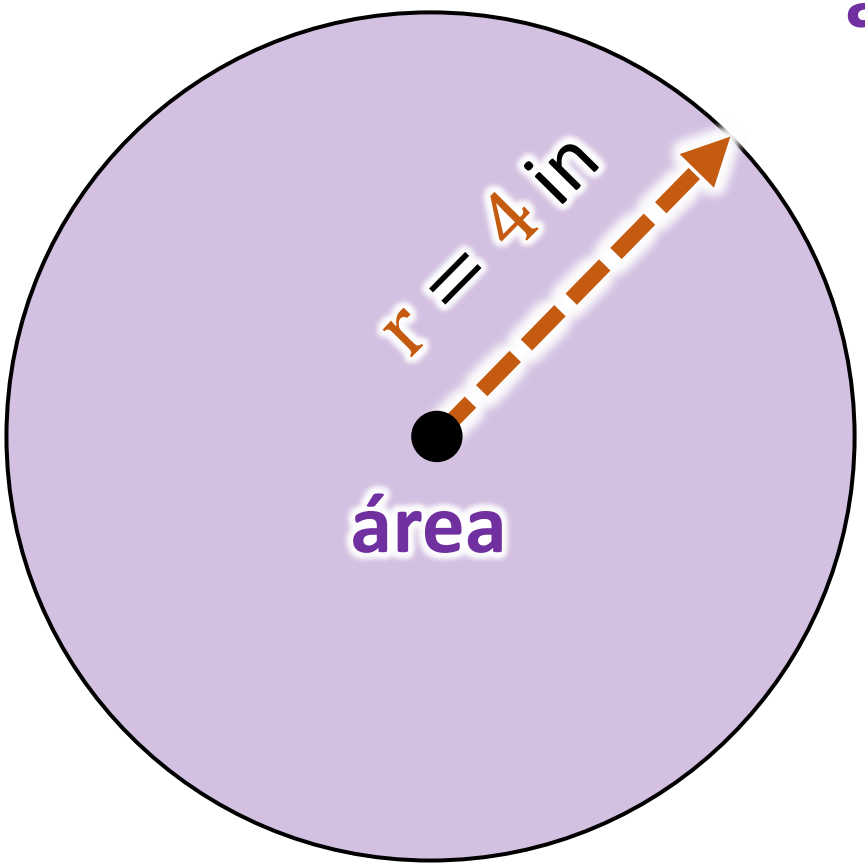
ángulo adyacente



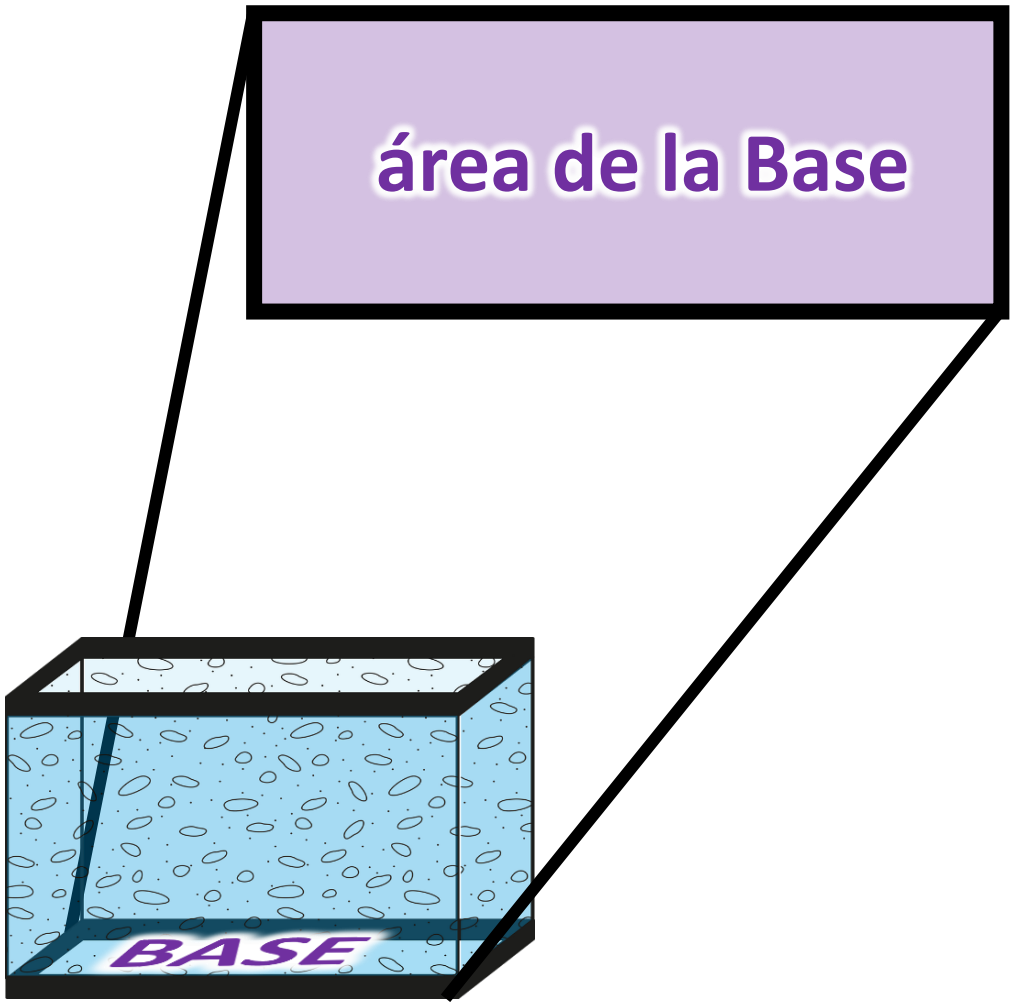
área



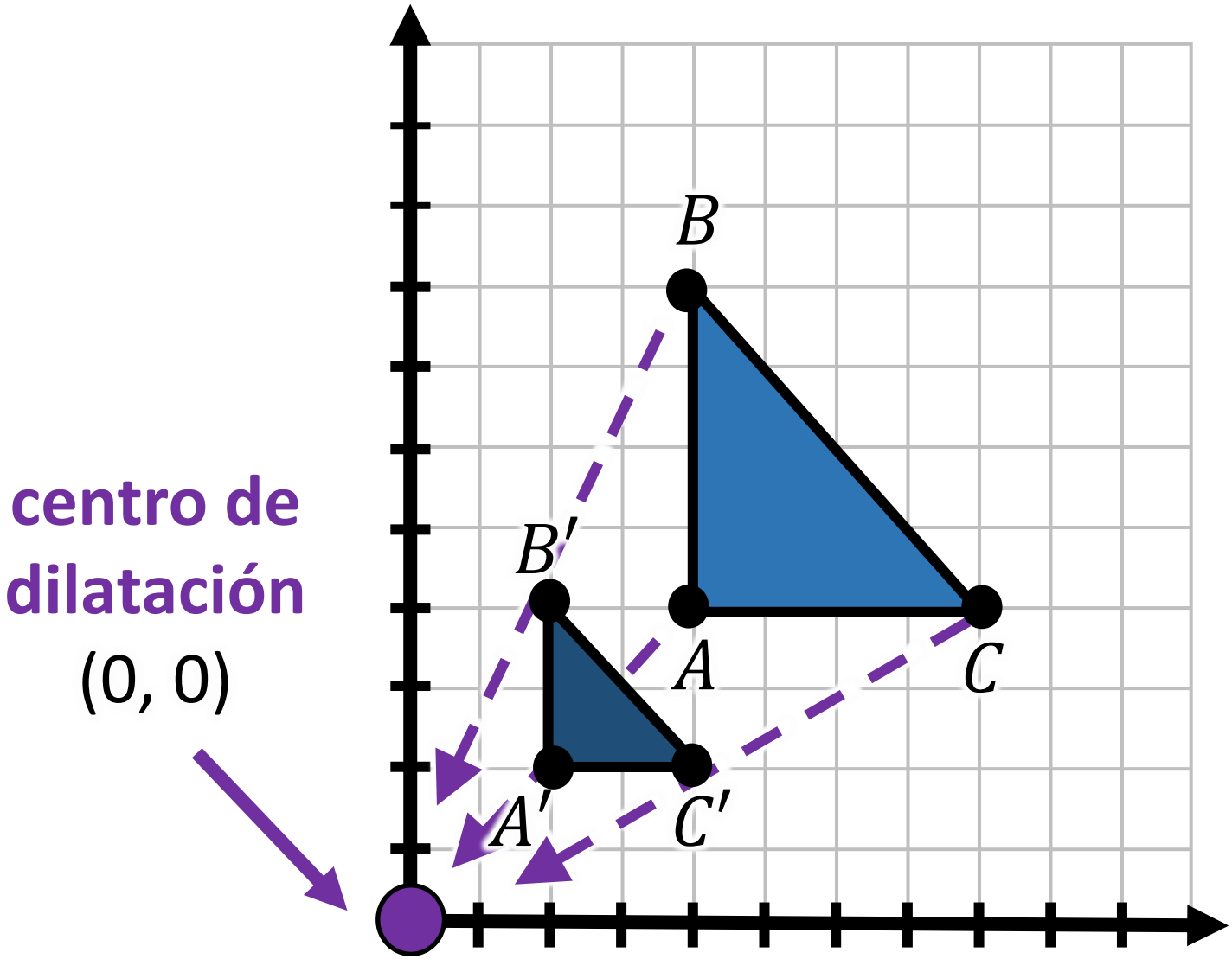
área (A) = pi (π) × radio (r^2)

1. $A = \pi r^2$
2. $A = \pi 4^2$
3. $A = 16\pi$
4. $A \approx 50.27 \text{ pulg}^2$

