

Geometry Cheat Sheets

Geometry Cheat Sheets provide you with a tool for teaching your students note-taking, problem-solving, and organizational skills in the context of geometry lessons. Some of the cheat sheets include basic definitions and formulas, while others provide computational practice using these tools.

You may want to make overhead transparencies of some of the cheat sheets to work through the application of the formulas with them.

Concepts

| <u>Concept</u> | <u>Cheat Sheet</u> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Definitions I: Lines | 1 |
| Definitions II: Relationships of Lines | 2 |
| Definitions III: Angles | 3 |
| Congruence and Addition Properties of Segments | 4 |
| Definitions IV: Relationships of Angles | 5 |
| Definitions V: Parts of a Circle | 6 |
| Circumference and Area of Circles | 7 |
| Formulas I: Plane Figures | 8 |
| Formulas II: Solid Figures - Volume | 9 |
| Formulas III: Solid Figures - Surface Area | 10 |
| Parallel Lines Cut by a Transversal | 11 |
| Perpendicular Lines | 12 |
| Midpoint Formula | 13 |
| Distance Formula | 14 |
| Slope of a Line | 15 |
| Graph a Line from a Point and the Slope | 16 |
| Slope of a Line – 2 points | 17 |
| Definitions VI: Classify Polygons | 18 |
| Definitions VII: Basic Quadrilaterals | 19 |
| Definitions VIII: Special Quadrilaterals | 20 |

| <u>Concept</u> | <u>Cheat Sheet</u> |
|---|---------------------------|
| Rectangles: Area and Perimeter | 21 |
| Definitions IX: Classify Triangles | 22 |
| Definitions X: Classify Right Triangles | 23 |
| The Pythagorean Theorem | 24 |
| Congruent Triangles | 25 |
| Triangles: Perimeter and Area | 26 |
| Triangles: Sum of the Angles | 27 |
| Triangles: Exterior Angles | 28 |
| Two Triangle Inequality | 29 |
| One Triangle Inequality | 30 |
| Definitions XI: Isosceles Triangles | 31 |
| Definitions XII: Secants and Tangents | 32 |
| Circles and Their Inscribed Angles | 33 |
| Lengths of Segments in a Circle | 34 |
| Arcs and Angles | 35 |
| Definitions XIII: Arcs and Chords | 36 |
| Surface Area: Rectangular Prisms I | 37 |
| Surface Area: Rectangular Prisms II | 38 |
| Surface Area: Triangular Prisms | 39 |
| Surface Area: Cylinders | 40 |
| Surface Area: Spheres | 41 |
| Volume: Cones | 42 |
| Volume: Cylinders | 43 |
| Volume: Rectangular Prisms | 44 |
| Volume: Spheres | 45 |
| Volume: Square Pyramids | 46 |
| Volume: Triangular Prisms | 47 |
| Special Right Triangles: Isosceles | 48 |
| Special Right Triangles: $30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$ | 49 |
| Similar Triangles | 50 |

Lesson Plans for Geometry Cheat Sheets - Definitions

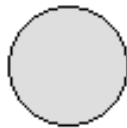
| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Objectives: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will learn to draw diagrams of definitions. 2. The student will learn to write definitions describing drawings. | |
| Preparation: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose the Cheat Sheet that will help you teach a lesson. 2. If you want students to make their own drawings, choose the Cheat Sheet without drawings. 3. Make copies for the students. 4. Make a transparency for use on the overhead if you wish. Choose either the one with drawings or without. | |
| Procedure: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss each definition with the students. 2. Have students draw the figure for each of the definitions. 3. Have the students keep the Cheat Sheet in their notebooks as a reference. | |
| Definition Sheets | 1 – Definitions of Lines | 2 – Relationships of Lines |
| | 3 – Angles | 5 – Relationships of Angles |
| | 6 – Parts of a Circle | 18 - Classify Polygons |
| | 19 – Basic Quadrilaterals | 20 – Special Quadrilaterals |
| | 22 – Classify Triangles | 23 – Classify Right Triangles |
| | 31 – Isosceles Triangles | 32 – Secants and Tangents |
| | 36 – Arcs and Chords | |

Geometry Cheat Sheet 6

Definitions V: Parts of a Circle

- A **circle** is the set of all points in a plane that are a given distance from the center.
- The **circumference** of a circle is the length around it.
- An **arc** is part of a circle.
- A **diameter** is a line segment that is bounded by the circle and passes through the center.
- A **radius** is a line segment bounded by the center of the circle and a point on the circle.
- A **chord** is a line segment that is bounded by two points on the circle.

Definitions: Parts of a Circle -- Diagrams



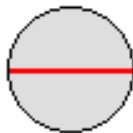
Circle



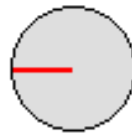
Circumference



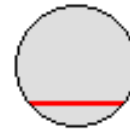
Arc



Diameter



Radius



Chord

Lesson Plans for Geometry Cheat Sheets - Formulas

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Objectives: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will memorize the formulas for computing the area, perimeter, circumference, volume and surface area of common plane and solid figures. 2. The student will learn to organize his studies by the use of Cheat Sheets that separate the formulas into categories. | |
| Preparation: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose the Cheat Sheet that will help you teach a lesson. 2. Make copies for the students. 3. Make a transparency for the overhead. | |
| Procedure: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the formulas with the students. 2. Explain how the formulas work. 3. Have the students keep these sheets in their notebooks for reference. | |
| Formula Sheets | 8 – Area, Perimeter and Circumference: Plane Figures | 9 – Volume: Solid Figures |
| | 10 – Surface Area – Solid Figures | |

Geometry Cheat Sheet 8

Formulas I: Plane Figures

Area:

- Measured in square units
- The number of square units in a figure.

