C · Coordinate geometry

AQA · A-Level · Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
◯ **circle** /ˈsɜːkl/	Every point on a **circle** is equally far from its centre.
coordinate geometry /kəʊˈɔːdɪnət dʒiˈɒmətri/	**Coordinate geometry** uses x and y to study lines and circles. x y
gradient /ˈgreɪdɪənt/	The **gradient** of a distance-time graph gives the speed. –
perpendicular /ˌpɜːpənˈdɪkjʊlə/	The wall is **perpendicular** to the floor.
• **midpoint** /ˈmɪdpɔɪnt/	The **midpoint** of (0, 0) and (4, 6) is (2, 3). (0, 0) (4, 6) (2, 3)
radius /ˈreɪdɪəs/	The **radius** of a circle is the distance from the centre to the edge.
parallel /ˈpærəlel/	**Parallel** lines have equal gradients and never meet.
negative reciprocal /ˈnegətɪv rɪˈsɪprəkl/	The gradient of a perpendicular line is the **negative reciprocal** of the original gradient, so 2 becomes −1/2. 2 −1/2。
perpendicular bisector /ˌpɜːpənˈdɪkjʊlə baɪˈsektə/	Every point on the **perpendicular bisector** is the same distance from both ends.
chord /kɔːd/	A **chord** is a straight line joining two points on a circle.
↔ **diameter** /daɪˈæmɪtə/	Measure the **diameter** of the wire with a micrometer.
tangent /ˈtændʒənt/	Draw a **tangent** to the curve to find the gradient at one point.

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parametric equations /ˌpærəˈmetrɪk ɪˈkweɪʒnz/	In **parametric equations**, x and y are both written in terms of t. x y t
parameter /pəˈræmɪtə/	In $x = 2t$ and $y = t^2$, t is the **parameter**. $x = 2t$ $y = t^2$ t
Cartesian equation /kɑːˈtiːzɪən ɪˈkweɪʒn/	The **Cartesian equation** links x and y directly, with no parameter. x y
eliminate /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/	To find the Cartesian equation, **eliminate** t. t

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