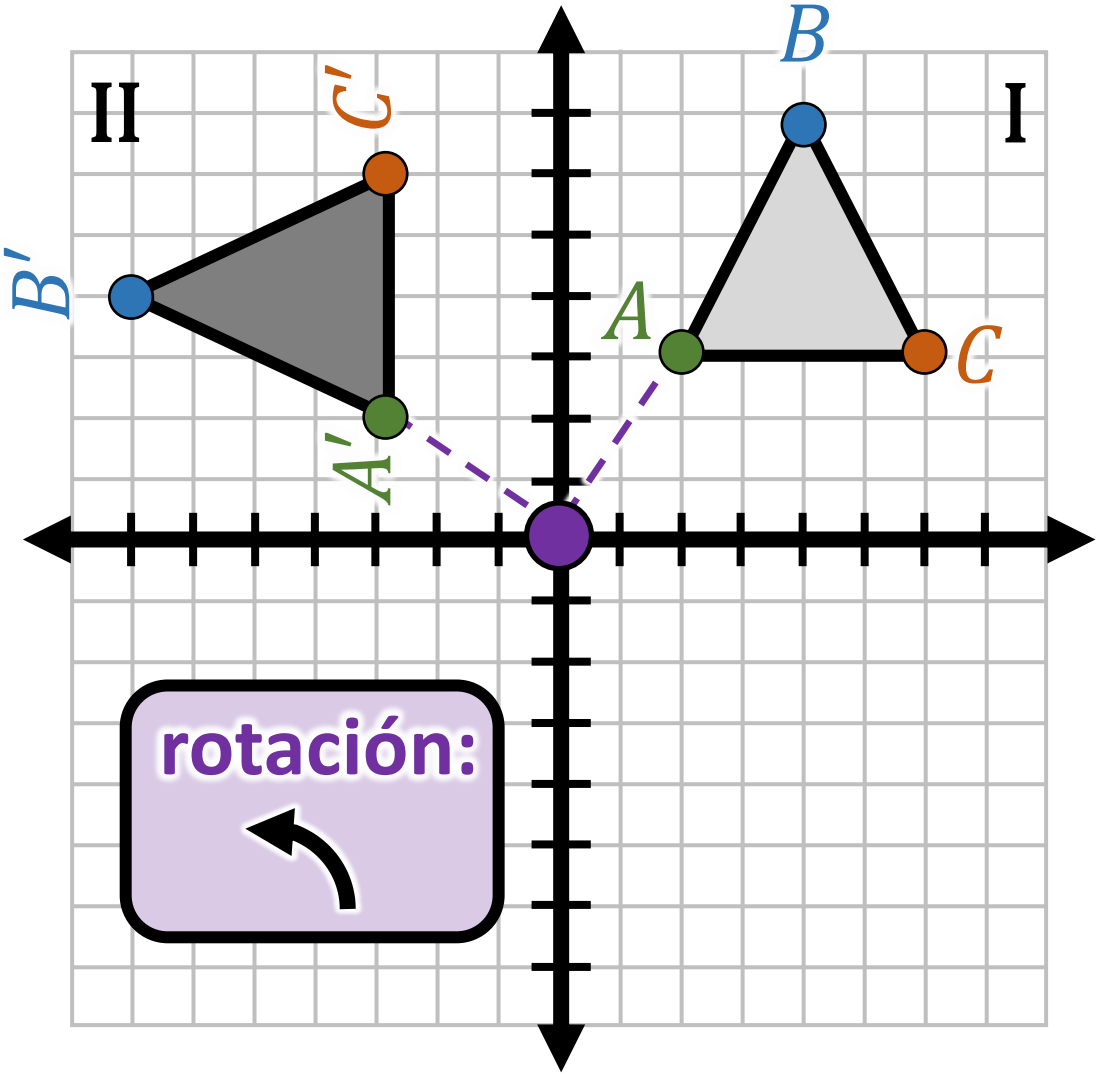
área de la Base



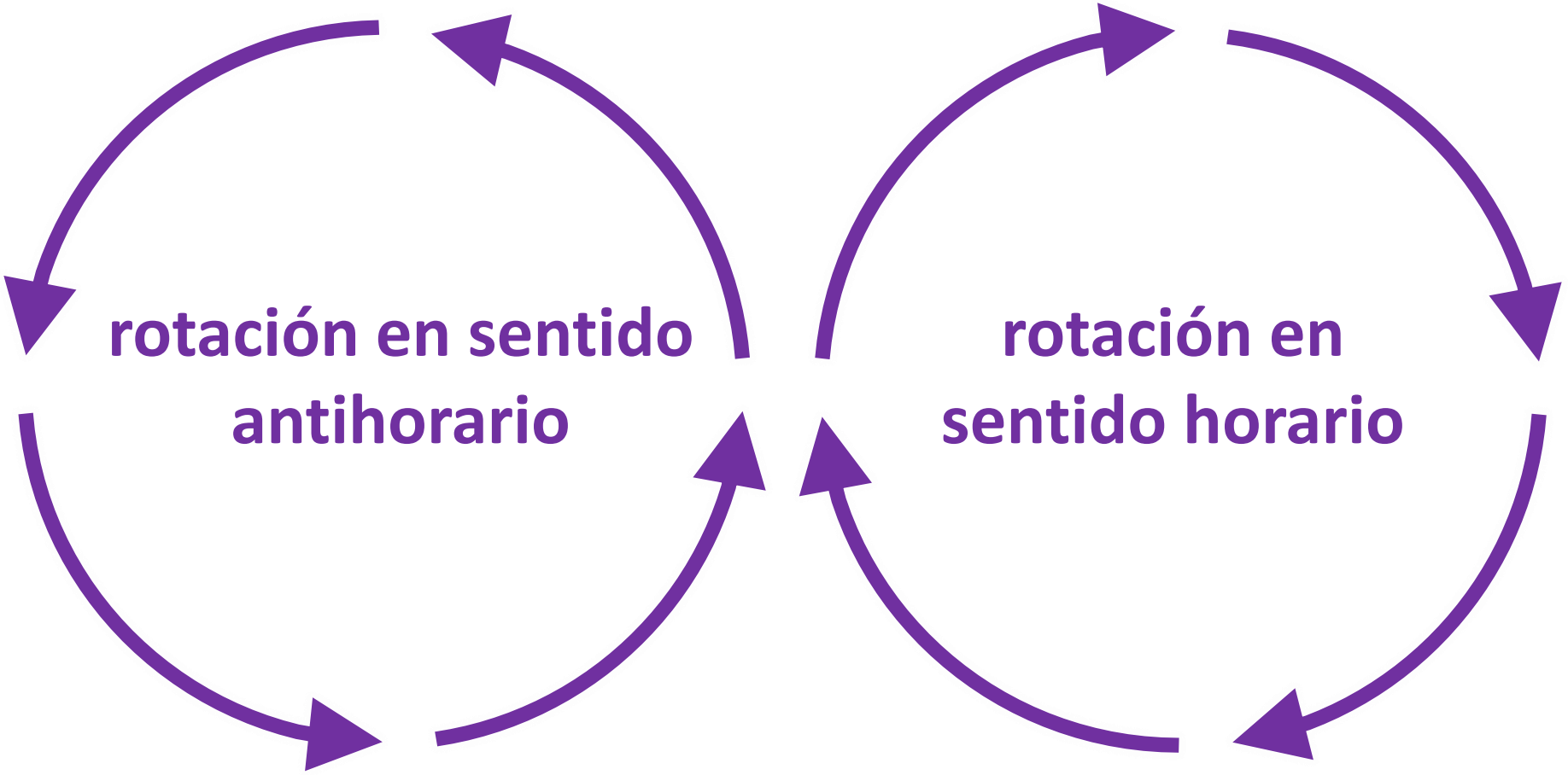
centro de dilatación



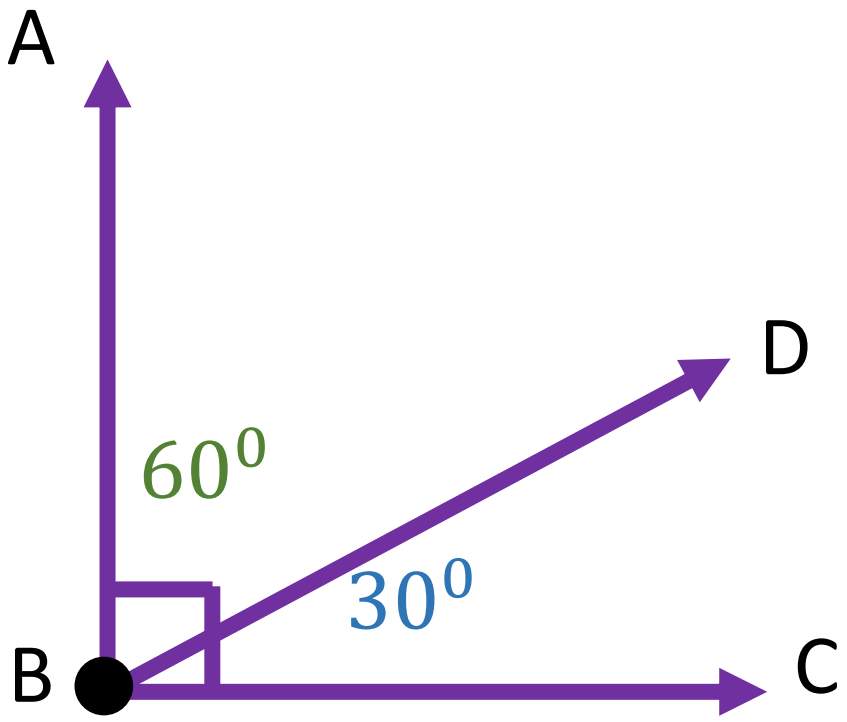
centro de rotación



sentido horario/sentido antihorario



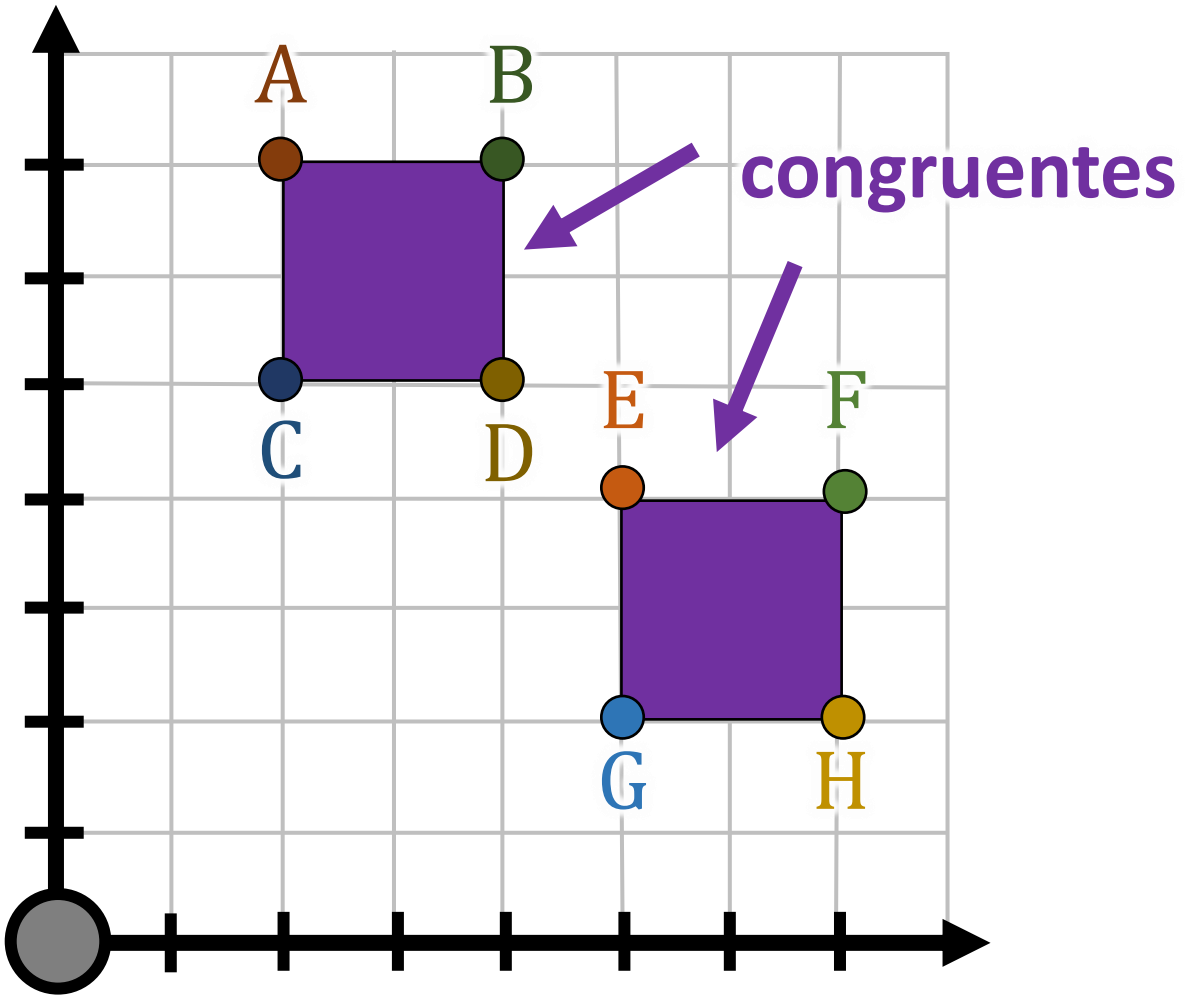
ángulos complementarios



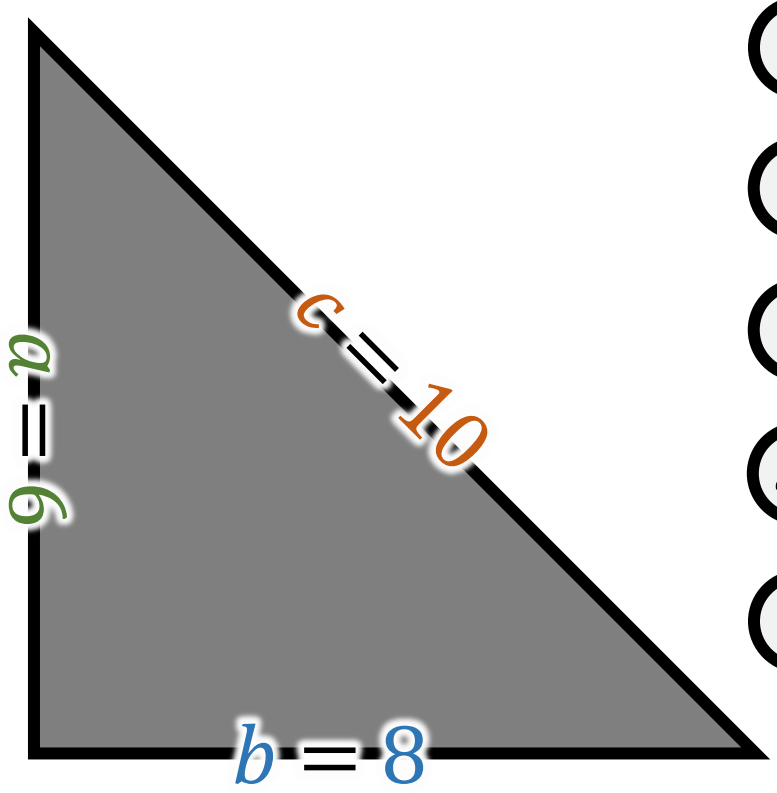
ángulos complementarios

$= 90°$

congruencia



recíproca del teorema de Pitágoras



① $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

② $6^2 + 8^2 = 10^2$

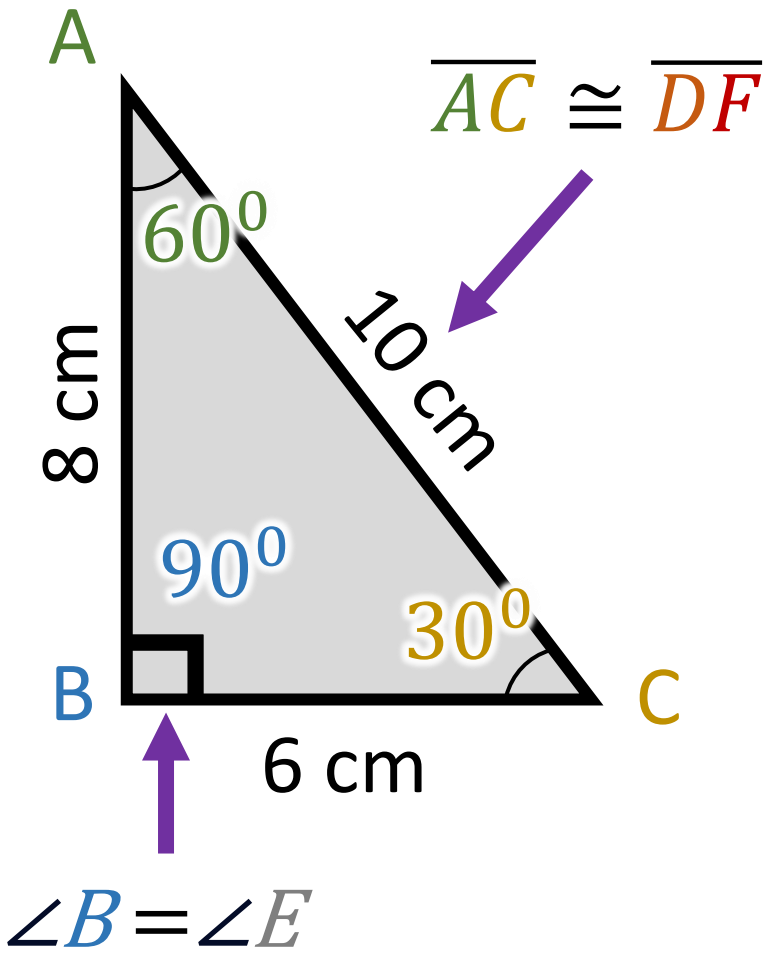
③ $(6 \times 6) + (8 \times 8) = (10 \times 10)$

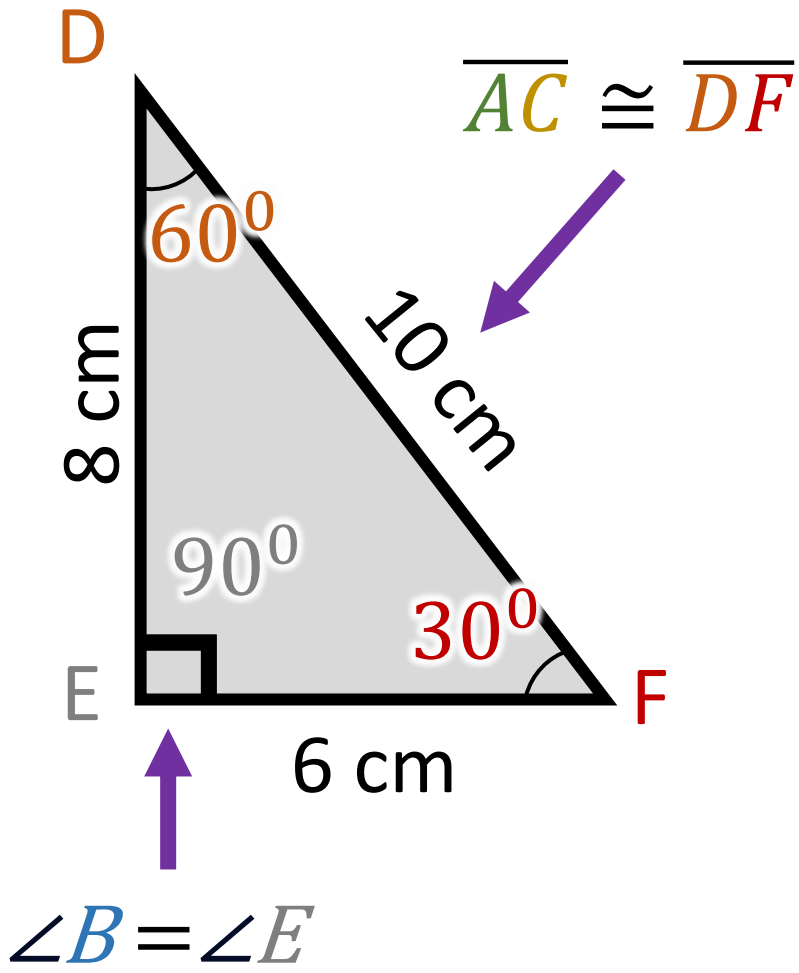
④ $36 + 64 = 100$

⑤ $100 = 100$

triángulo rectángulo ✓

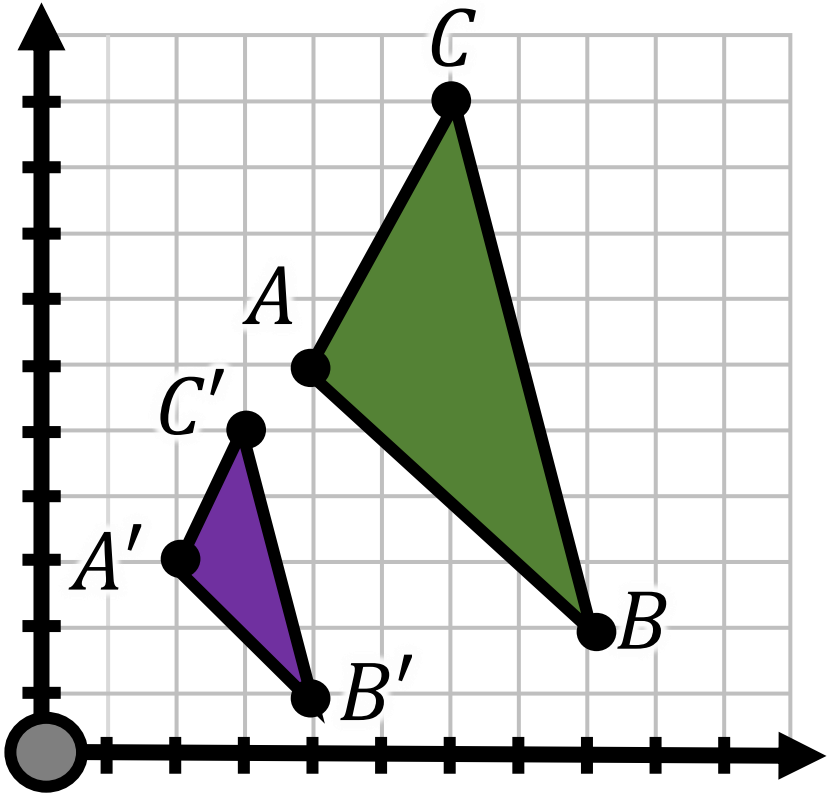
longitud de lado/ángulo correspondiente



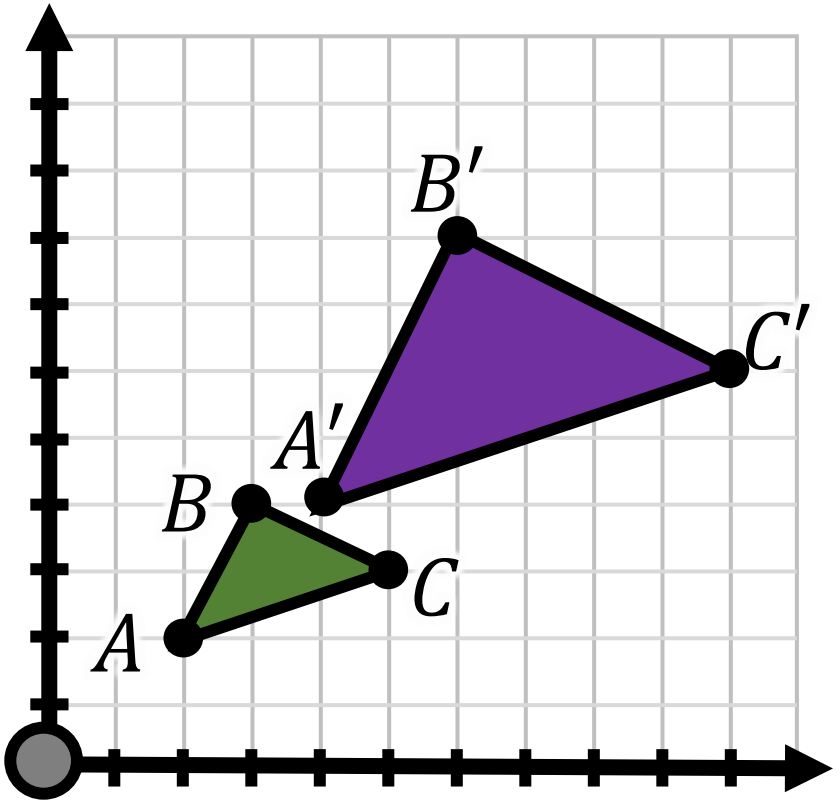


dilatación/dilatado

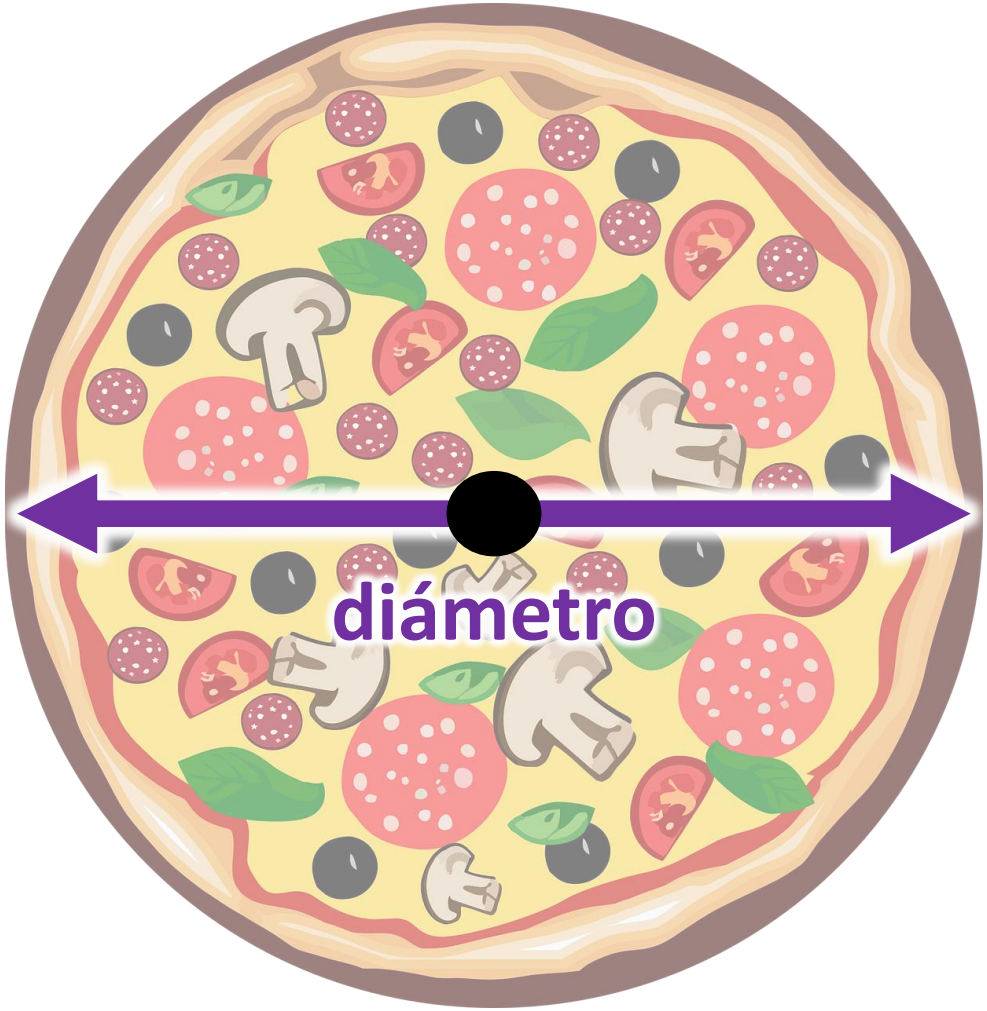
dilatación: reducción



dilatación: ampliación

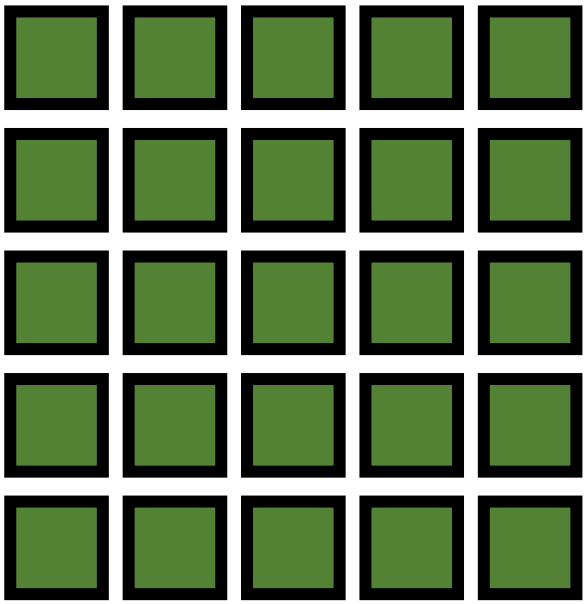


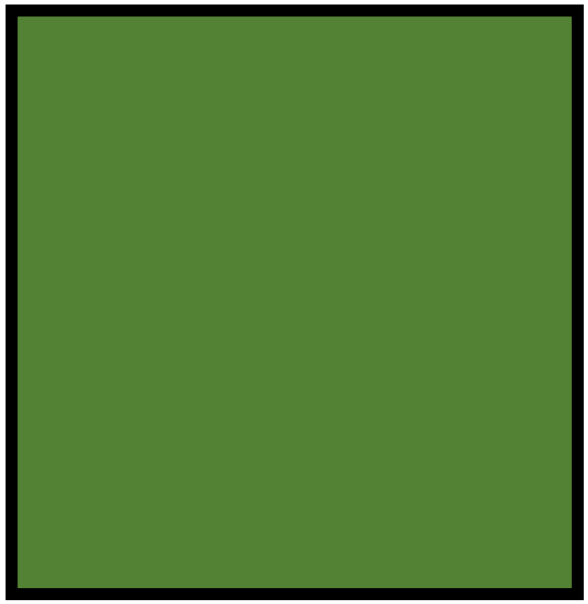
diámetro



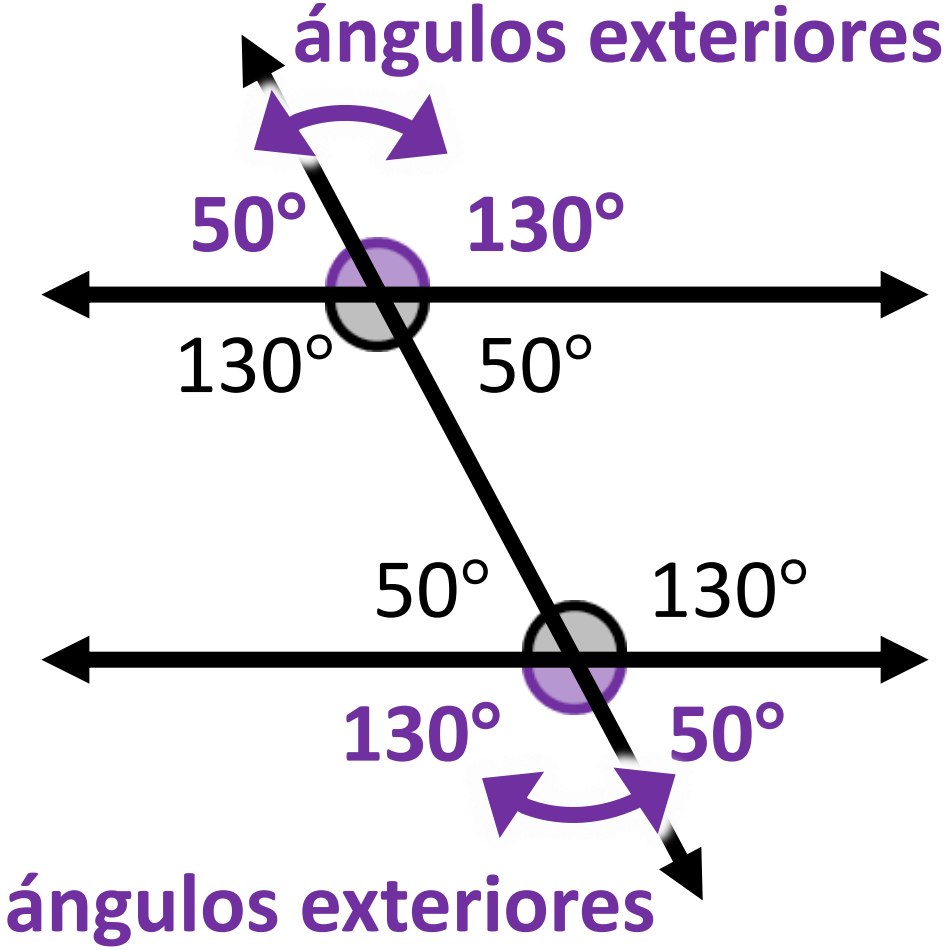
igual a (=)

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

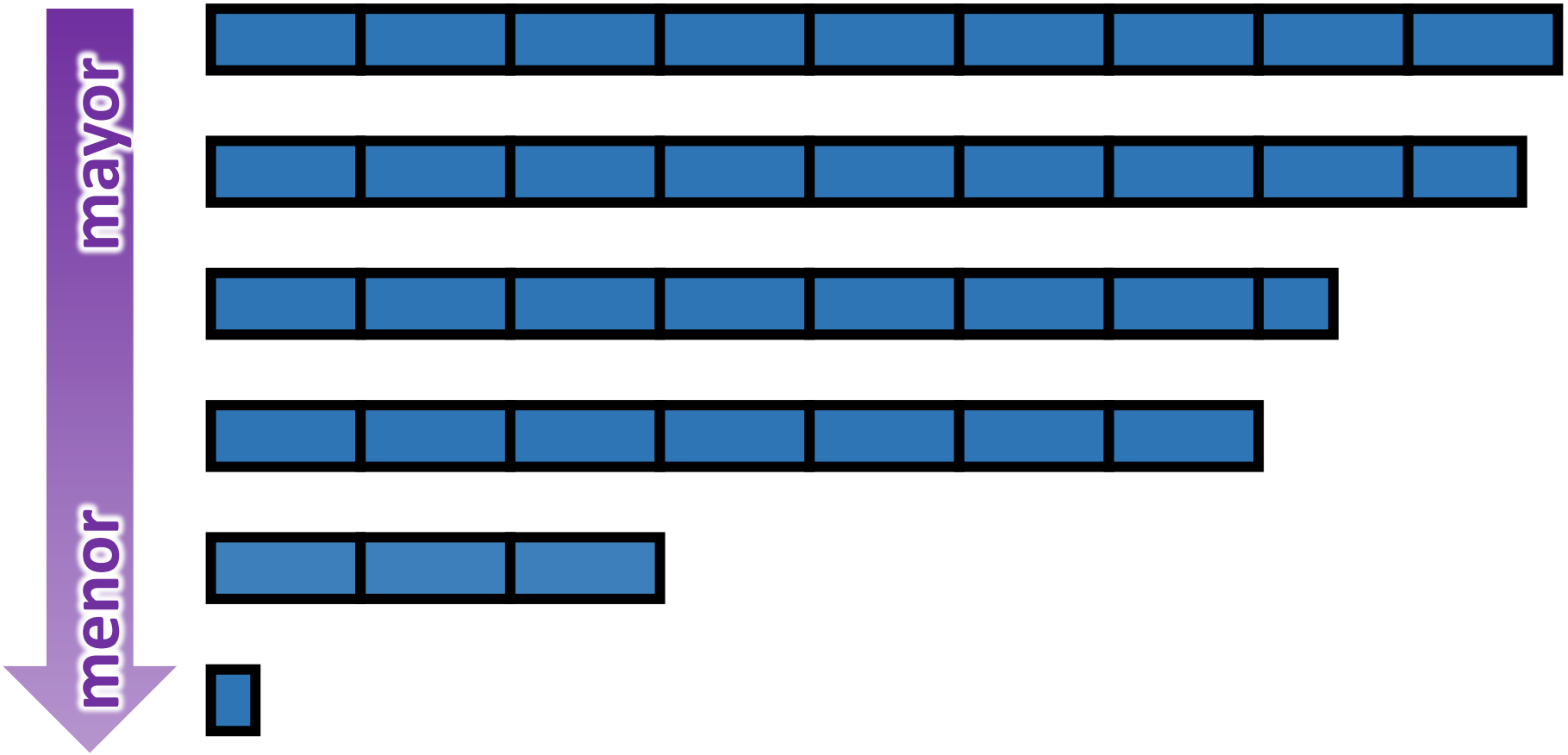




ángulo exterior

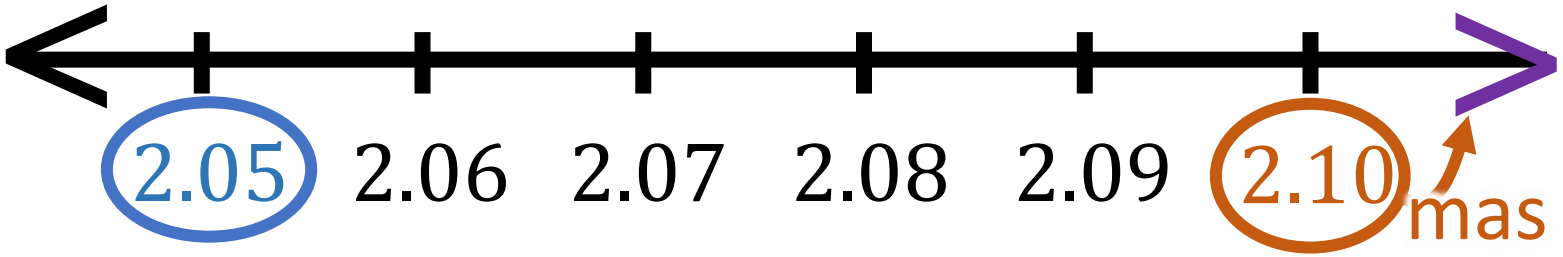


mayor a menor



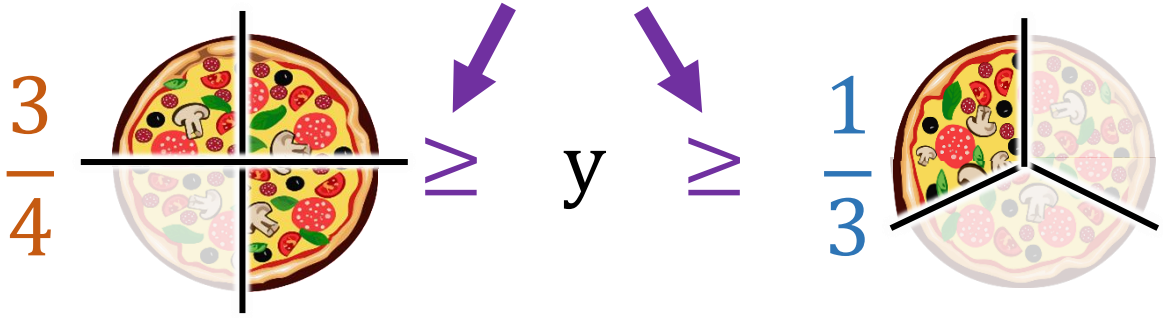
mayor que (>)

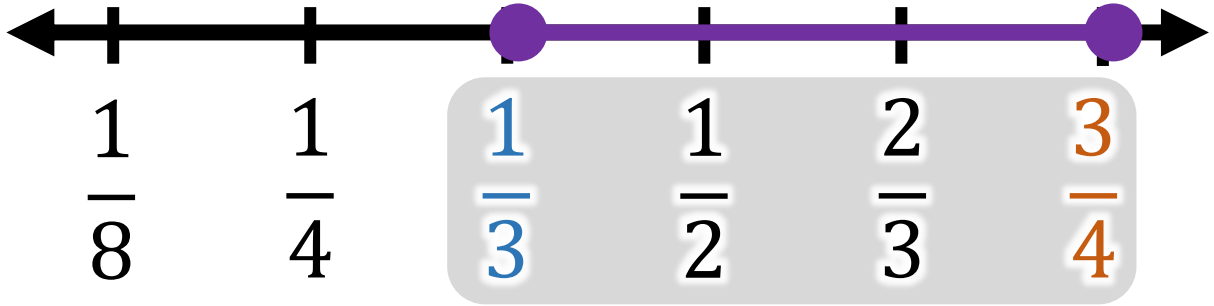
$2.10 > $2.05



mayor o igual que (≥)

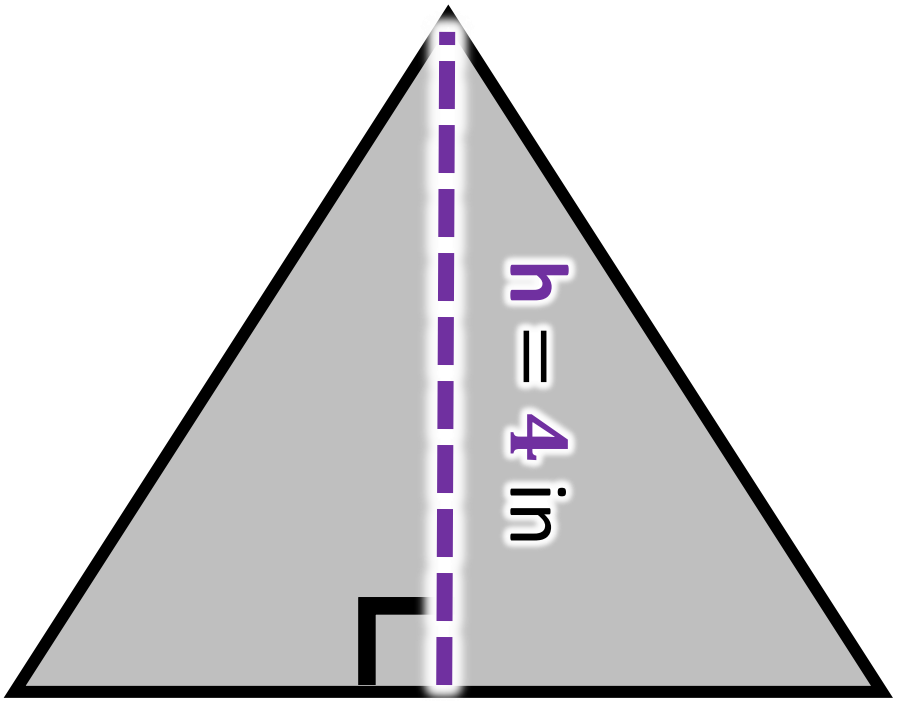
mayor o igual que

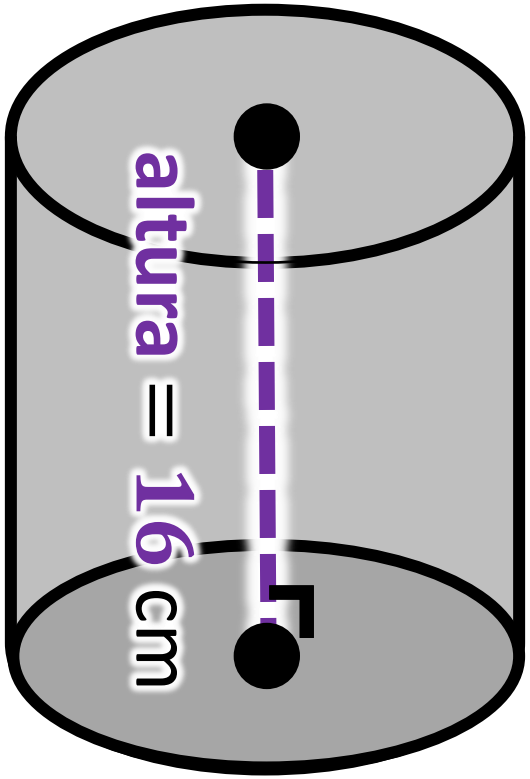




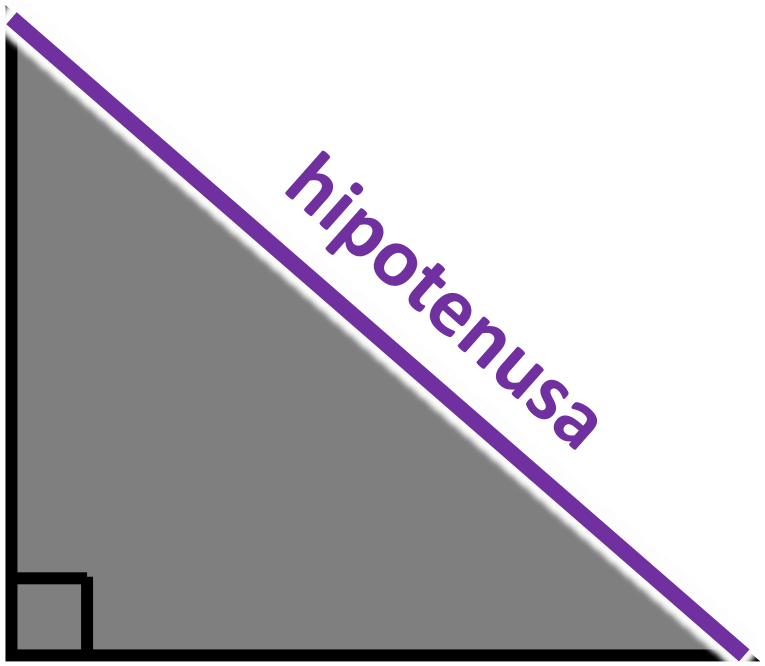
conjunto solución: $\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}\}$