Perimeter:

- The distance around the outside of a figure.

Circumference:

- The distance around the outside of a circle

Formulas for Area, Perimeter, and Circumference

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| $A = \pi r^2$ <p>Area of Circle</p> | $C = 2\pi r$ <p>Circumference</p> | $A = s^2$ <p>Area of Square</p> |
| $P = 4s$ <p>Perimeter of a Square</p> | $A = lw$ <p>Area of a Rectangle</p> | $P = 2l + 2w$ <p>Perimeter of a Rectangle</p> |
| $A = \frac{ab}{2}$ <p>Area of a Triangle</p> | $P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$ <p>Perimeter of a triangle</p> | |

Lesson Plans for Geometry Cheat Sheets - Drawings

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Objectives: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will learn to draw diagrams Theorems and/or geometric concepts. 2. The student will learn to describe drawings or diagrams of geometric figures. | |
| Preparation: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose the Cheat Sheet that will help you teach a lesson. 2. If you want students to make their own drawings, choose the Cheat Sheet without drawings. 3. Make copies for the students. 4. Make a transparency for use on the overhead if you wish. Choose either the one with drawings or without. | |
| Procedure: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss each drawing and its concepts with the students. 2. Have students draw the figure for each of the description. 3. Have the students keep the Cheat Sheet in their notebooks as a reference. | |
| Definition Sheets | 3 – Congruence and Addition Properties of Segments | 11 – Parallel Lines |
| | 12 – Perpendicular Lines | 25 – Congruent Triangles |
| | 50 – Similar Triangles | |

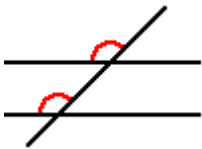
Geometry Cheat Sheet 11

Parallel Lines

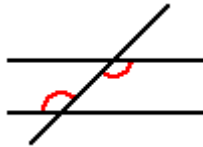
If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal:

- corresponding angles are congruent.
- alternate interior angles are congruent.
- alternate exterior angles are congruent.
- interior angles on the same side are supplementary.
- exterior angles on the same side are supplementary.

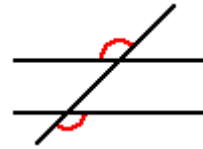
Parallel Lines cut by a Transversal -- Diagrams



Corresponding angles



Alternate interior angles



Alternate exterior angles



Interior Angles on the same side



Exterior Angles on the same side

Lesson Plans for Geometry Cheat Sheets - Charts

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Objectives: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will learn to substitute values into formulas. 2. The student will learn to use tables and procedures in the study of geometry. | |
| Preparation: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose the Cheat Sheet that will help you teach a lesson. 2. If you want problems printed on the chart, make a copy to use as a master, and fill the numbers in the appropriate columns. 3. Make copies for the students. 4. Make a transparency for use on the overhead if you wish. | |
| Procedure: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Point out the formula that is being used to solve the problems on the cheat sheet. 2. Work through one or two problems with the students on the overhead projector. 3. Have the students complete the rest of the problems on the Cheat Sheet. 4. Have the students keep the Cheat Sheet in their notebooks as a reference for solving that type of problems. | |
| Chart Sheets | 7 – Circumference and Area of Circles | 13 – The Midpoint Formula |
| | 14 – The Distance Formula | 15 – Slope of a Line |
| | 16 – Graph a Line: Point and Slope | 17 – Slope of a Line – 2 points |
| | 18 – Classify Polygons | 21 – Perimeter and Area of Rectangles |
| | 24 – Pythagorean Theorem | 26 – Perimeter and Area of Triangles |
| | 27 – Sum of the Angles of a Triangle | 28 – Exterior Angles of a Triangle |
| | 29 – Two Triangle Inequality | 30 – One Triangle Inequality |
| | 33 – Circles and their Inscribed Angles | 34 – Lengths of Segments in a Circle |
| | 35 – Arcs and Angles | 37 – Surface Area – Rectangular Prism I |
| | 38 – Surface Area – Rectangular Prism II | 39 – Surface Area – Triangular Prism |
| | 40 – Surface Area – Cylinder | 41 – Surface Area – Sphere |
| | 42 – Volume – Cones | 43 – Volume – Cylinders |
| | 44 – Volume – Rectangular Prisms | 45 – Volume – Spheres |
| | 46 – Volume – Square Pyramids | 47 – Volume – Triangular Prisms |
| | 48 – Special Right Triangles – Isosceles | 49 – Special Right Triangles – 30-60-90 |

***Geometry Cheat
Sheet 21***

***Rectangles:
Area and Perimeter***

The formula for finding the **perimeter** of a rectangle is 2 times the sum of the length and the width:

$$P = 2(l+w)$$

The formula for finding the **area** of the rectangle is the length multiplied by the width:

$$A = lw$$

Rectangles: Area and Perimeter - Chart

| Rectangle Number | Length | Width | Perimeter | Area |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | | | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |