


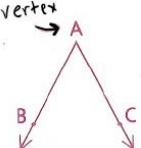
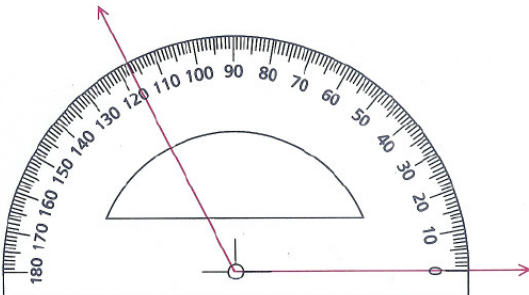
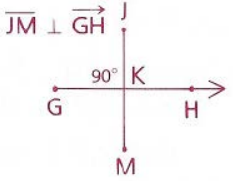
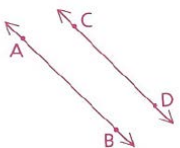
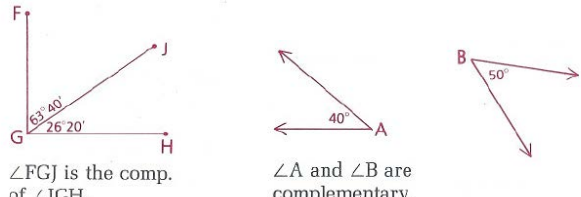
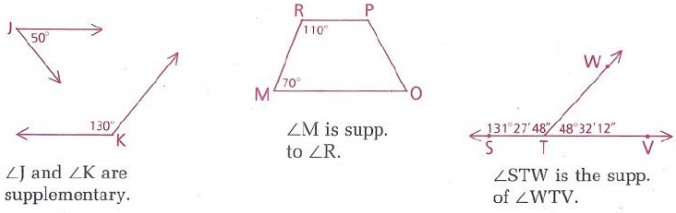
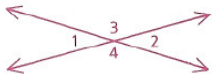

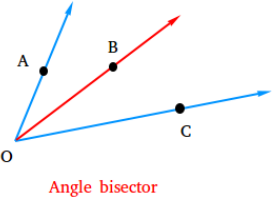
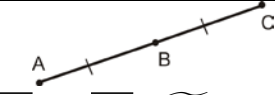

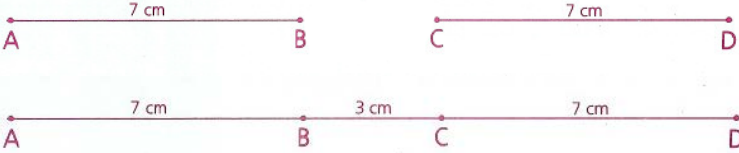
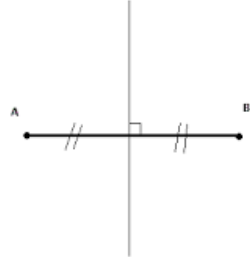
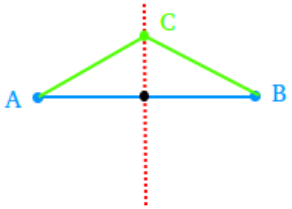


Definitions:

Term	Notation	Definition	Picture
Line	\overleftrightarrow{AB} is the line through A and B	A line is straight and extends infinitely in both directions. Given two points, there is only one line between them.	 <p>Only one line can pass through two points.</p>
Ray	\overrightarrow{AB} is the ray starting at A through B	A ray is a part of a line that starts at one point and extends infinitely in one direction.	 <p>Ray</p>
Segment	\overline{AB} is the line segment from A to B	A segment is a part of a line that is finite and has two endpoints.	 <p>Figure 2: Segment</p> <p>Note: \overline{AB} and \overline{BA} denote the same segment.</p>
Angle	$\angle BAC$ is the angle with vertex, A , through B and C .	An angle is made up of two rays with a common endpoint, called the vertex .	 <p>vertex</p>
Angle Measure	$m\angle BAC$ is the measure of $\angle BAC$	The measure of an angle is the amount of rotation from one ray to the other centered around the vertex. The units for angle measures in this class will be degrees .	

<p>Perpendicular Lines</p>	<p>⊥</p>	<p>Two lines, rays, or segments that intersect at 90 degrees (or right angles)</p>	
<p>Parallel Lines</p>	<p> </p>	<p>Two lines, rays, or segments on the same plane that do not intersect are called parallel.</p>	<p>Parallel Lines</p> 
<p>Complementary Angles</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Two angles are complementary if their sum is 90 degrees (or a right angle)</p>	
<p>Supplementary Angles</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Two angles are supplementary if their sum is 180 degrees (or a straight angle)</p>	
<p>Vertical Angles</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>When two lines intersect, the intersection point becomes the vertex of 4 angles. The non-adjacent angles are called vertical angles. *adjacent means neighboring</p>	<p>∠1 and ∠2 are vertical angles. ∠3 and ∠4 are vertical angles.</p>  <p>∠1 and ∠3 are adjacent ∠2 and ∠4 are adjacent ∠1 and ∠4 are adjacent ∠2 and ∠3 are adjacent</p>

<p>Congruent</p>	<p>\cong</p>	<p>Geometric objects are called congruent when all of their parts have the same measure</p>	 <p>$\angle A \cong \angle B$ because $m\angle A = m\angle B$</p>
<p>Bisector</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>A figure that divides another figure into two congruent parts</p>	 <p>Angle bisector</p> <p>The red ray, \overline{OB}, bisects the blue angle, $\angle AOC$, so that there are two congruent angles, $\angle AOB \cong \angle BOC$</p> <p>The tick marks on the angle denote that they are congruent angles.</p>
<p>Midpoint</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The midpoint of a line segment is the point which bisects a segment.</p>	 <p>B is the midpoint of \overline{AC}, so $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$. The two tick marks are a way of denoting that the line segments are congruent.</p>
<p>Segment Addition</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>If A, B, and C are collinear (on the same line), then if we add the segment \overline{AB} to the segment \overline{BC}, we will create a new segment \overline{AC}</p>	<p><u>Segment Addition Postulate</u></p>  <p>$AB + BC = AC$ $4\text{cm} + 10\text{cm} = 14\text{cm}$</p>
<p>Addition Property of Congruence</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>If we add a figure to two congruent figures, the resulting figures will be congruent.</p>	 <p>\overline{BC} is added two congruent segments \overline{AB} and \overline{CD}, resulting in congruent segments $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CD}$</p>

<p>Perpendicular Bisector</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>A line, or ray, through the midpoint of a segment and resulting in two right angles is called the perpendicular bisector of the segment</p>	
<p>Locus</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>A locus is the set of points that satisfy a collection of properties or equations.</p>	 <p>Locus of points equidistant to point A and point B</p>
<p>Circle</p>	<p>$\odot A$ is the circle centered at A</p>	<p>A circle is the locus of points equidistant (the same distance) from a fixed point, called the center. The distance from the center to any point on the circle is called the radius.</p>	