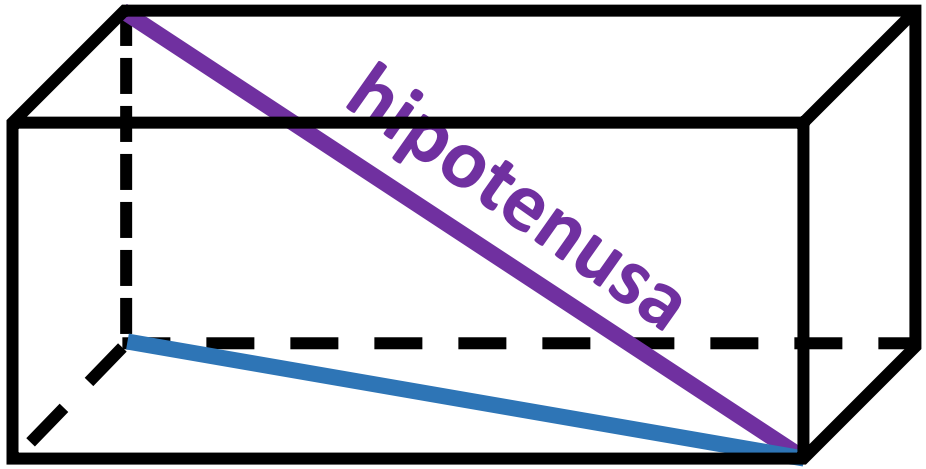
altura





hipotenusa





desigualdad

$>$

mayor que

$<$

menor que

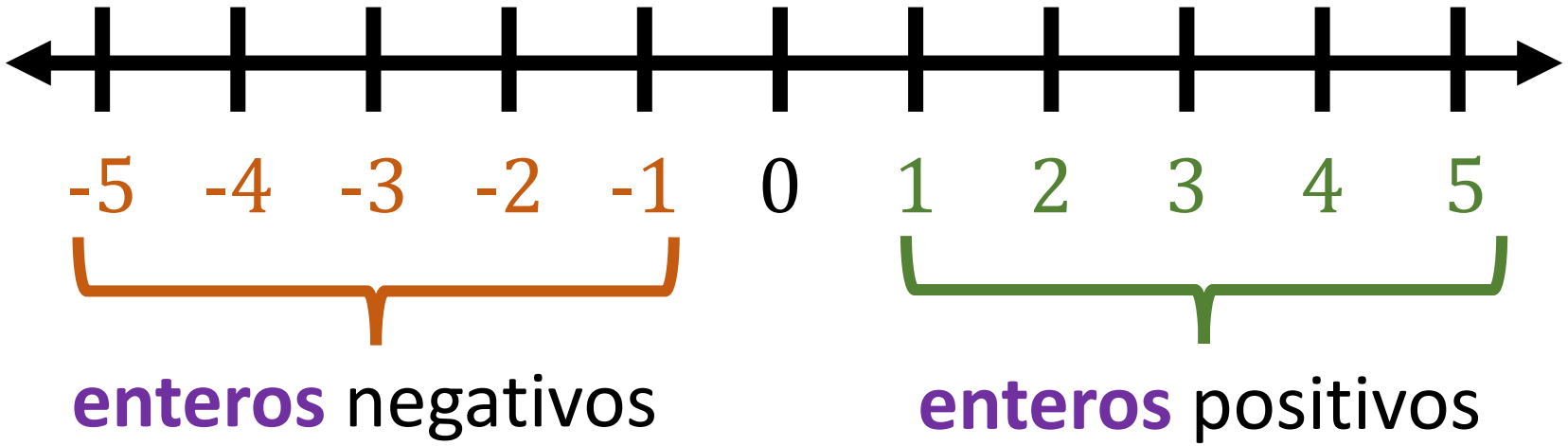
$\leq$

menor o igual que

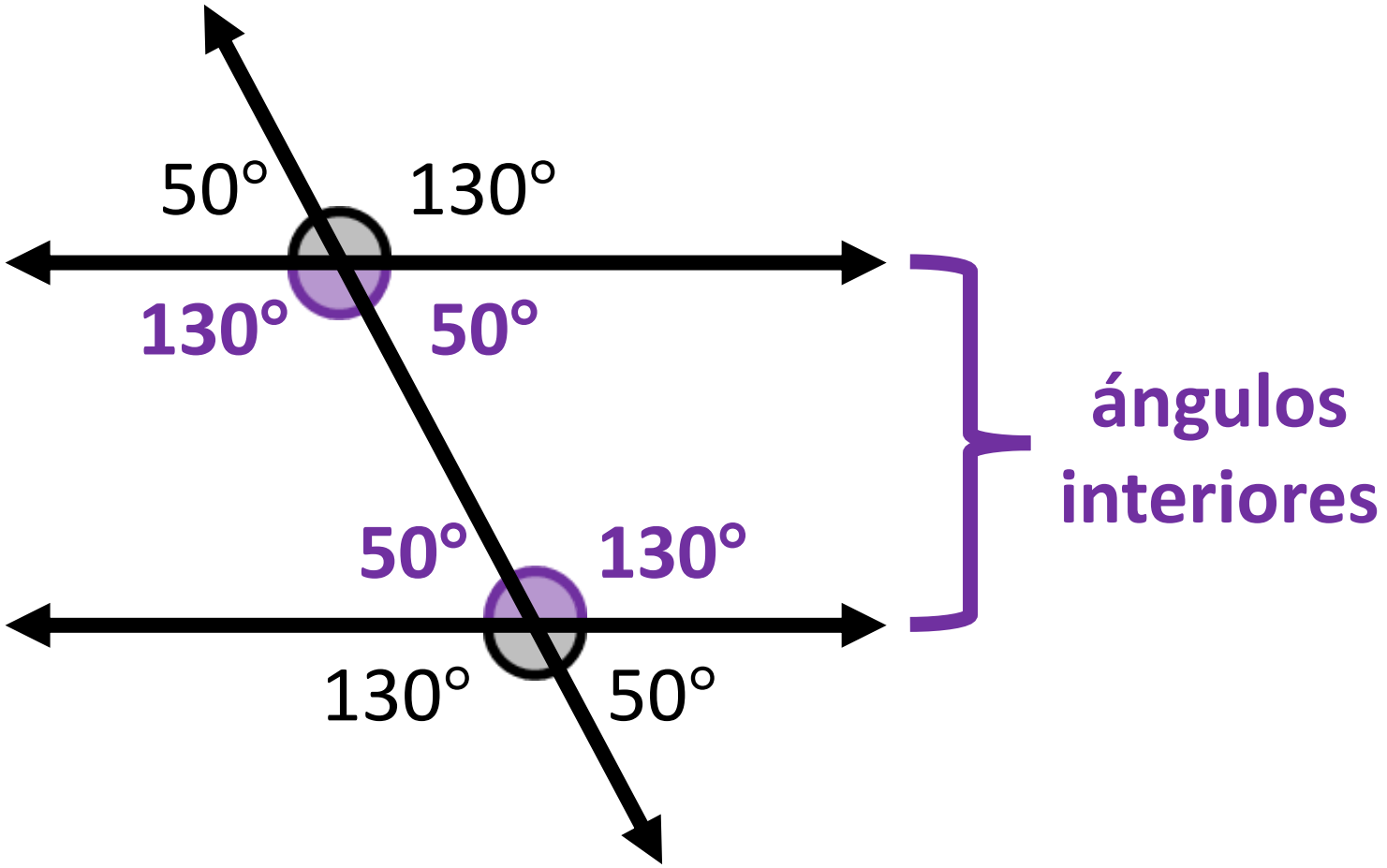
$\geq$

mayor o igual que

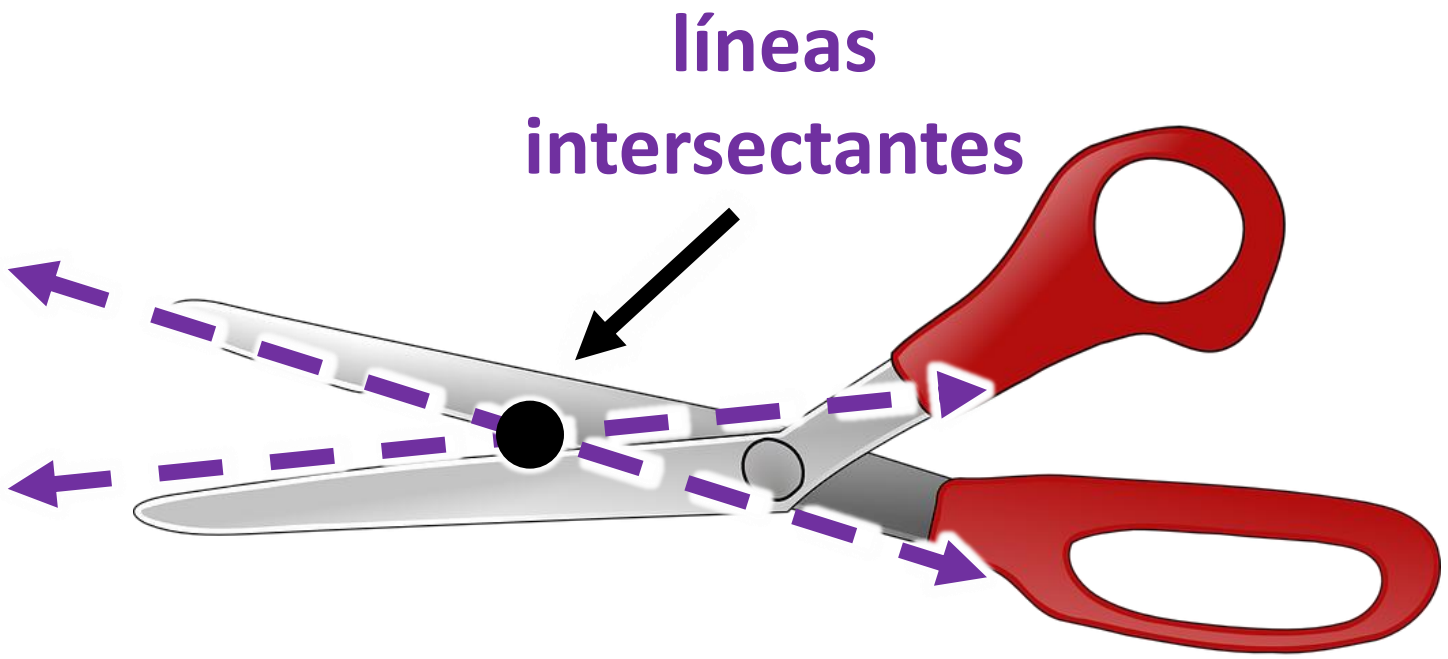
número entero



ángulo interior



líneas intersectantes



número irracional

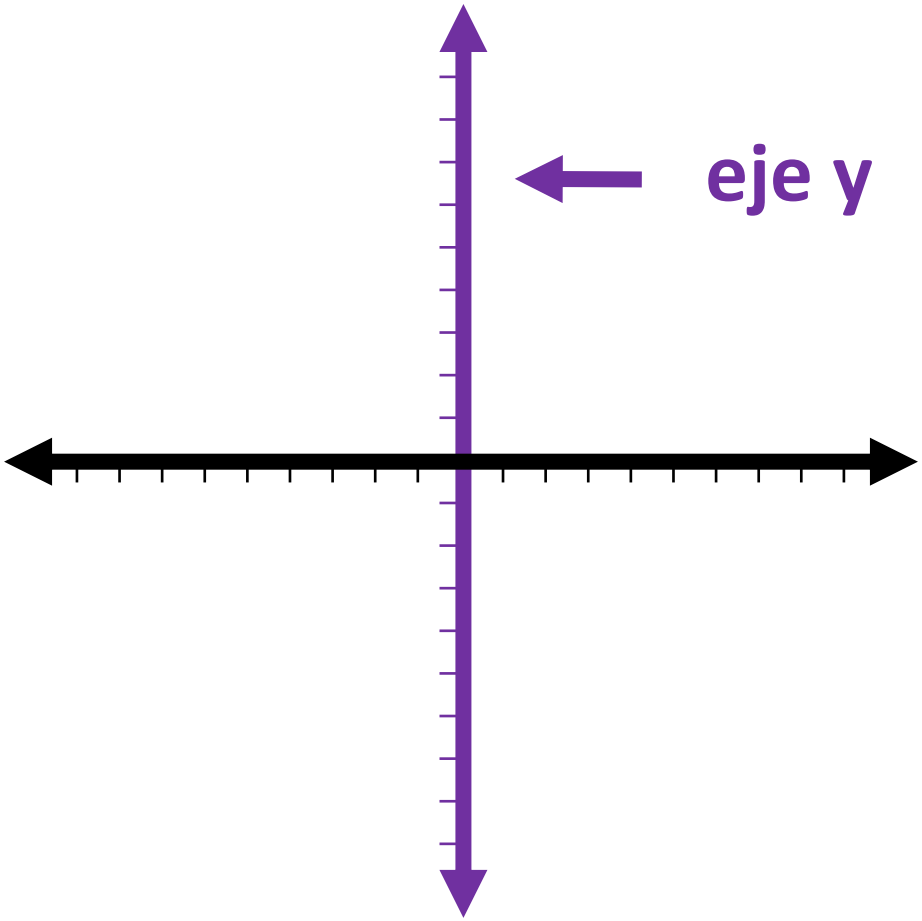
números irracionales

$\pi = 3.14159265358897\ldots$

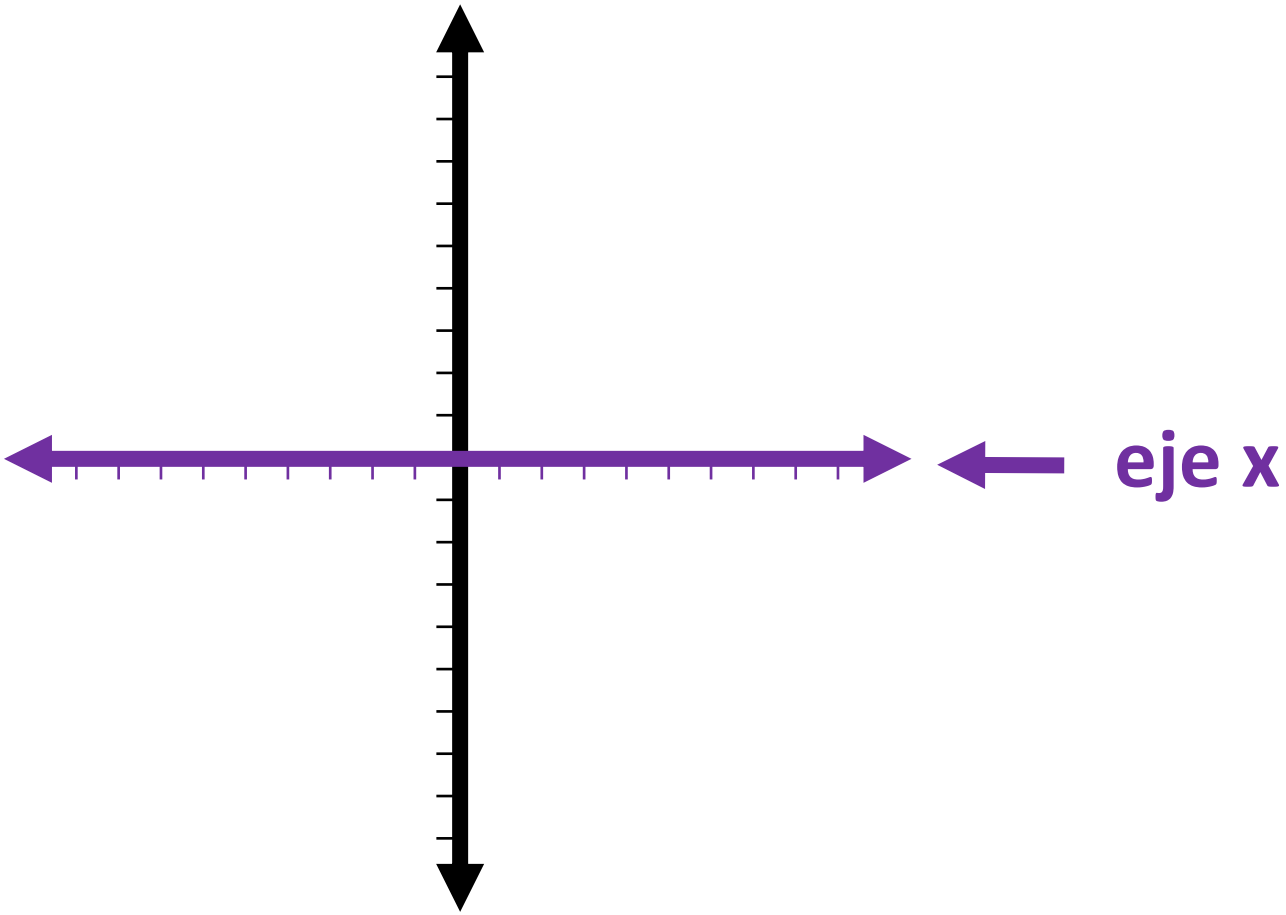
$\sqrt{35} = 5.916\ldots$

$-\sqrt{3} = -1.732\ldots$

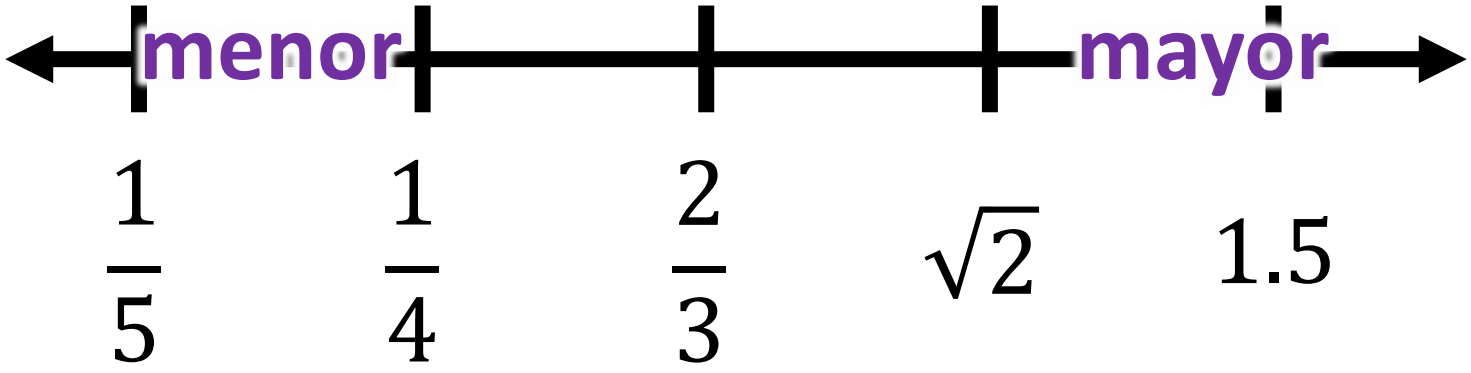
eje y



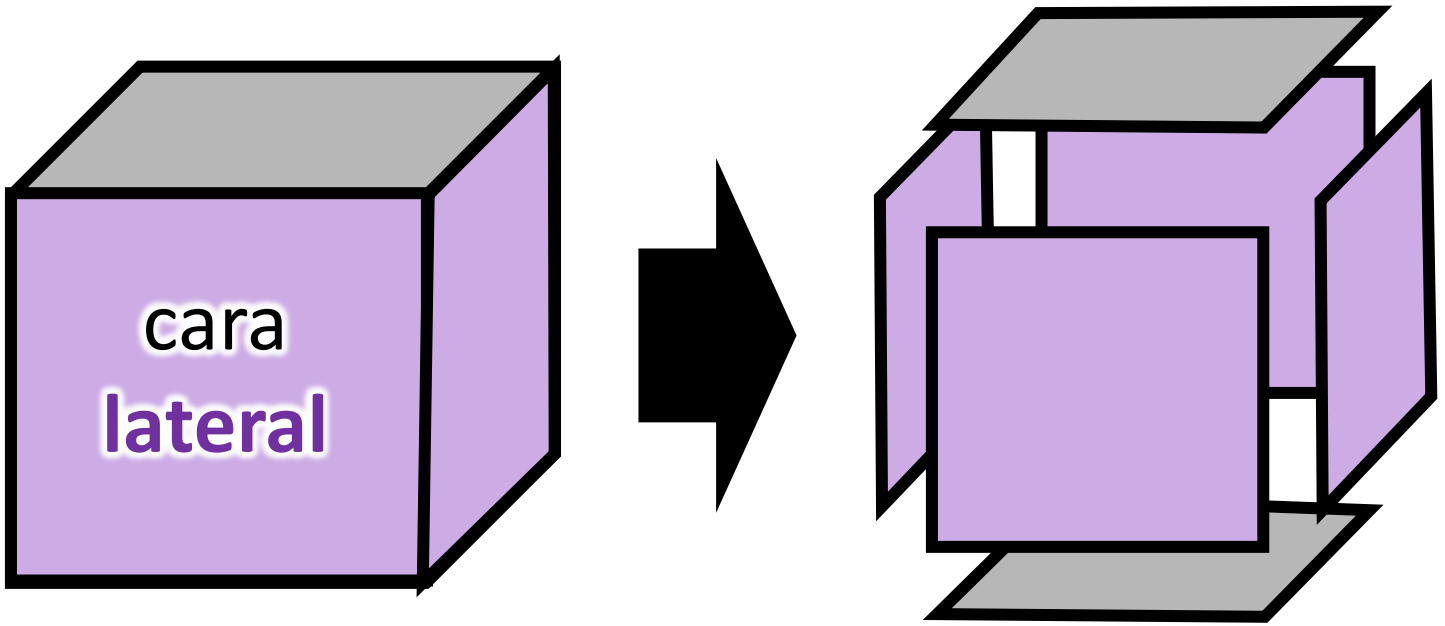
eje x



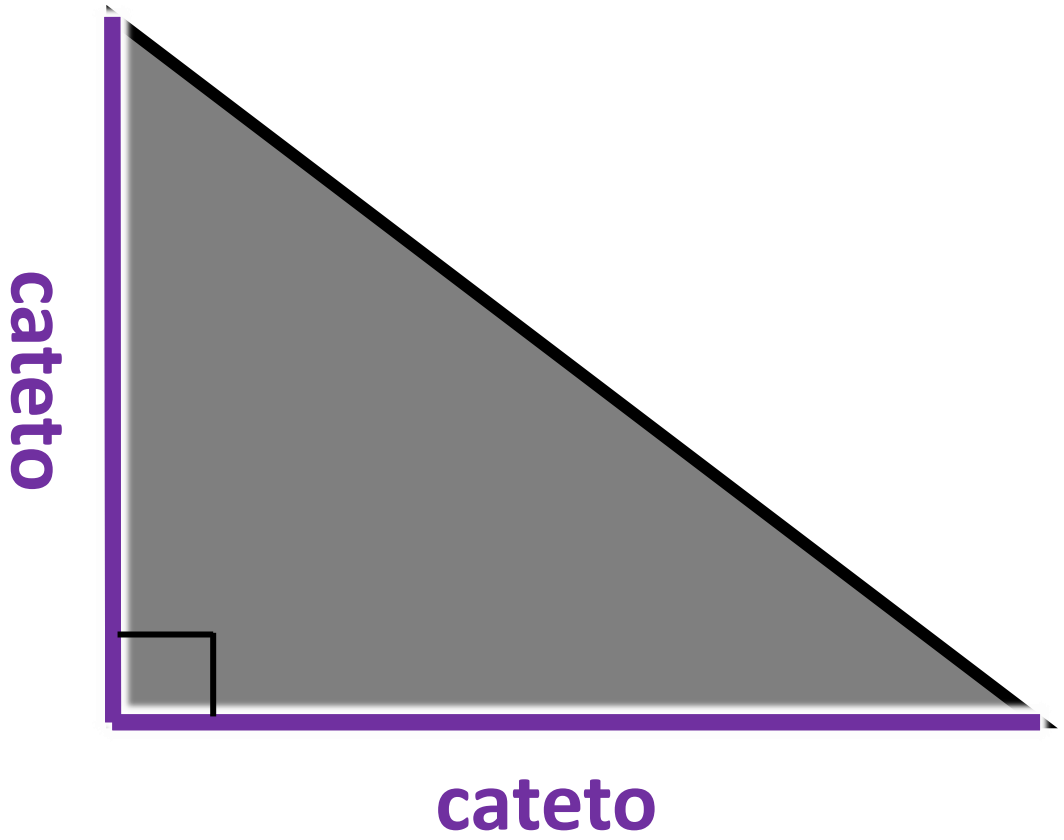
menor a mayor



