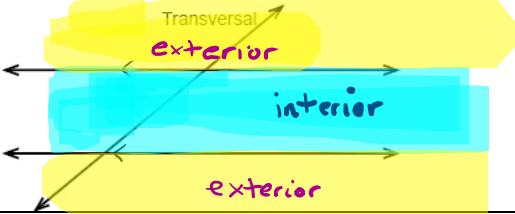
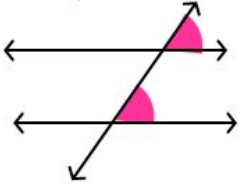
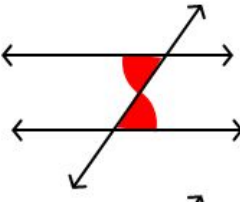
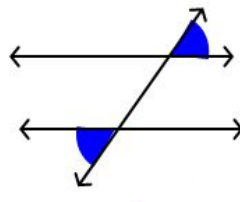
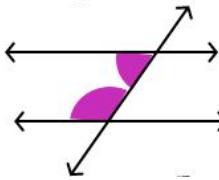
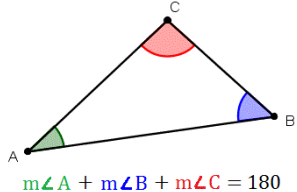

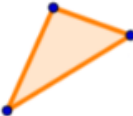

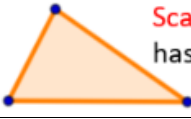
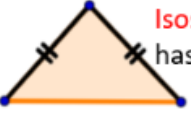
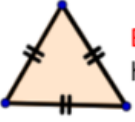
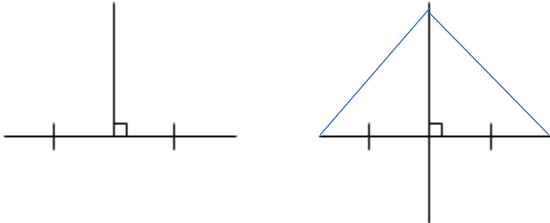
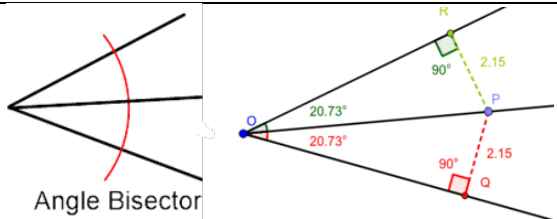
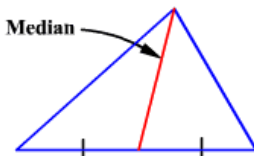
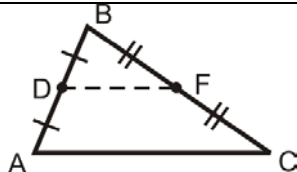
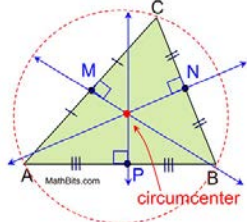
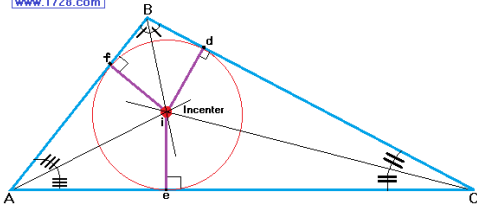


Term	Definition or Theorem	Picture
Transversal	A <b>transversal</b> is a line that intersects two parallel lines.	
Corresponding Angles	<p>The angles formed by two lines and a transversal which are corresponding in position if one line is superimposed on the other.</p> <p><u>Corresponding Angle Theorem:</u> If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the <b>corresponding angles</b> are congruent</p>	
Alternate Interior Angle Postulate	<p>The angles formed by two lines and a transversal which are on <b>alternate</b> sides of the transversal, and in the <b>interior</b> of the two parallel lines</p> <p><u>Alternate Interior Angle Theorem:</u> If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the <b>alternate interior angles</b> are congruent</p>	
Alternate Exterior Angles	<p>The angles formed by two lines and a transversal which are on <b>alternate</b> sides of the transversal, and on the <b>exterior</b> of the two parallel lines</p> <p><u>Alternate Exterior Angle Theorem:</u> If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the <b>alternate exterior angles</b> are congruent .</p>	
Consecutive Interior Angles (Same-Side Interior Angles)	<p>Two <b>consecutive</b> angles formed by two lines and a transversal which are in the <b>interior</b> of the two parallel lines</p> <p><u>Alternate Exterior Angle Theorem:</u> If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the <b>consecutive interior angles</b> are supplementary.</p>	

<p>Triangle Sum Theorem</p>	<p>The interior angles of a triangle always add up to <math>180^\circ</math></p>	 <p><math>m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180</math></p>
<p>Right Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle with a right angle</p>	 <p><b>Right triangle</b> has one angle = <math>90^\circ</math></p>
<p>Acute Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle with all acute (less than 90 degrees) angles</p>	 <p><b>Acute triangle</b> has three angles <math>&lt; 90^\circ</math></p>
<p>Obtuse Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle with one obtuse (greater than 90 degrees) angle</p>	 <p><b>Obtuse triangle</b> has one angle <math>&gt; 90^\circ</math></p>
<p>Scalene Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle in which all side have different lengths</p>	 <p><b>Scalene Triangle</b> has no equal sides</p>
<p>Isosceles Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle with two congruent sides</p>	 <p><b>Isosceles Triangle</b> has two equal sides</p>
<p>Equilateral Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle with all sides congruent</p>	 <p><b>Equilateral Triangle</b> has three equal sides</p>
<p>Perpendicular Bisector</p>	<p>The <b>perpendicular bisector</b> of a segment is the line perpendicular to the segment, through its midpoint.</p> <p>Every point on the perpendicular bisector is equidistant to the endpoints of the segment</p>	

<p>Angle Bisector</p>	<p>The <b>angle bisector</b> of an angle is the ray that divides the angle into two congruent angles</p> <p>Every point on the angle bisector of an angle is equidistant to both sides</p>	
<p>Median</p>	<p>The <b>Median</b> of a triangle is a segment from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of its opposite side.</p>	
<p>Midsegment</p>	<p>The <b>midsegment</b> of a triangle (also for quadrilaterals) is the segment from the midpoint of one side to the midpoint of another side.</p>	
<p>Circumcenter</p>	<p>The <b>circumcenter</b> of a triangle is the center of the circle which passes through the 3 vertices of the triangle (<b>circumscribed circle</b>) and is the intersection of the <b>perpendicular bisectors</b> of the triangle.</p>	
<p>Incenter</p>	<p>The <b>incenter</b> of a triangle is the center of the circle which is tangent (touches only once) to each side of the triangle (<b>inscribed circle</b>) and is the intersection of the angle bisectors of the triangle.</p>	
<p>Centroid</p>	<p>The <b>centroid</b> of a triangle is the center of gravity of the triangle and is the intersection of the medians of the triangle.</p>	