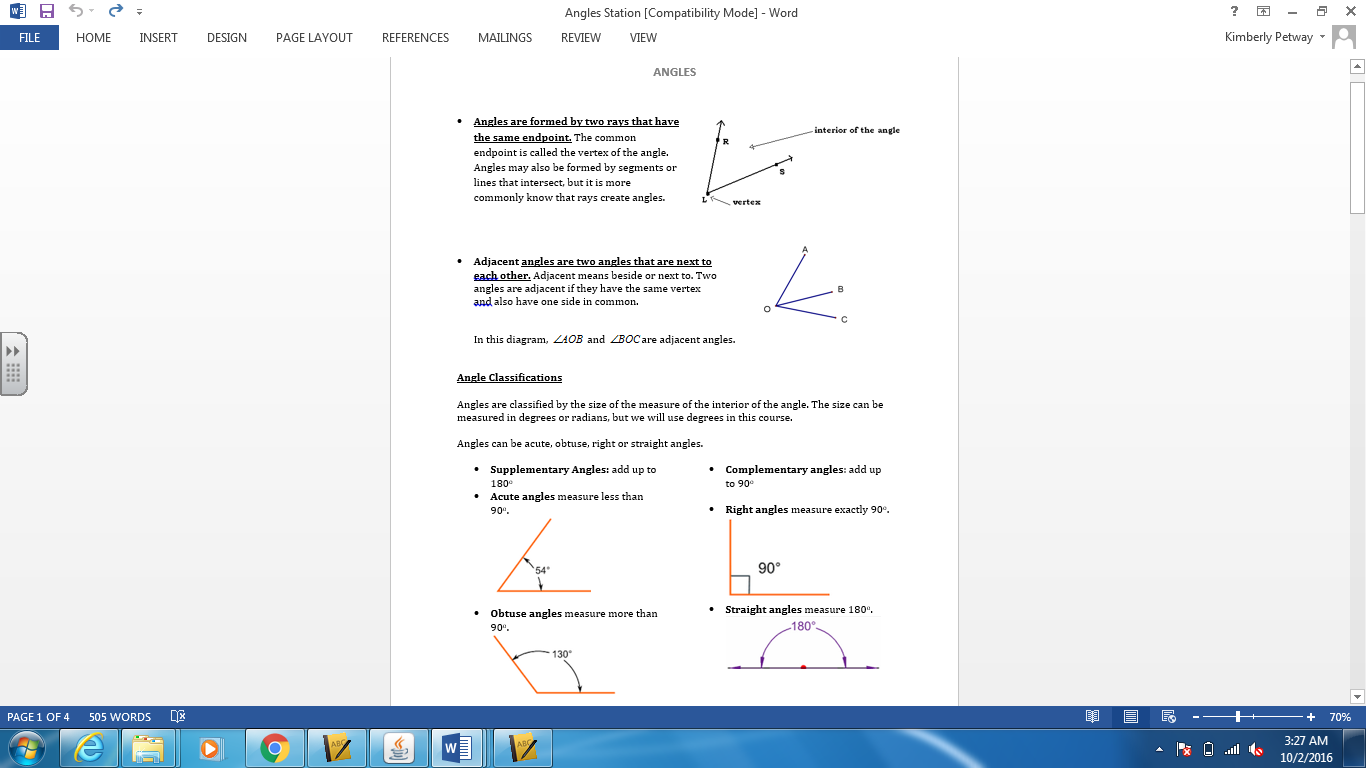
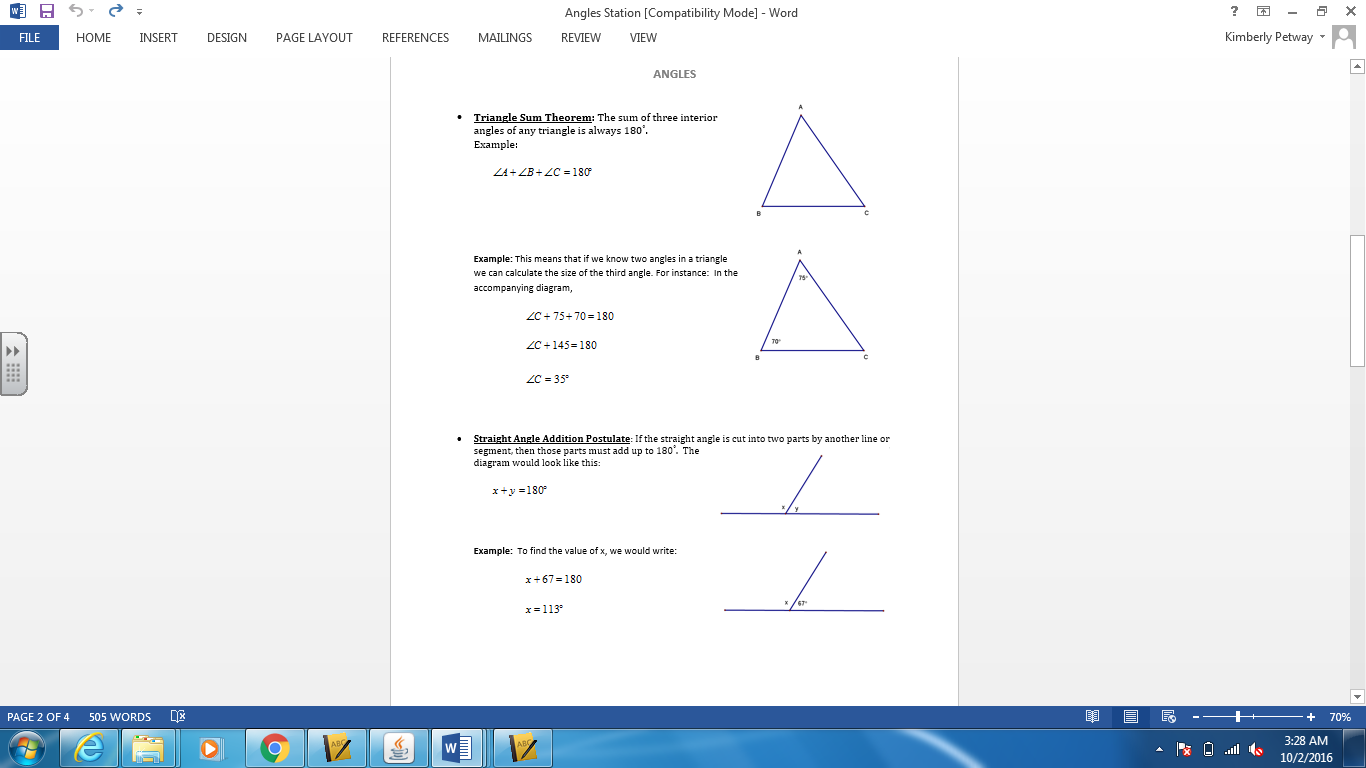
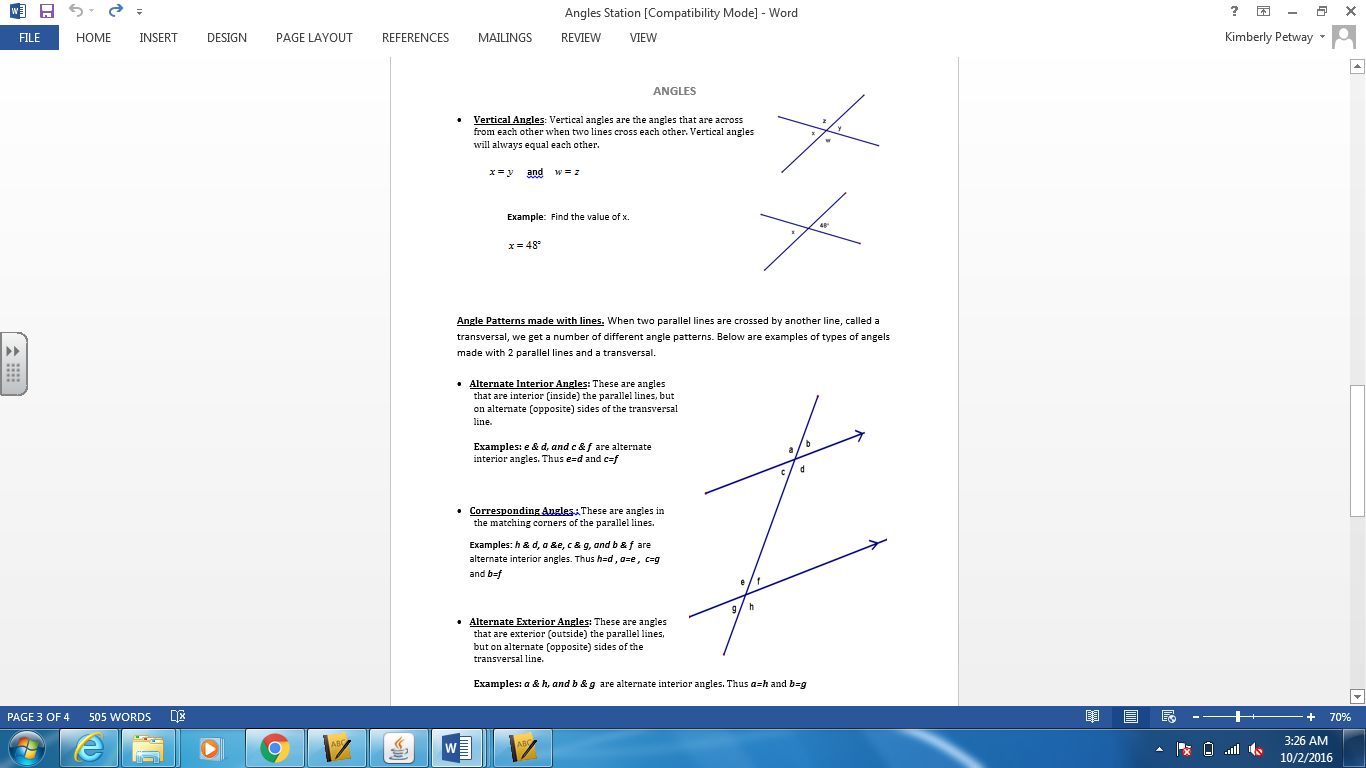
**Geometry Terms and Definitions**

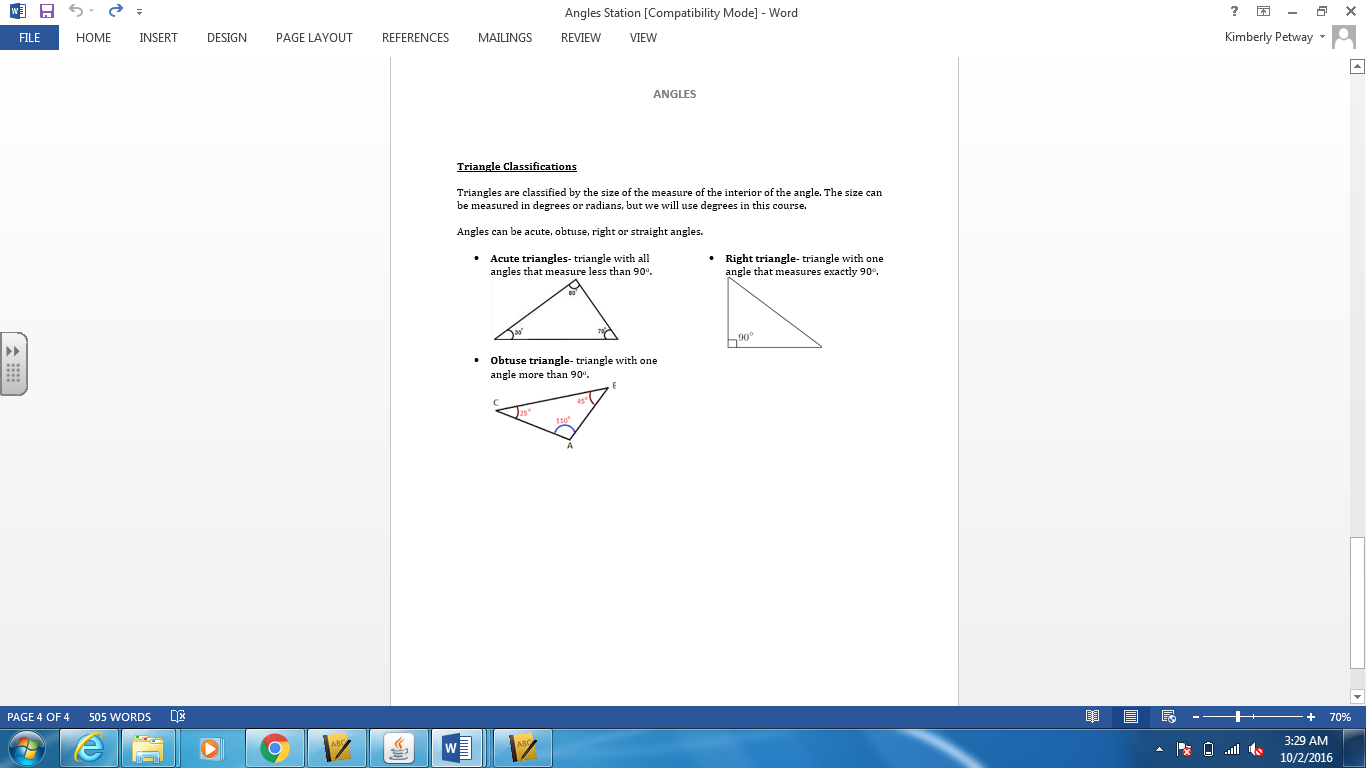
**For each term below, give the definition and an example.**

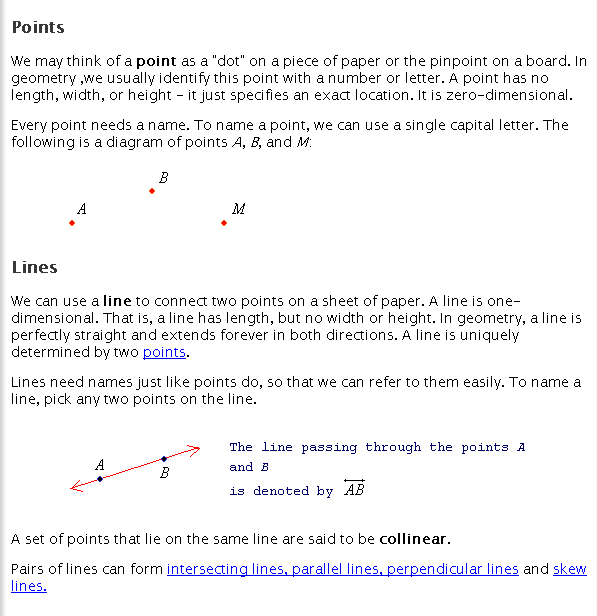
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Point** |  |  |
| **Line** |  |  |
| **Line Segment** |  |  |
| **Midpoint** |  |  |
| **Ray** |  |  |
| **Perpendicular Lines** |  |  |
| **Parallel Lines** |  |  |
| **Angle** |  |  |
| **Acute Angle** |  |  |
| **Obtuse Angle** |  |  |
| **Right Angle** |  |  |
| **Triangle Sum Theorem** |  |  |
| **Adjacent Angles** |  |  |
| **Straight Angle** |  |  |
| **Straight Angle Addition** |  |  |
| **Vertical Angles** |  |  |
| **Alternate Interior Angles** |  |  |
| **Complementary Angles** |  |  |
| **Supplementary Angles** |  |  |
| **Corresponding Angles** |  |  |
| **Alternate Exterior Angles** |  |  |
| **Obtuse Triangle** |  |  |
| **Acute Triangle** |  |  |
| **Right Triangle** |  |  |