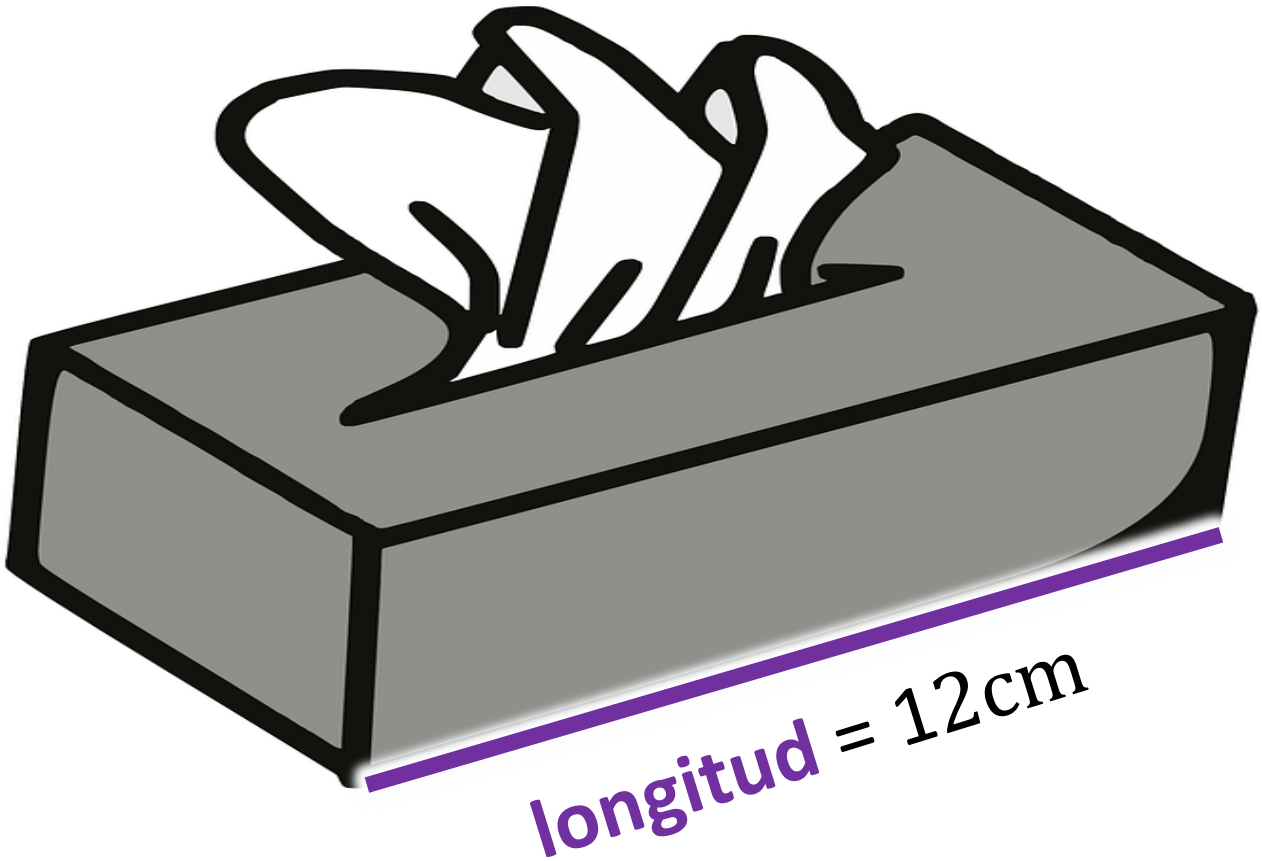
área superficial lateral



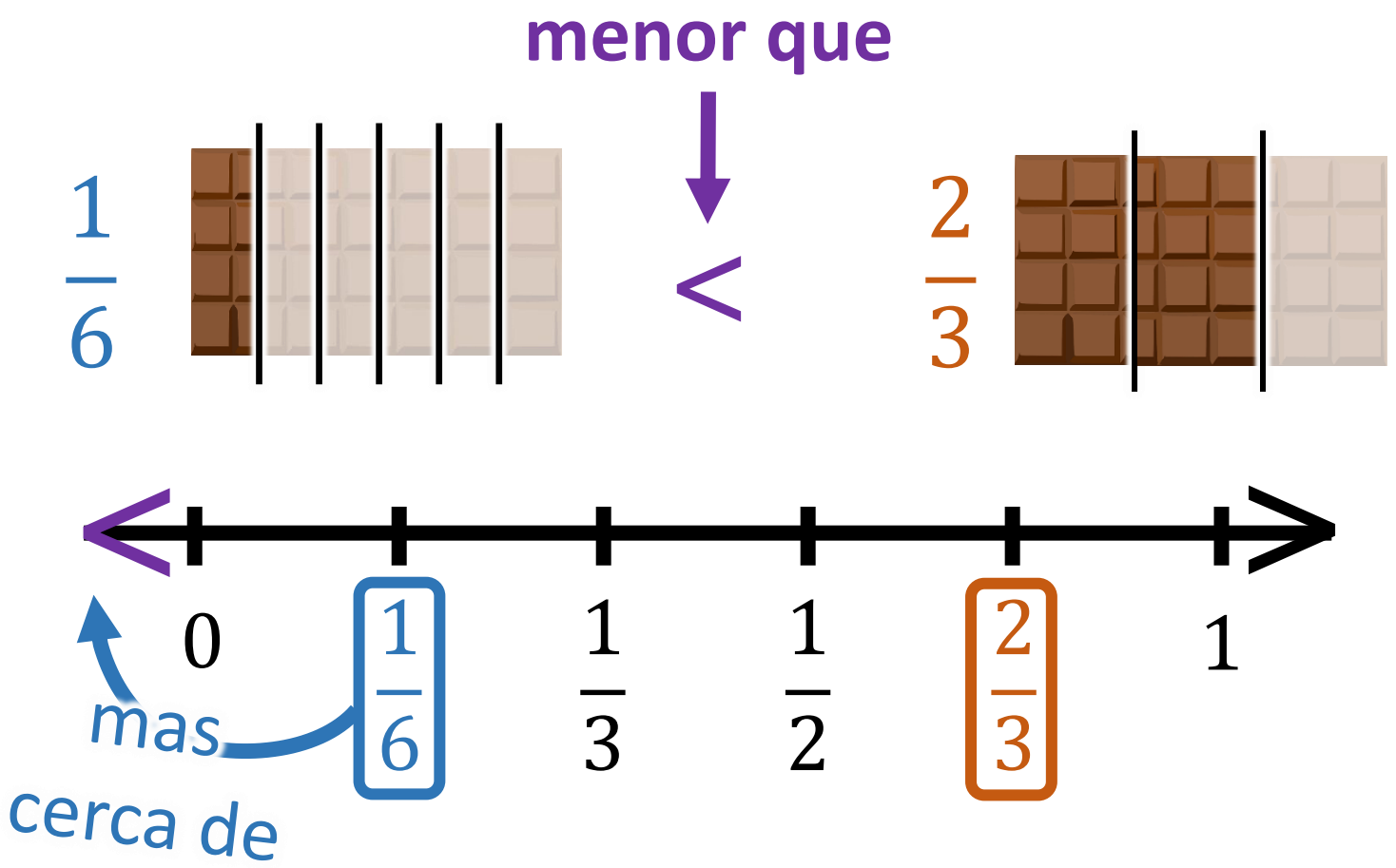
cateto



longitud



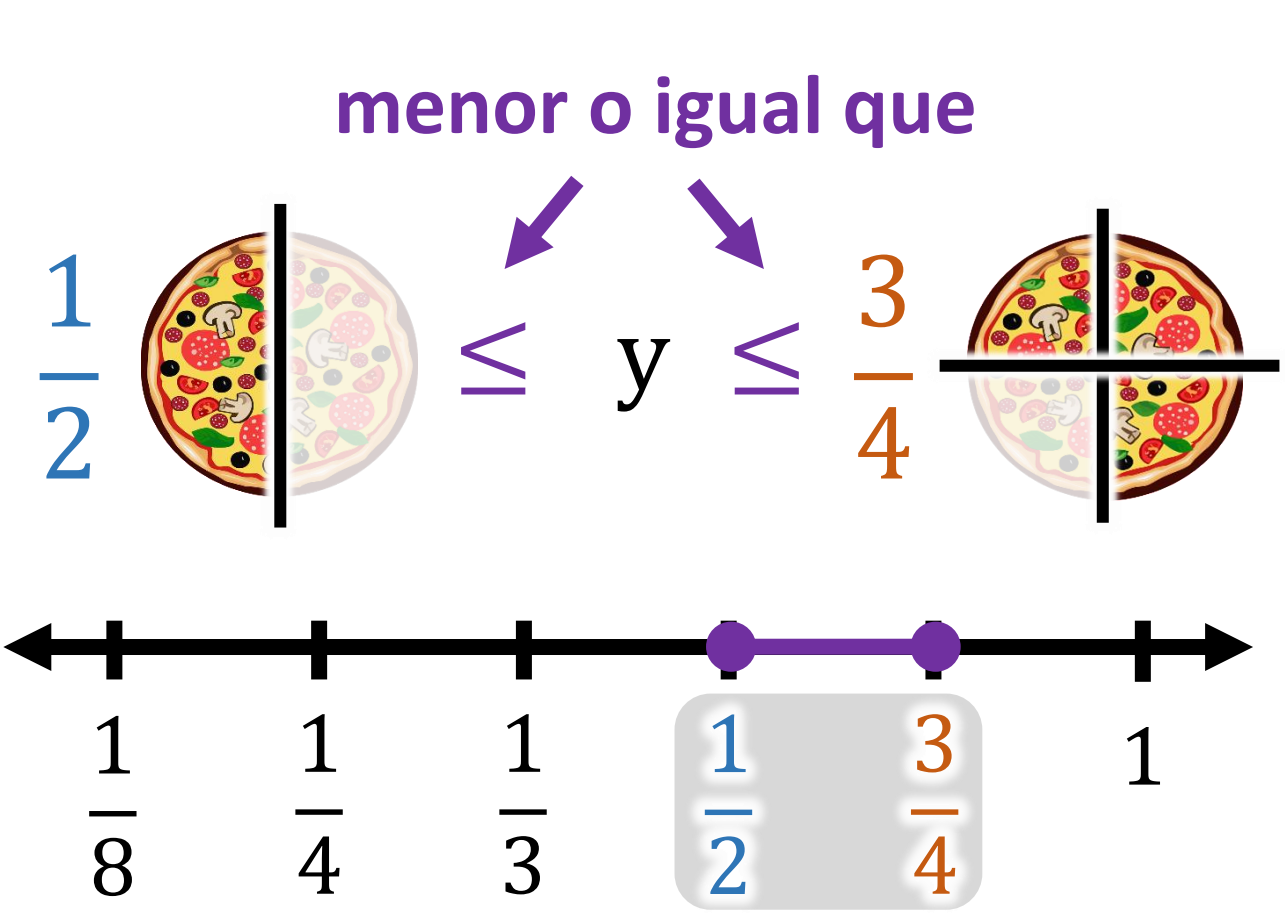
menor que (<)



menor o igual que (≤)

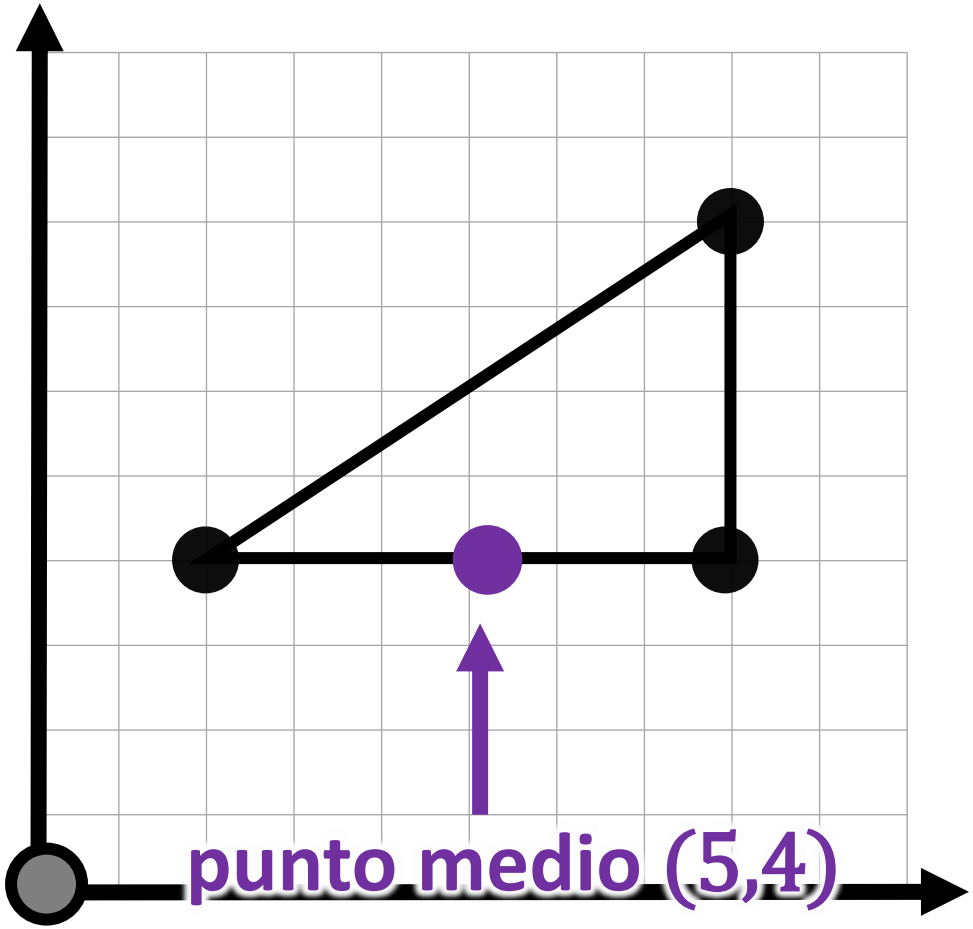
menor o igual que

$\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{3}{4}$

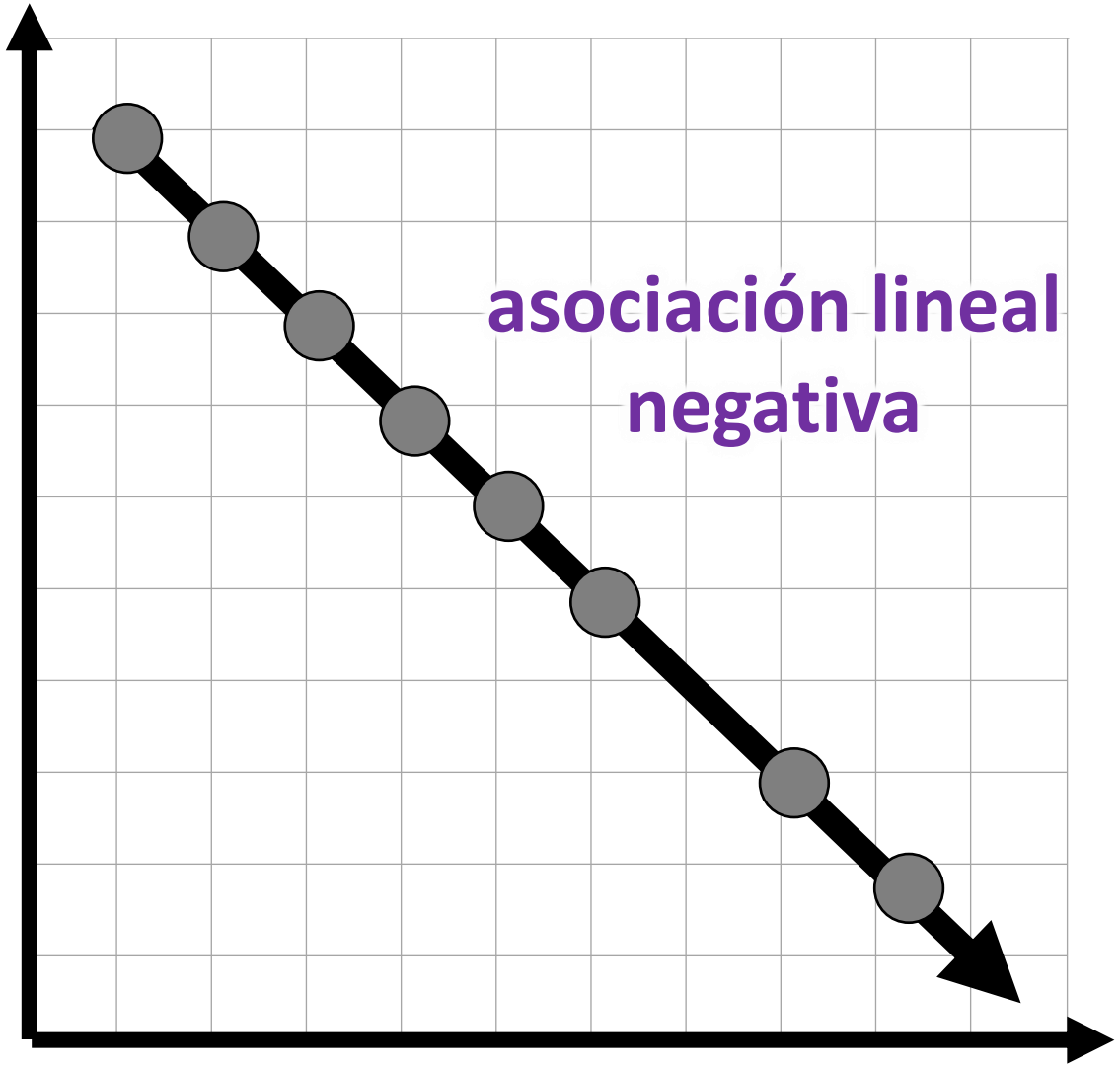


conjunto solución: $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right\}$

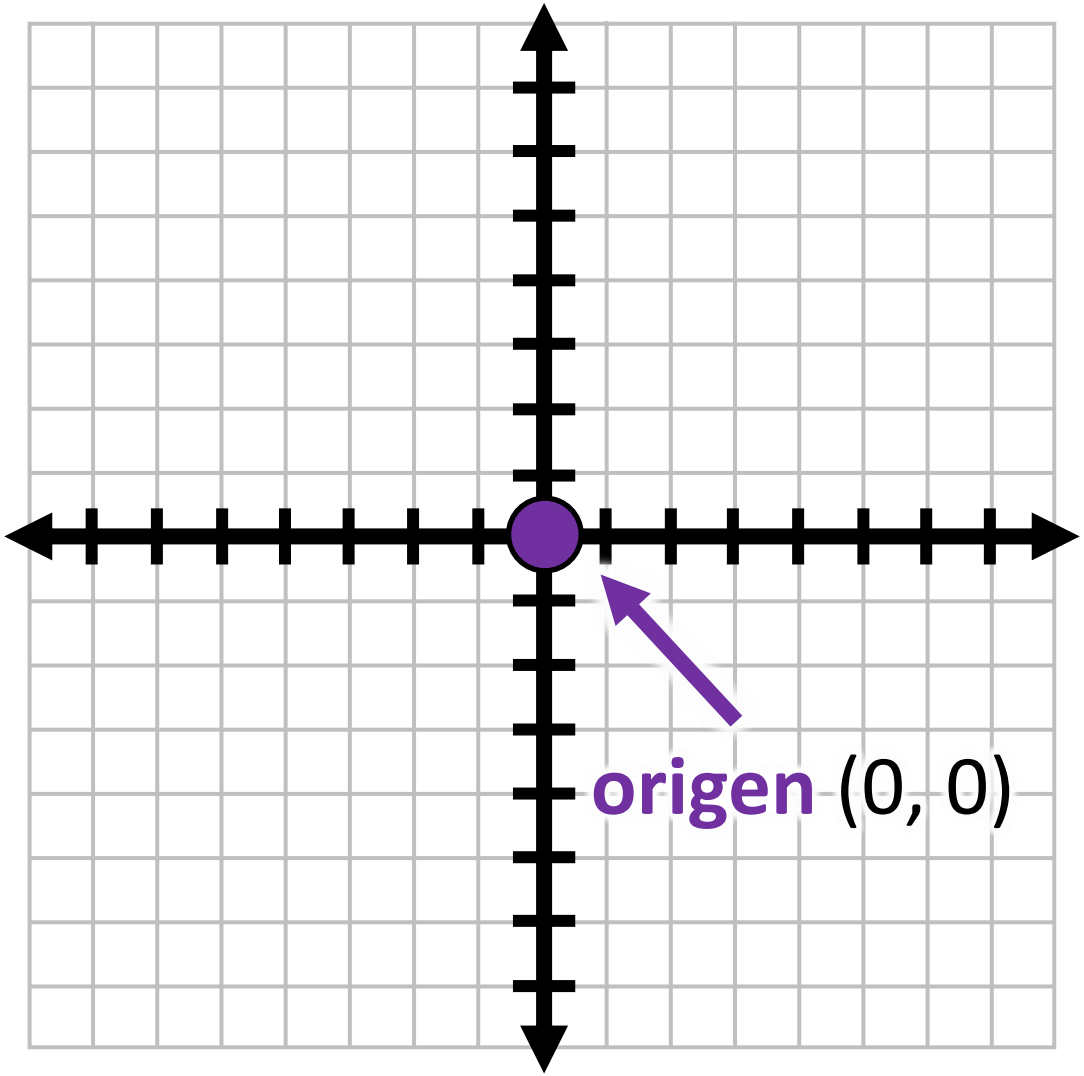
punto medio



asociación lineal negativa



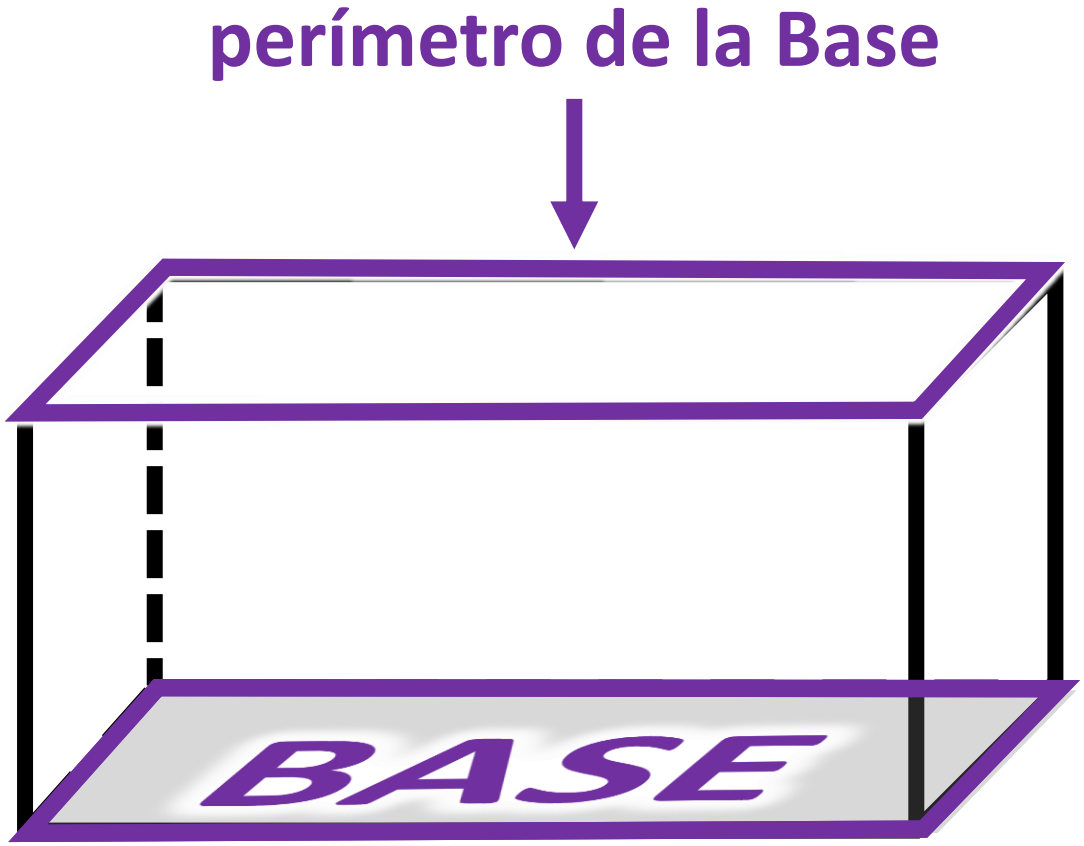
origen



líneas paralelas

líneas paralelas

perímetro de la Base

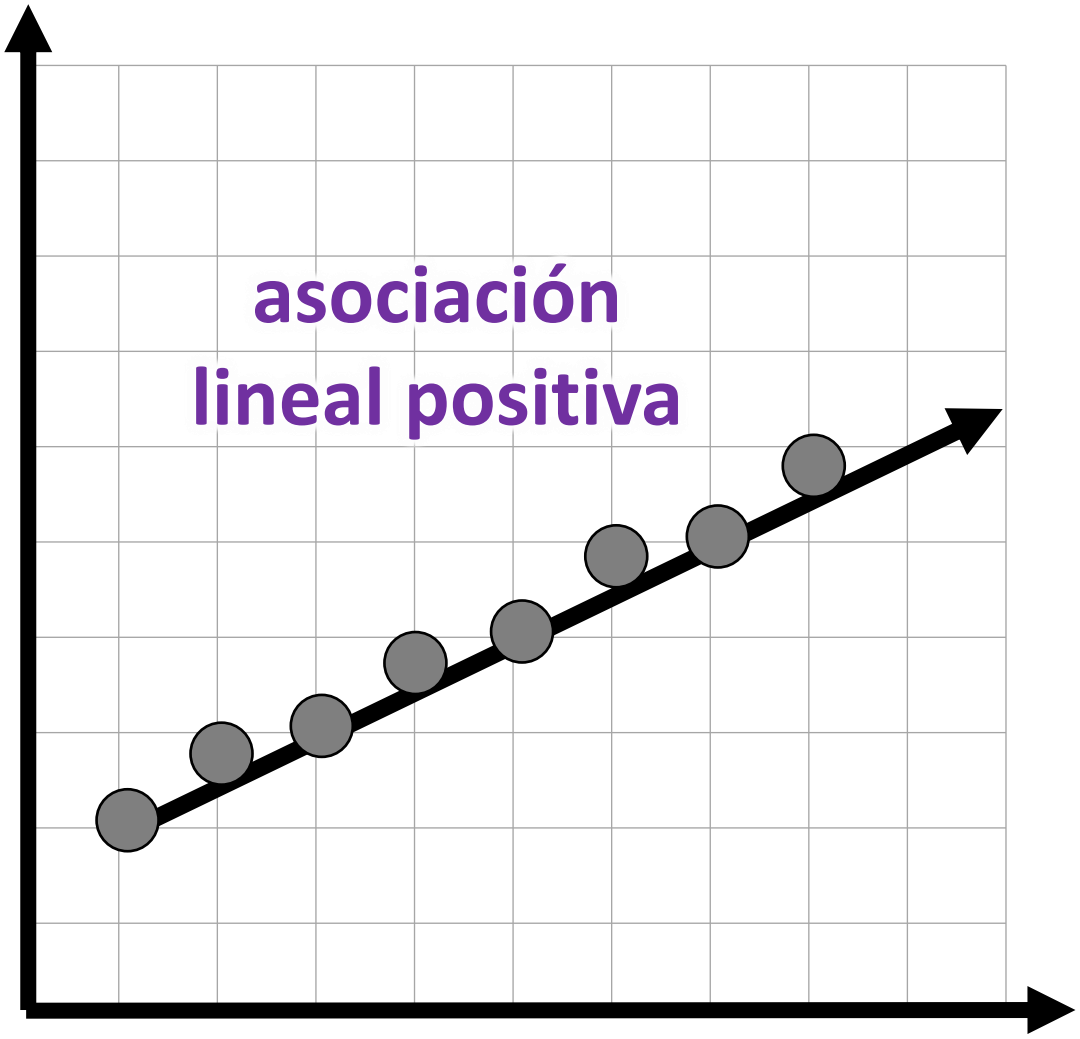


pi (π)

$$\text{pi } (\pi) = 3.14159 \ldots$$

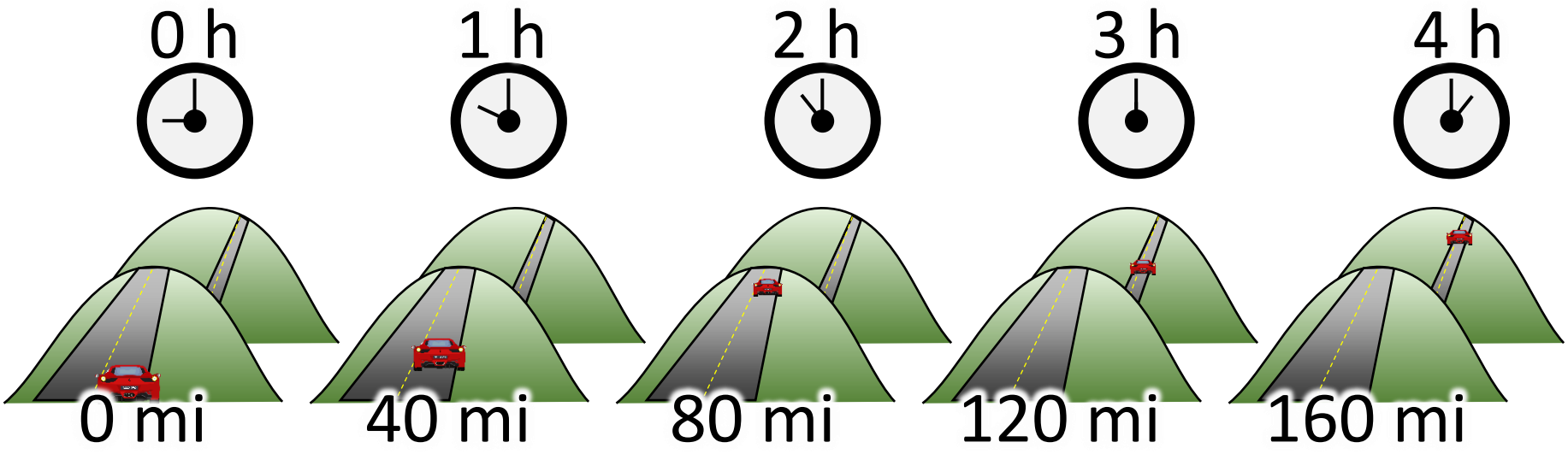
$$\text{pi } (\pi) = \frac{\text{circunferencia (C)}}{\text{diámetro (d)}}$$

asociación lineal positiva

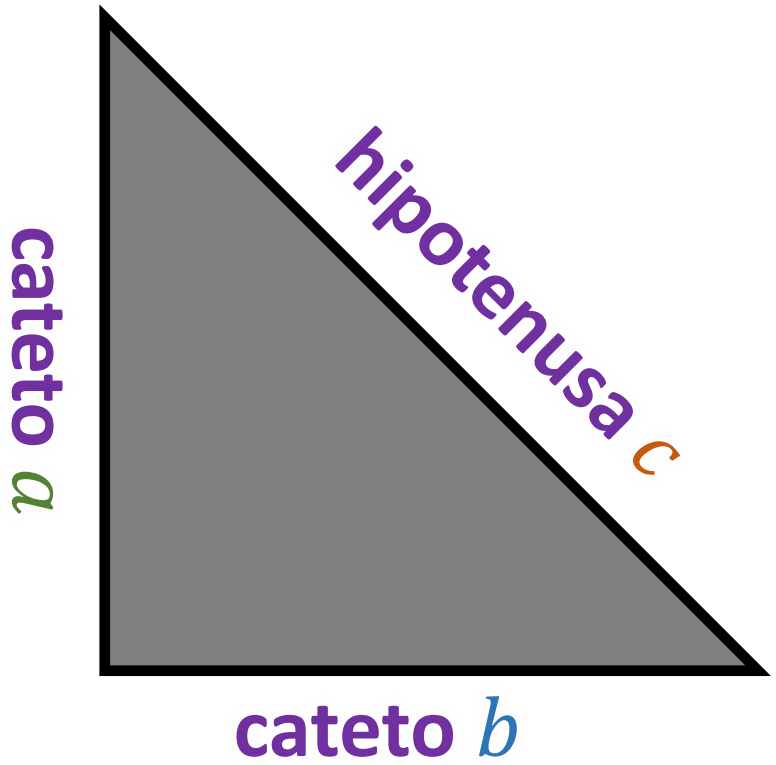


situación proporcional

situación proporcional: **40** mi/h

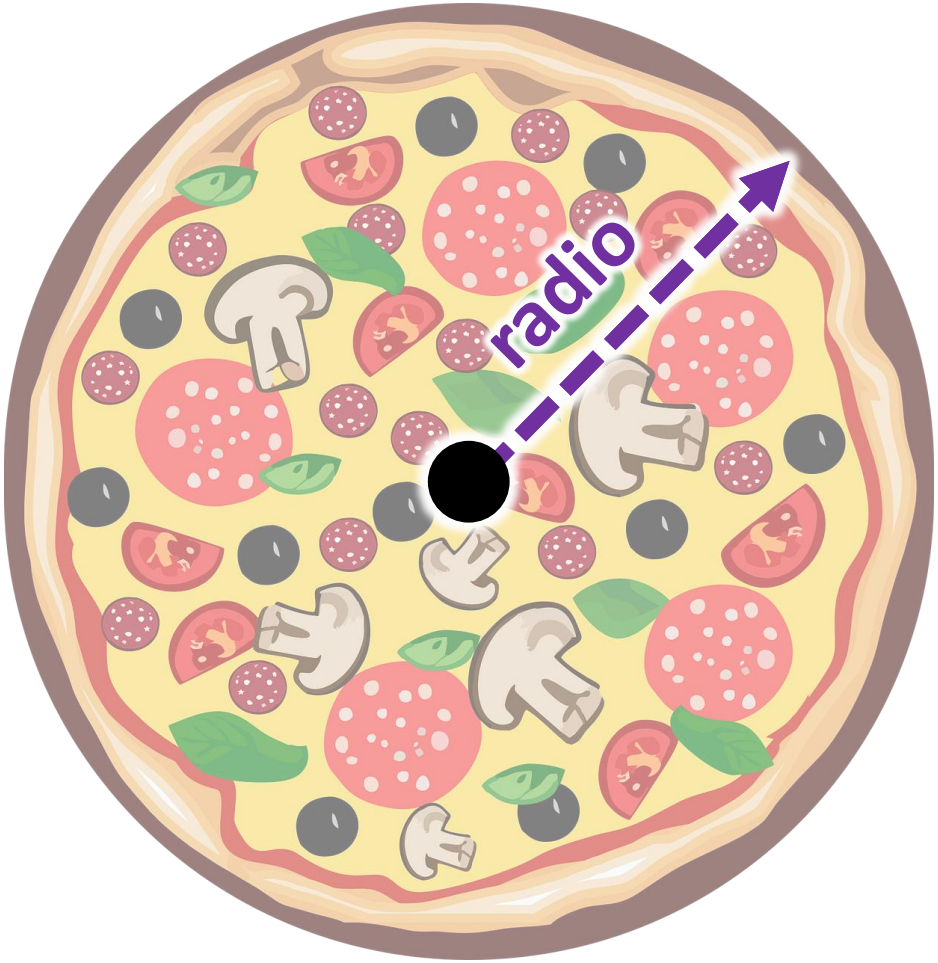


teorema de Pitágoras

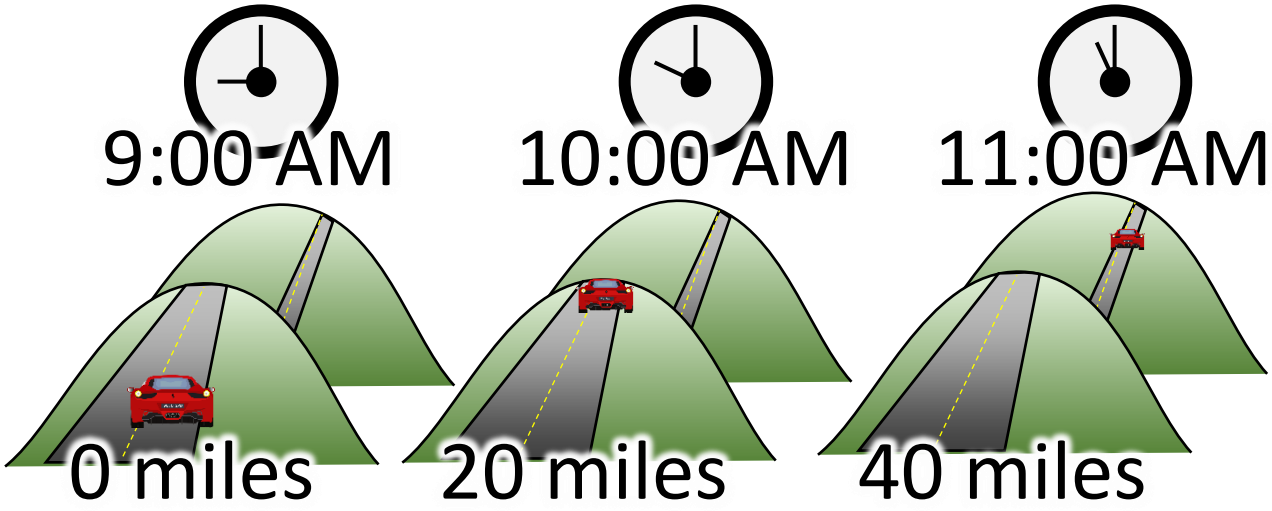


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

radio

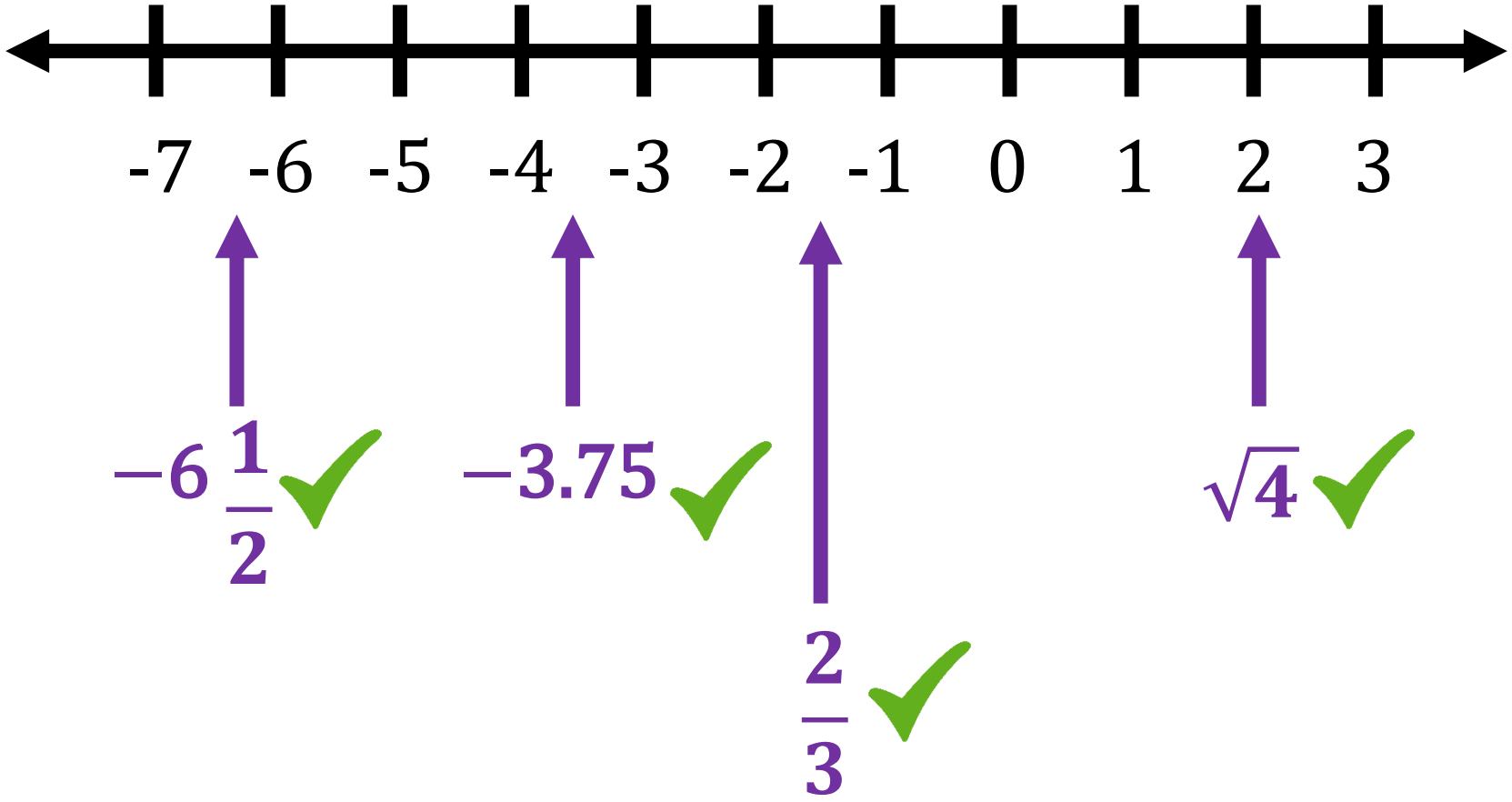


razón de cambio

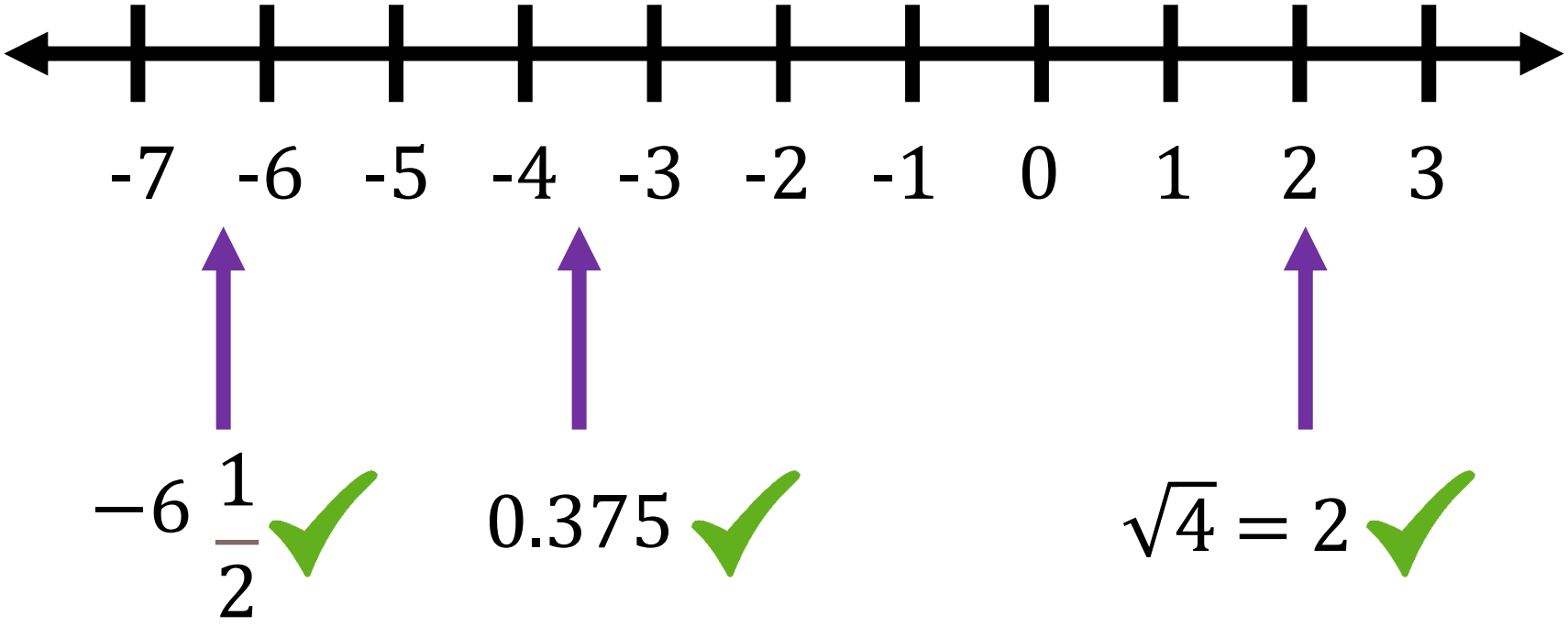


$$\frac{\text{cambio en } y}{\text{cambio en } x} = \frac{20 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ h}} = \textbf{razón de cambio} = 20 \text{ mi } \textbf{por } \text{h}$$