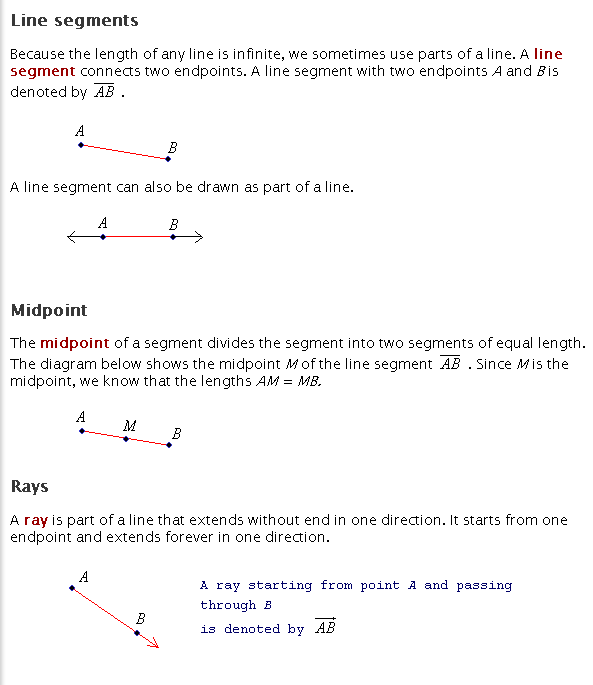


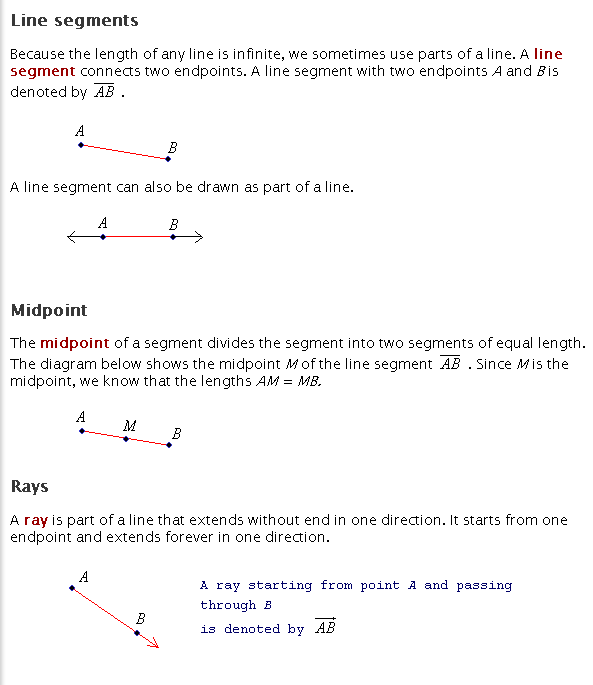






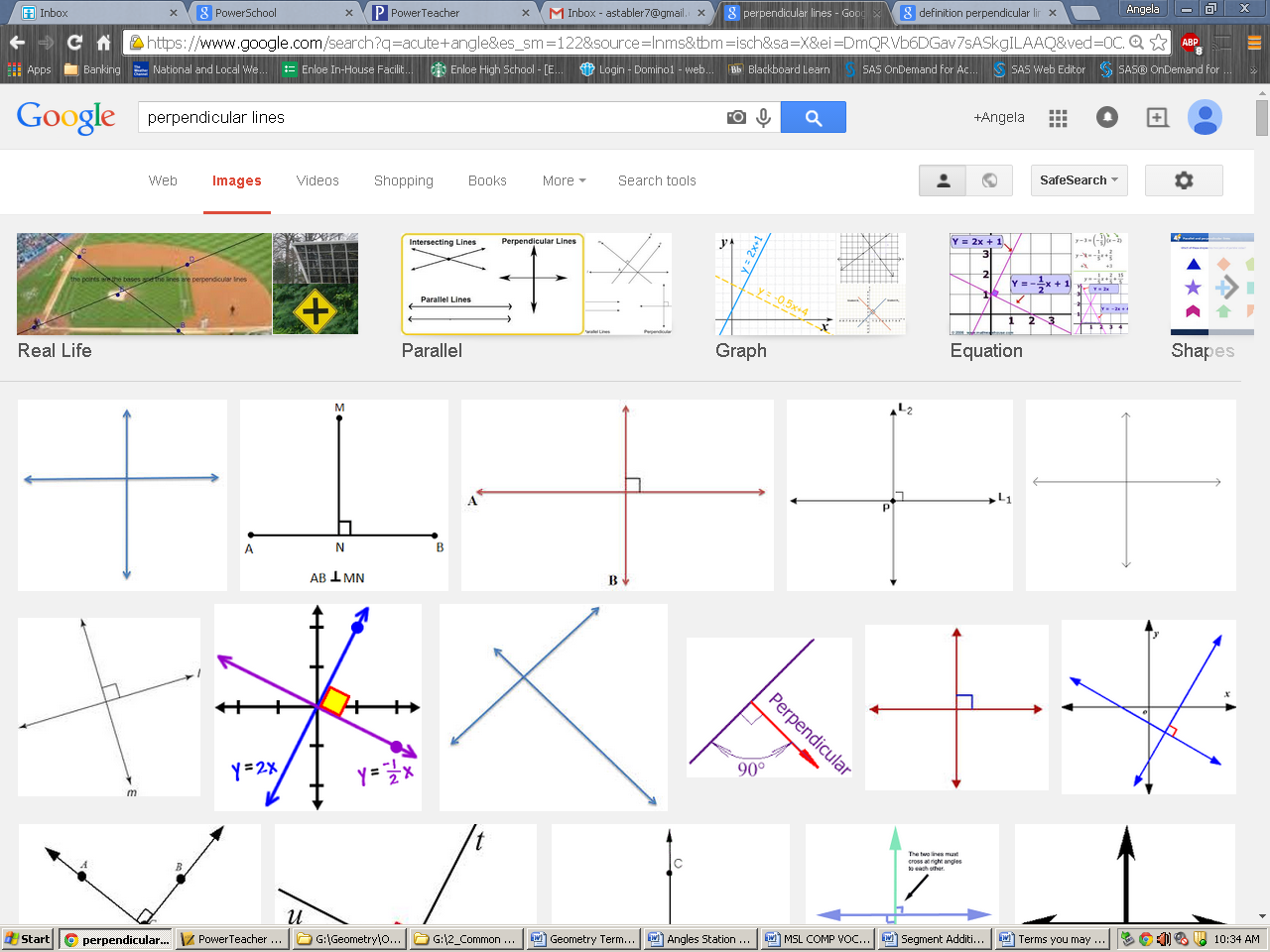






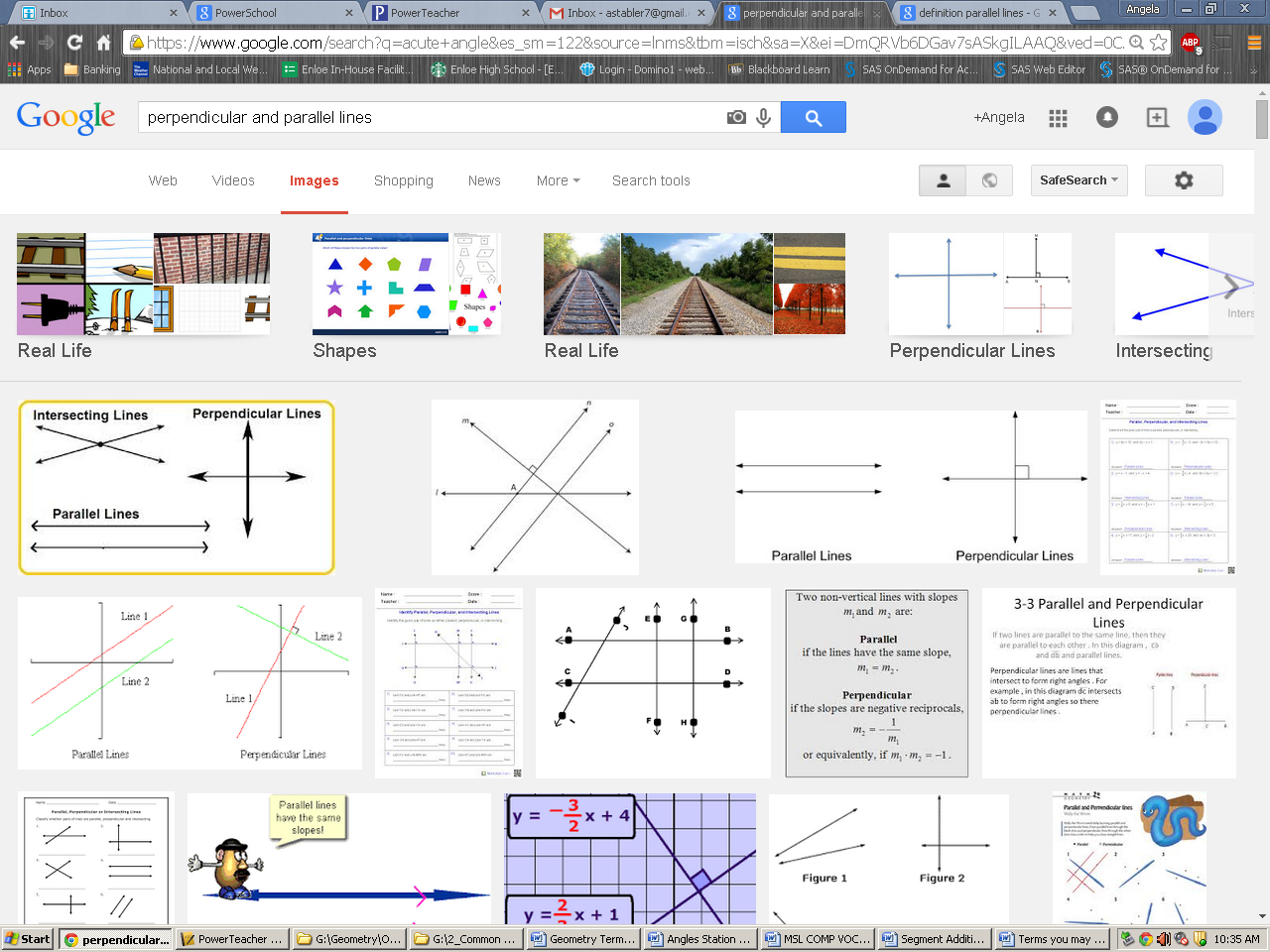
**Perpendicular Lines**

Two lines are perpendicular if they make 90o angles.



**Parallel Lines**

Two lines are parallel if they never intersect. We mark lines are parallel with arrows

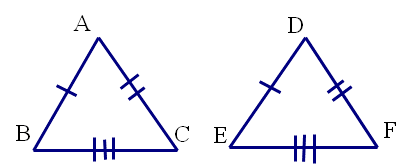


**Can you create the rules for Congruence…**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SSS Congruency:**

For example look at the following two triangles:



What can you determine from these two triangles?

Explain how you reached this conclusion. What parts of the triangles did you have to look at to compare?

We can use this information to create rule for all triangles with this given information.

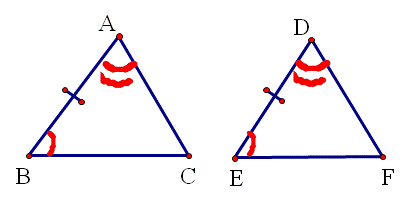
Remember: In math, we often times call rules “Postulates” or “Theorems”

**SSS-Congruency Postulate:**

If the sides of one triangle are to the sides of the second triangle, then the triangles are congruent. To write this we use the notation:

By SSS congruency

**ASA Congruency:**

For example look at the following two triangles:

What can you determine from these two triangles?

Explain how you reached this conclusion. What parts of the triangles did you have to look at to compare?

We can use this information to create rule for all triangles with this given information.