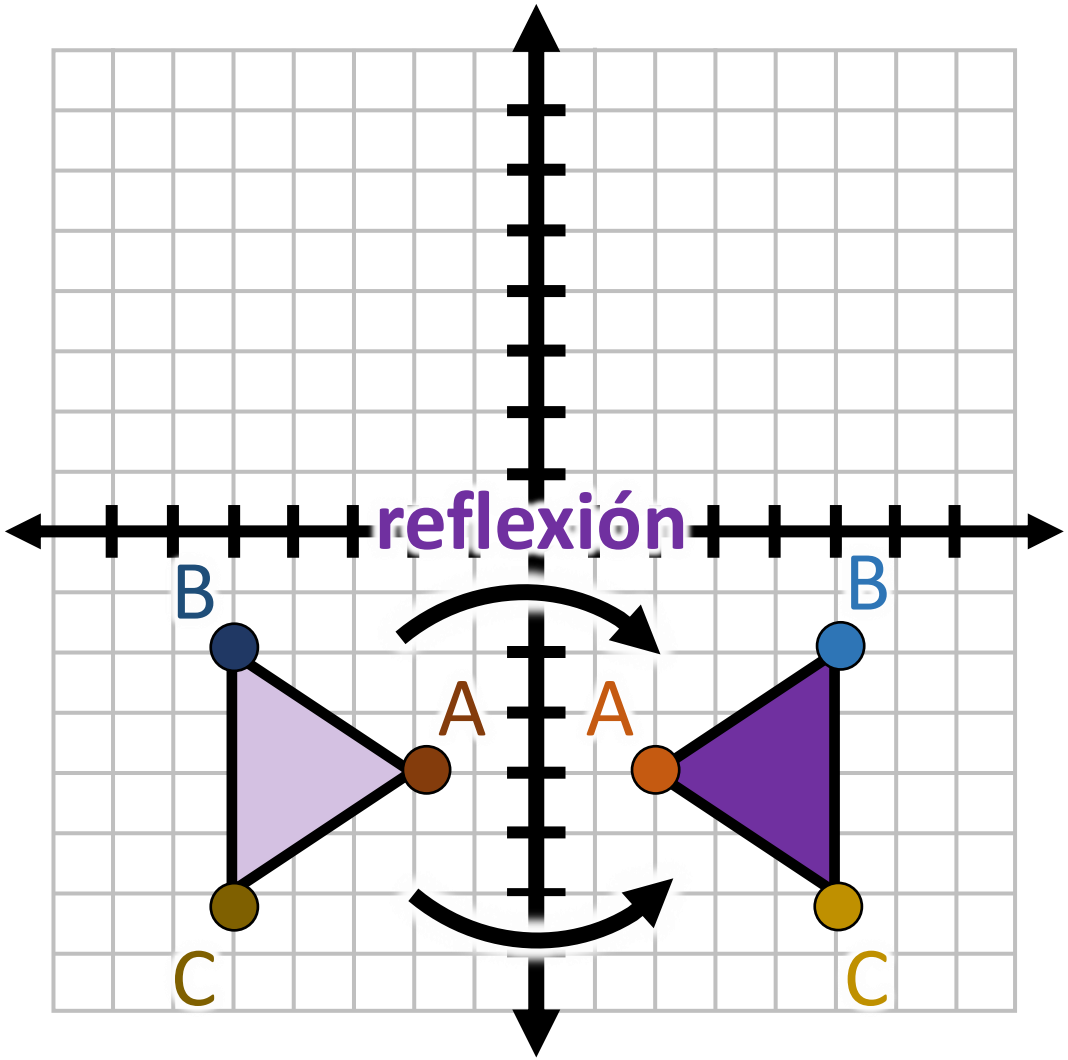
número racional



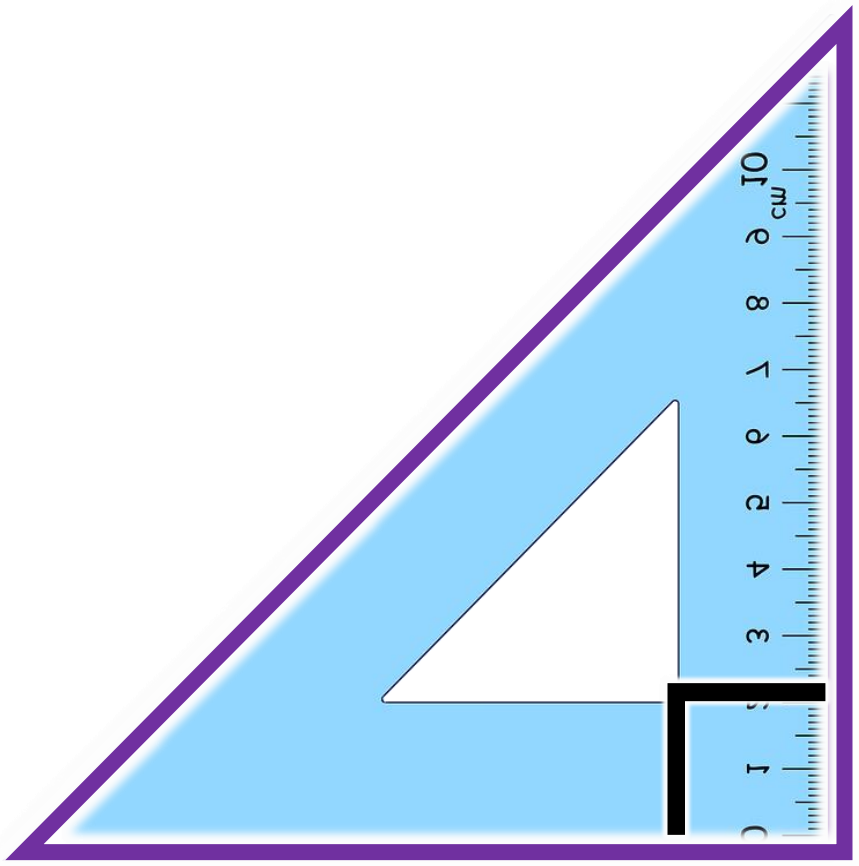
número real



reflexión

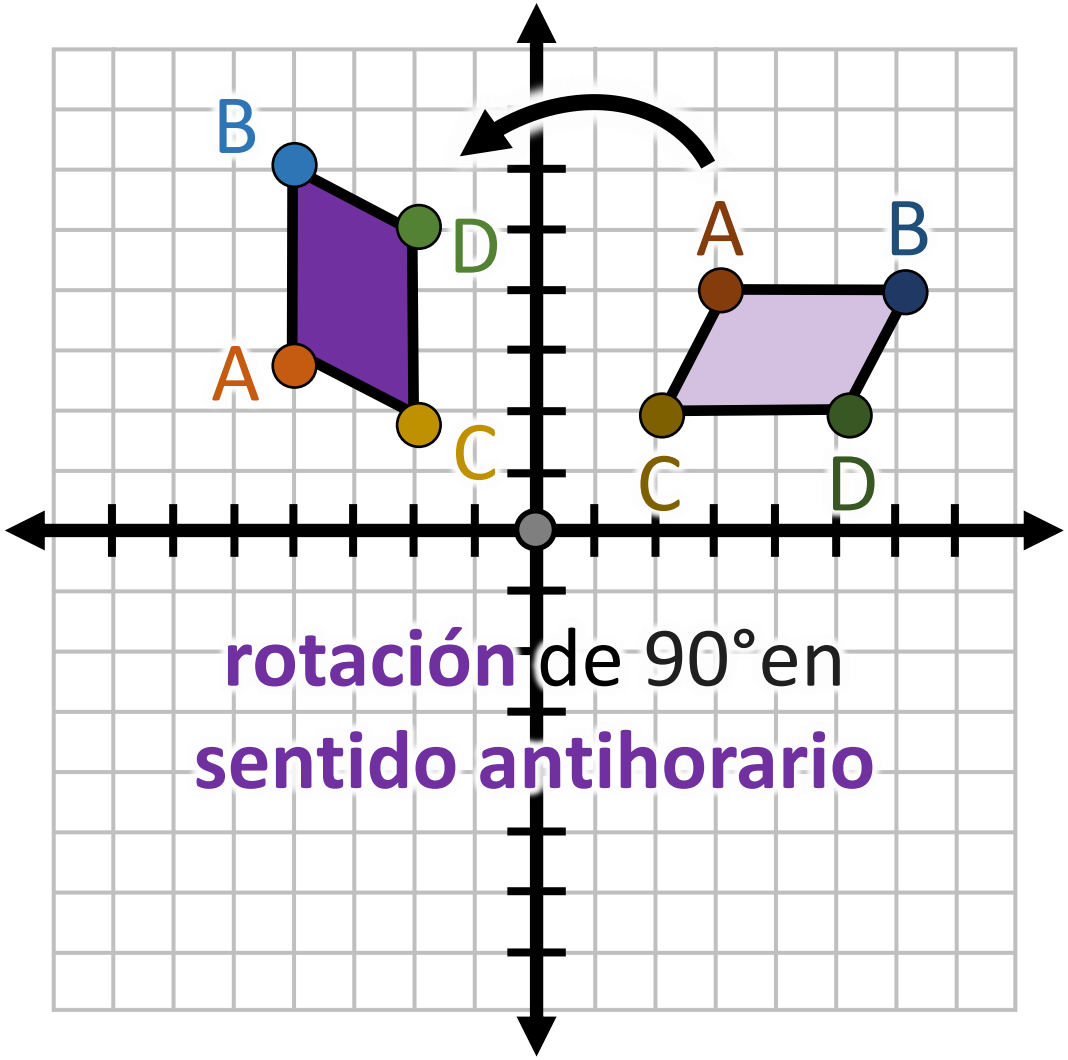


triángulo rectángulo



ángulo recto
90^0

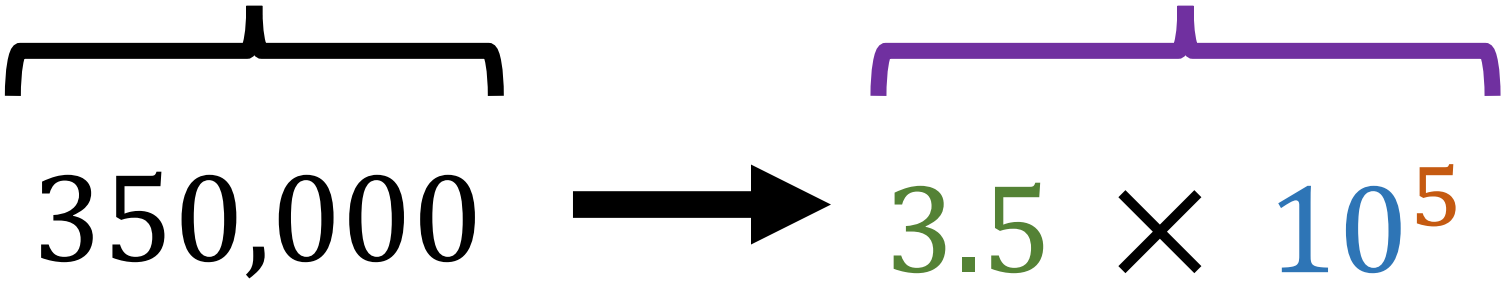
rotación



notación científica

notación estándar

notación científica



factor de escala

factor de escala = $\frac{1}{2}$

scale factor = **2**

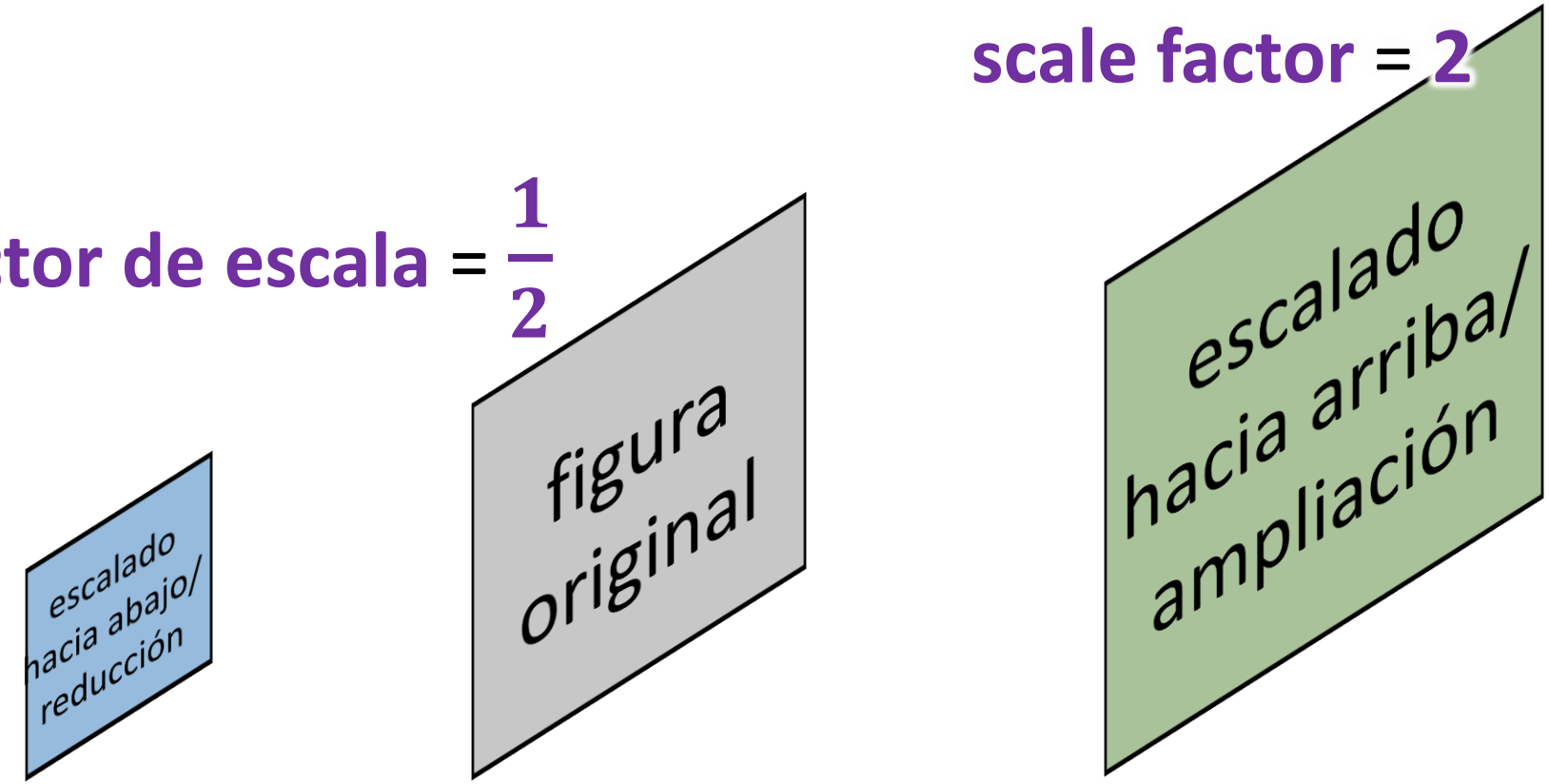
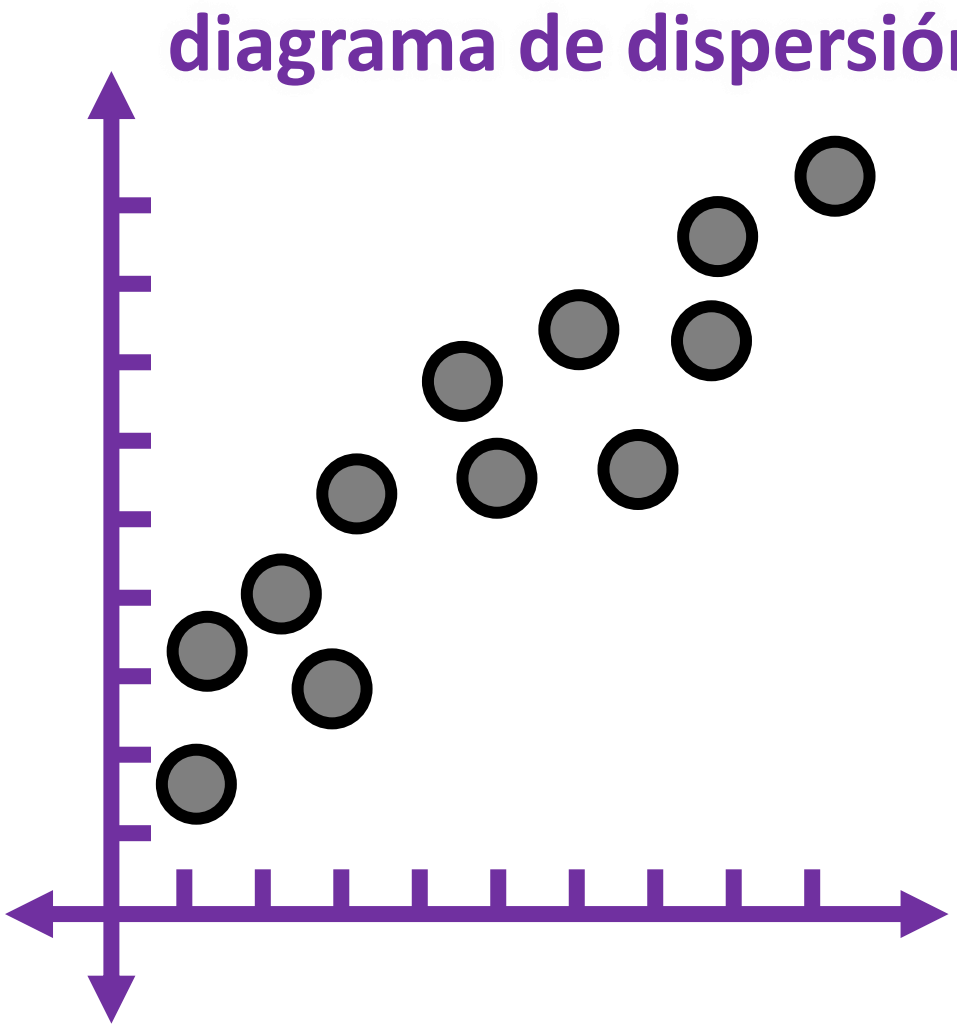
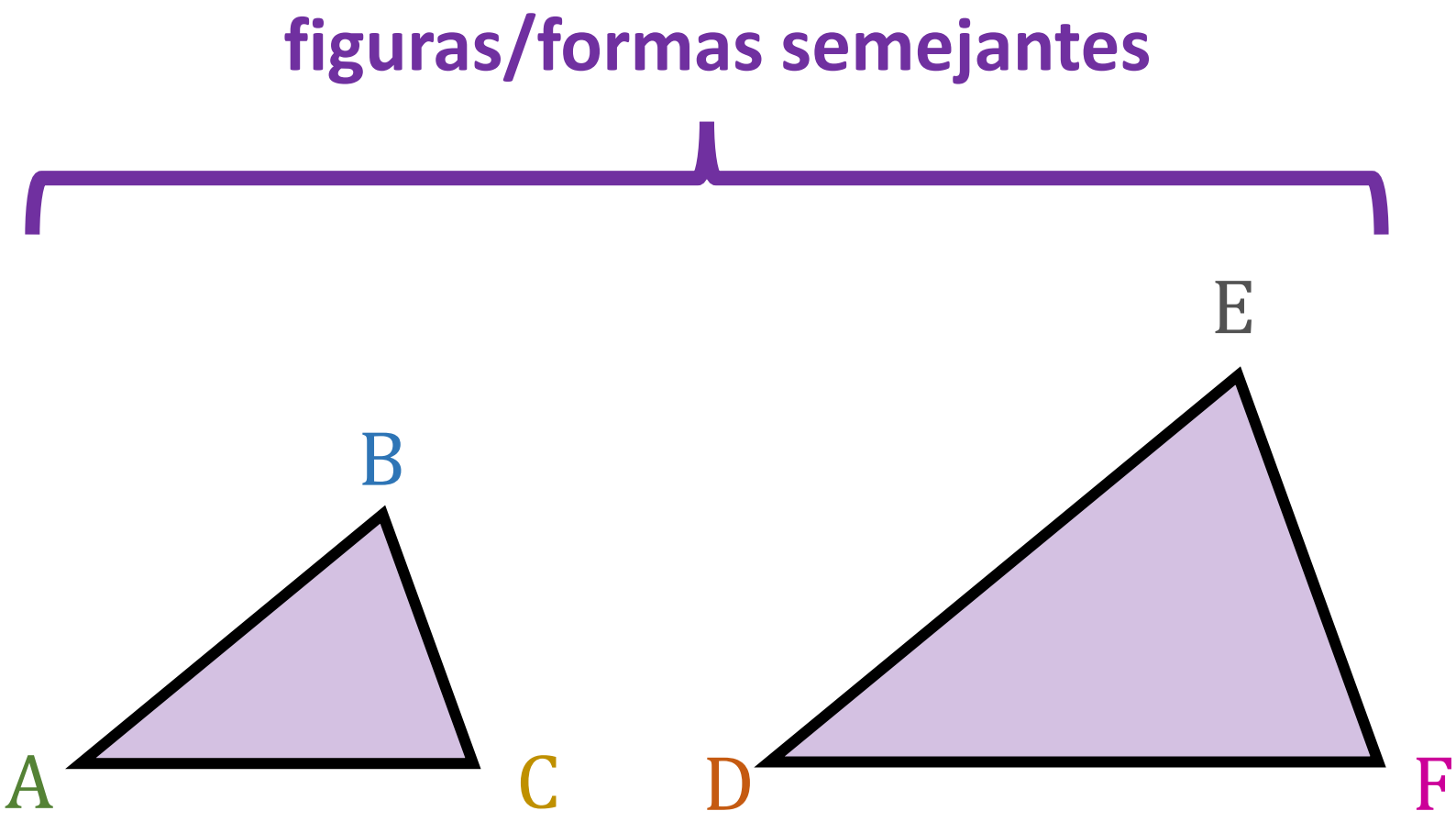


diagrama de dispersión

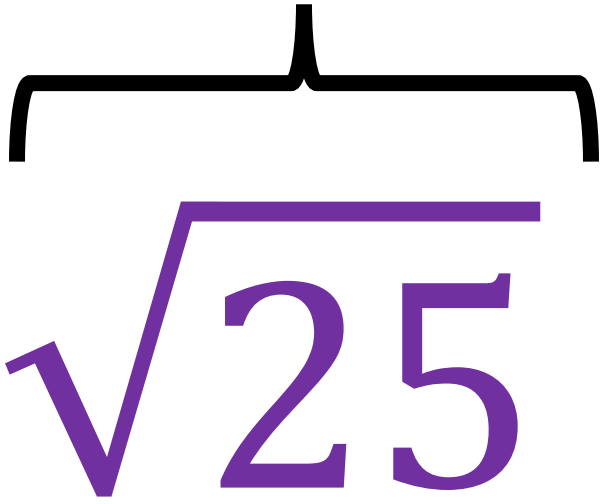


figuras/formas semejantes

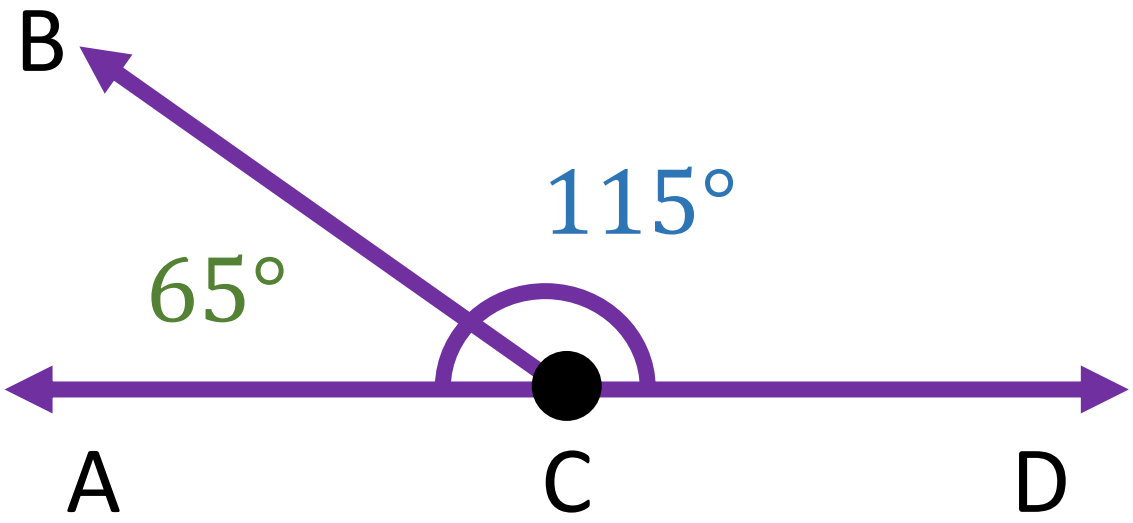


raíz cuadrada (√)

raíz cuadrada

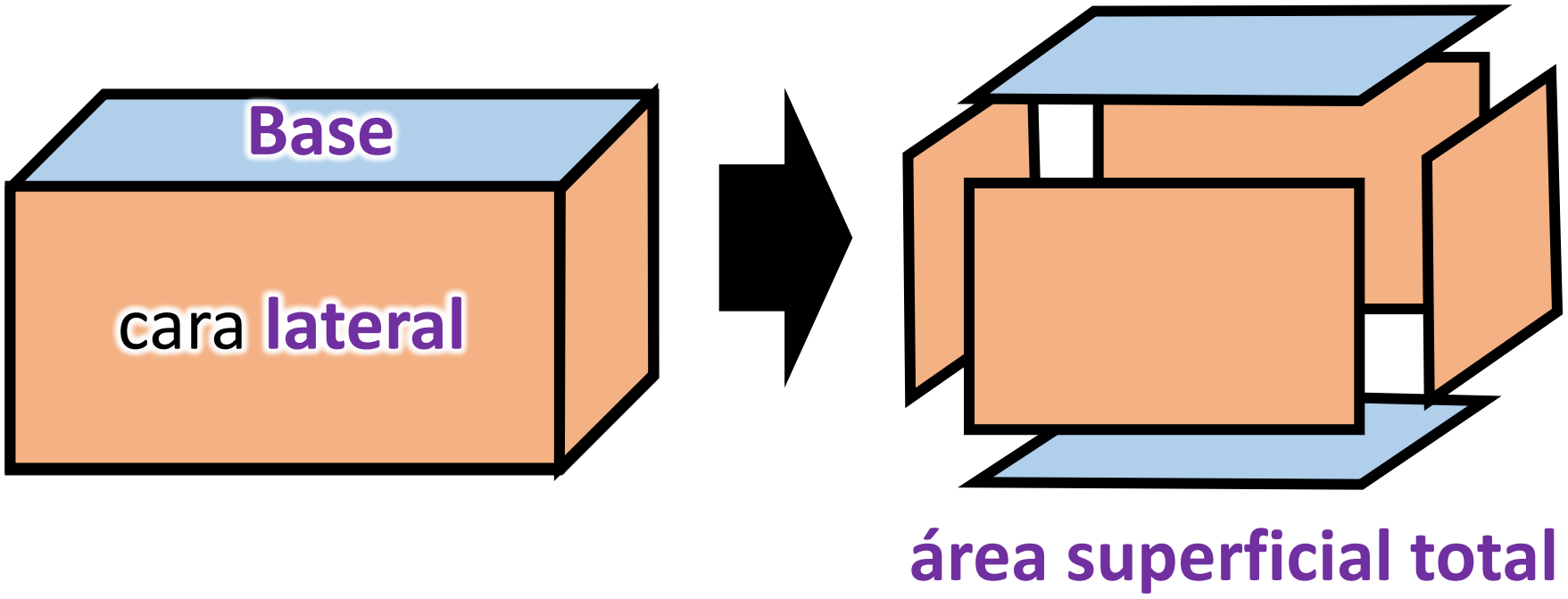


ángulo suplementario



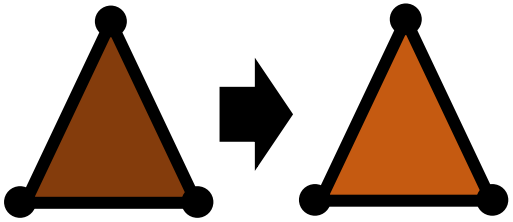
ángulo suplementario $= 180°$

área superficial total

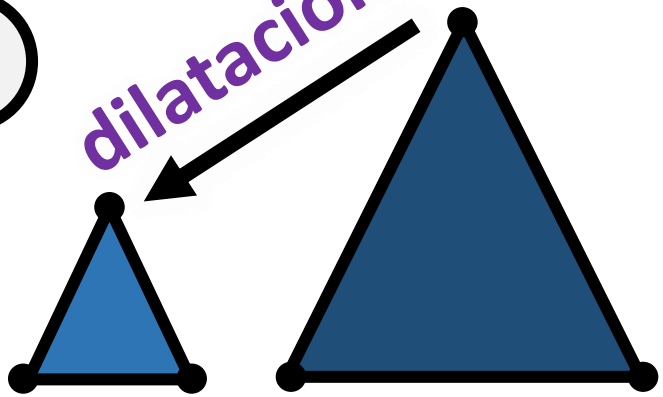


transformación

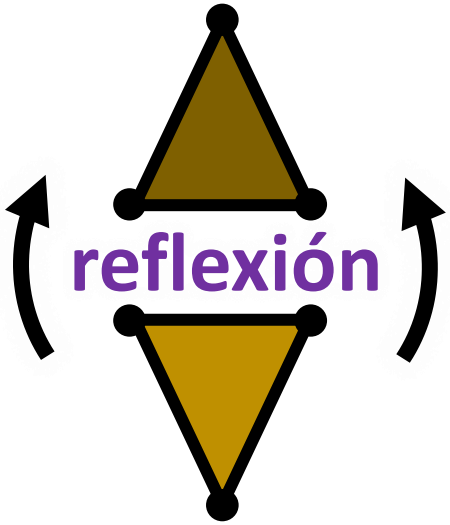
1 translación



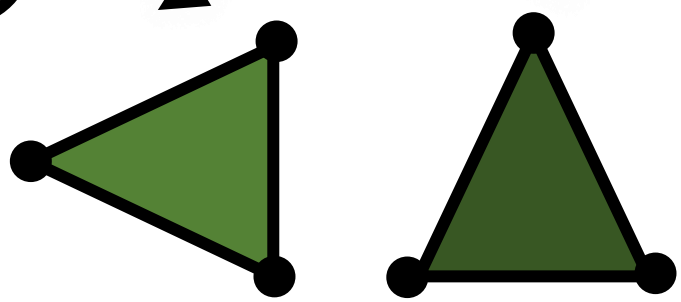
2 dilatación



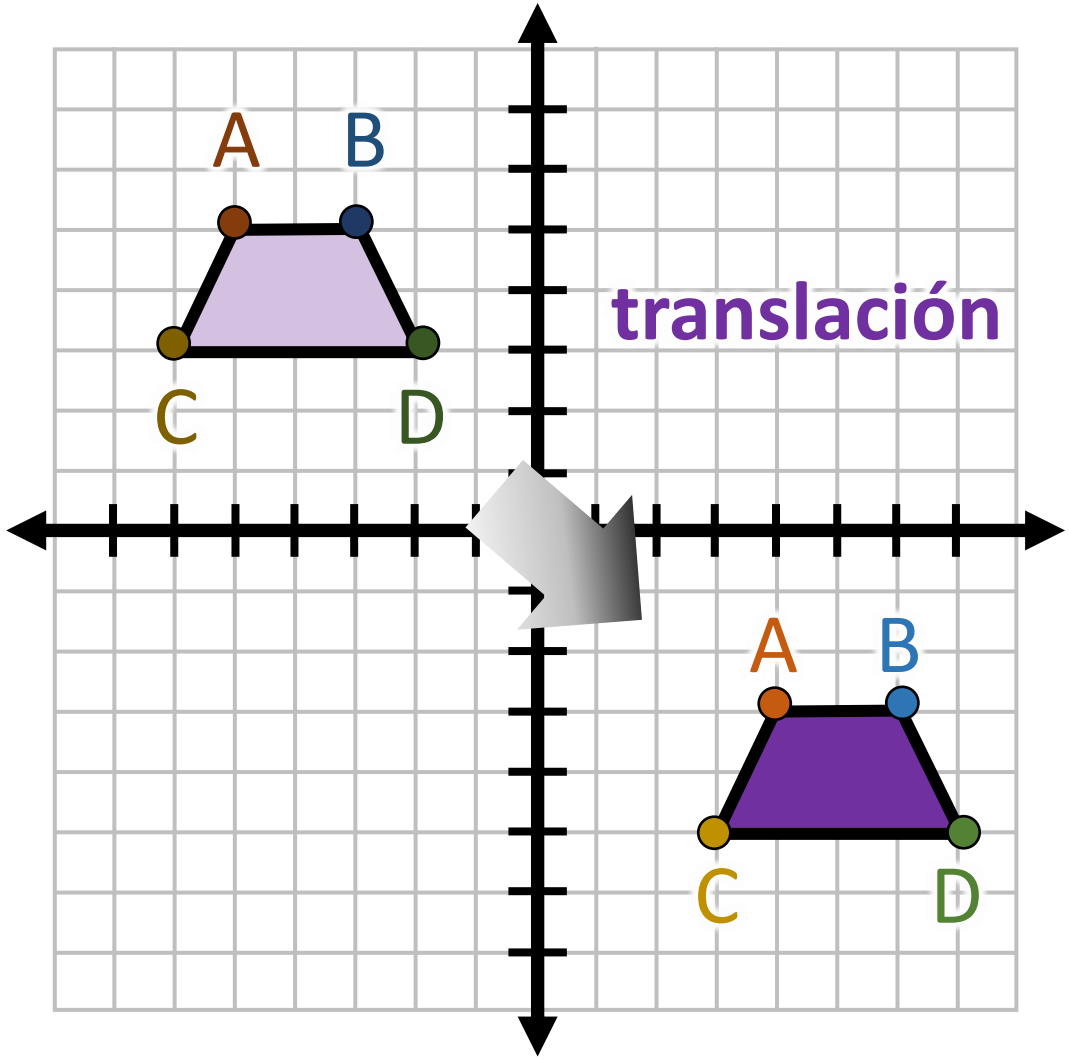
3 reflexión



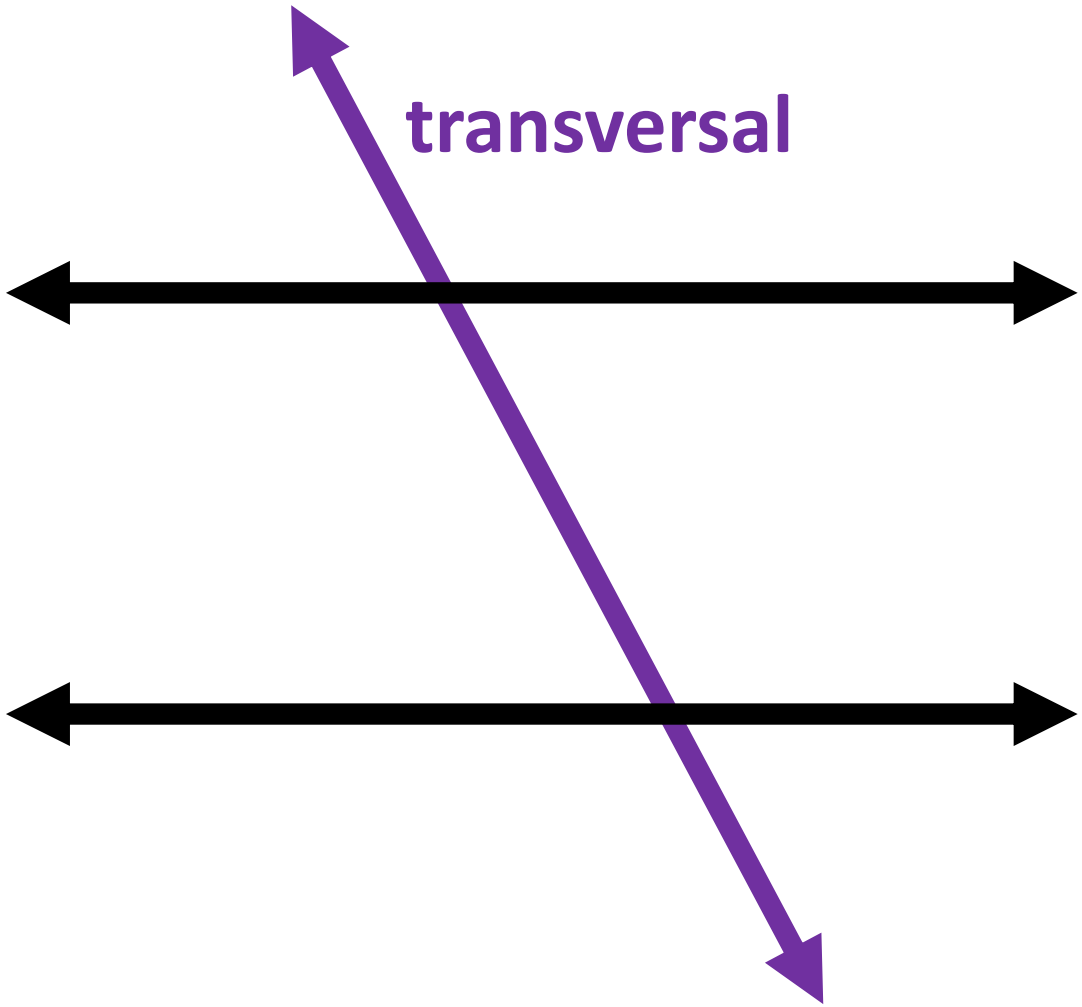
4 rotación



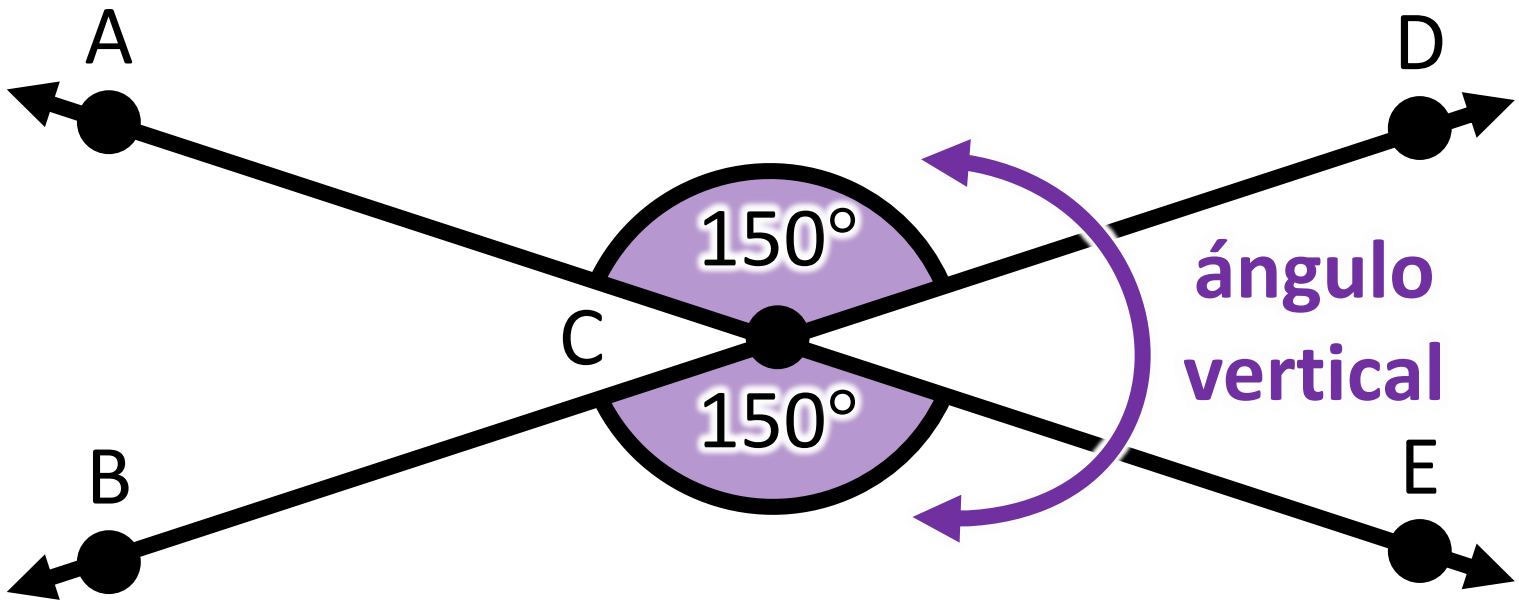
traslación



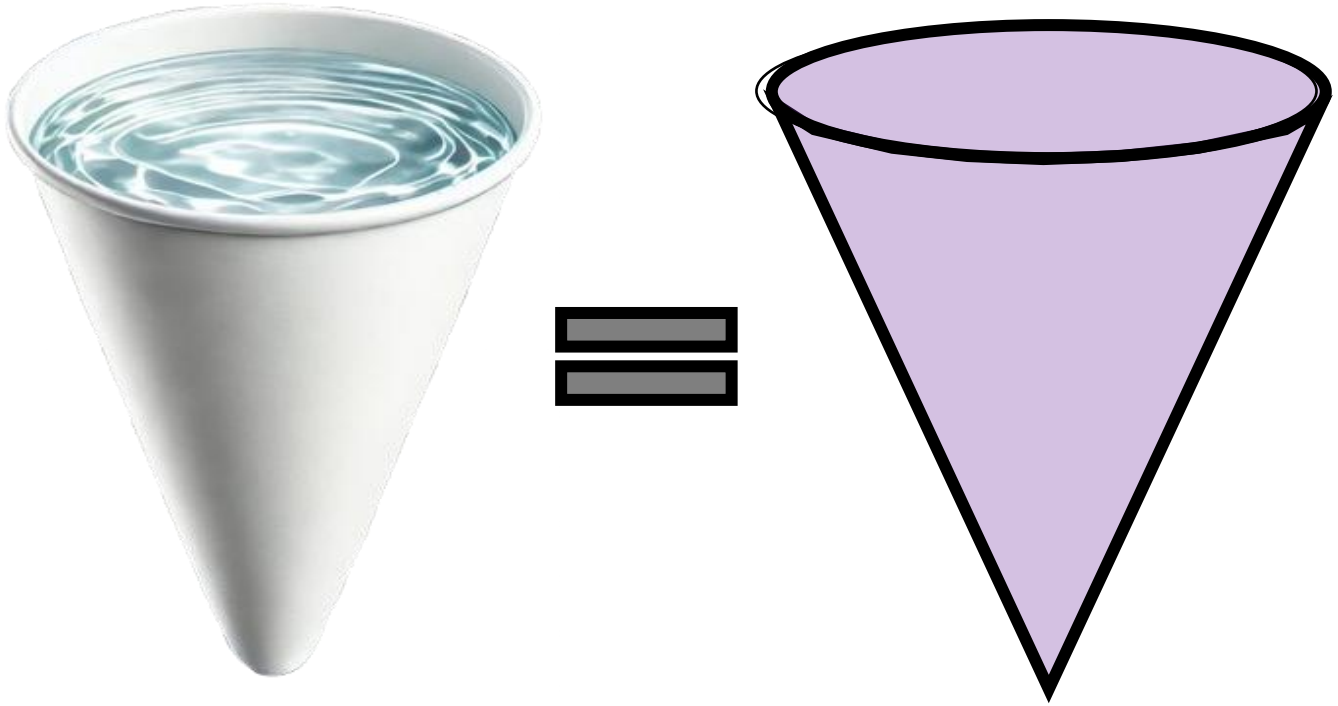
transversal



vertical angle



volumen/capacidad



números enteros