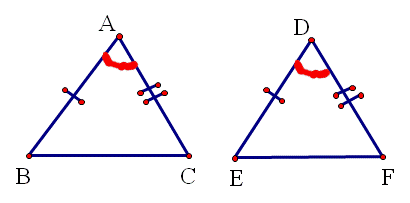
Remember: In math, we often times call rules “Postulates” or “Theorems”

**ASA-Congruency Postulate:**

If two angles and the of one triangle are to the two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the triangles are . To write this we use the notation:

By ASA congruency

**SAS Congruency:**

For example look at the following two triangles:

What can you determine from these two triangles?

Explain how you reached this conclusion. What parts of the triangles did you have to look at to compare?

We can use this information to create rule for all triangles with this given information.

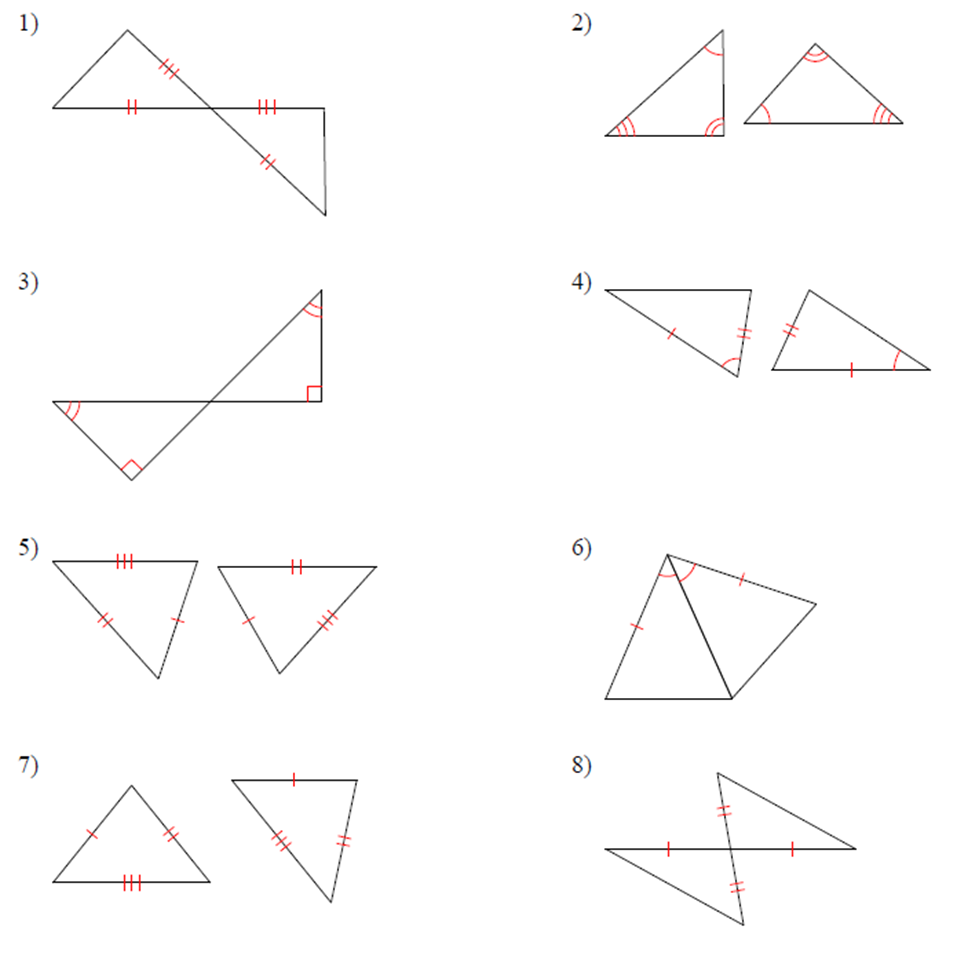
Remember: In math, we often times call rules “Postulates” or “Theorems”

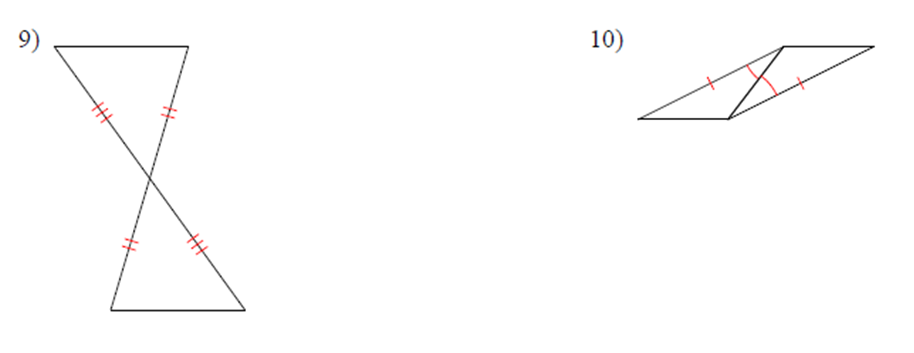
**SAS-Congruency Postulate:**

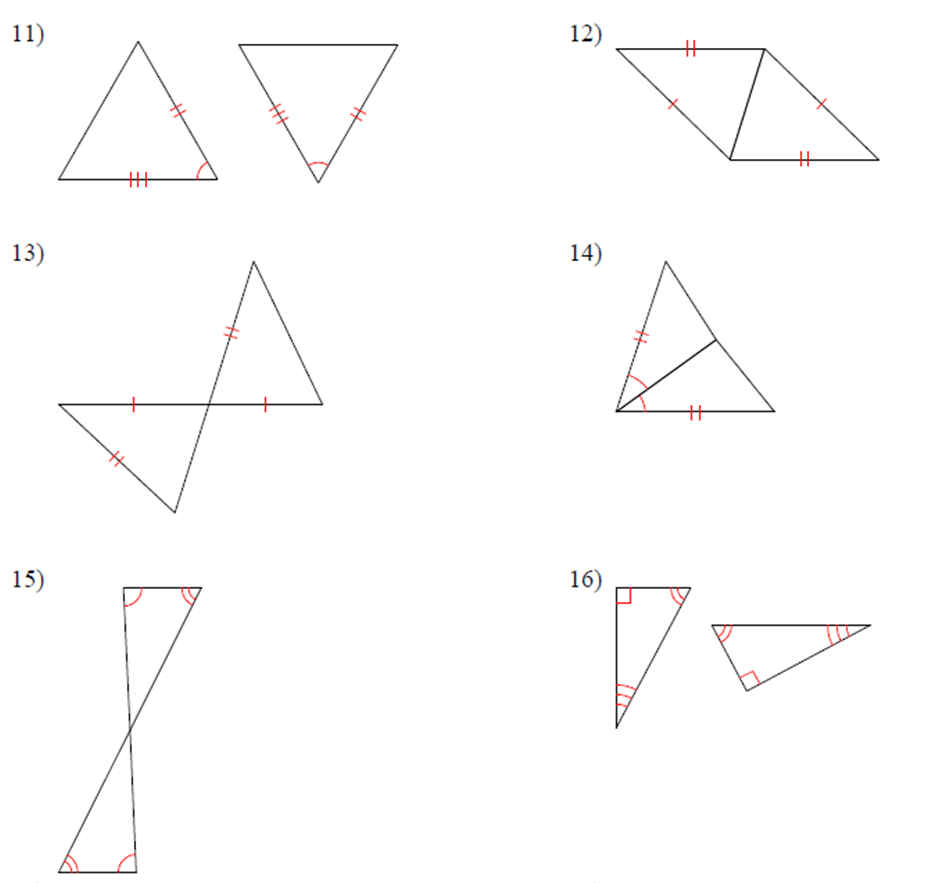
If two sides and the of one triangle are to the two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are . write this we use the notation:

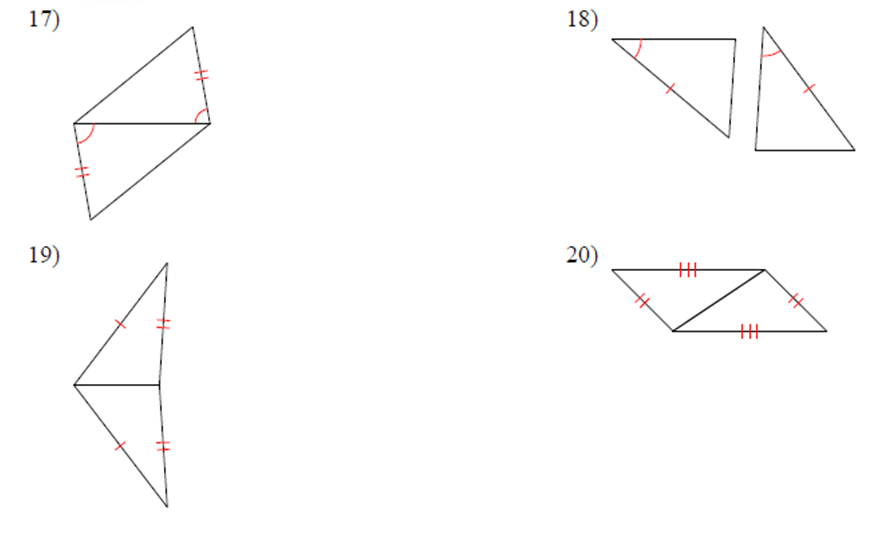
By SAS congruency

State if the following triangles are congruent using the postulates we know so far. If they are congruent, state which postulate applies (SSS, SAS, ASA)







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