

Alternate Interior
Angles

1

Angle Bisector

2

Centroid

3

Circumcenter

4

Complementary
Angles

5

Corresponding
Angles

6

Dilation

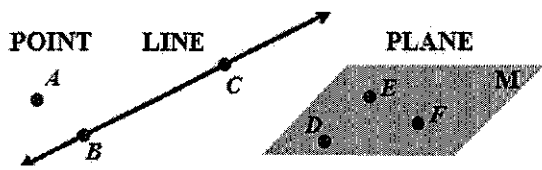
7

Incenter

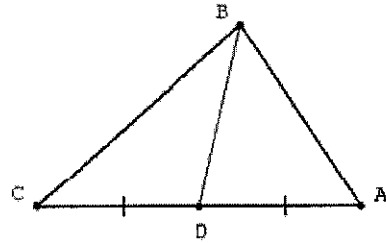
8

9 Linear Pair of Angles	10 Median
11 Parallel Lines	12 Parallelogram
13 Perimeter	14 Perpendicular Bisector
15 Perpendicular Lines	16 Rectangle

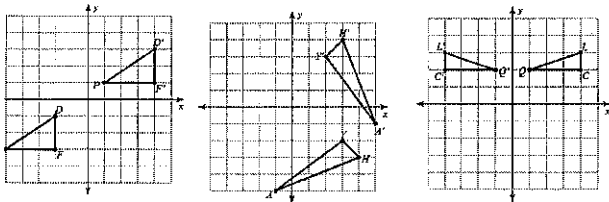
Rhombus 17	Rigid Transformation 18
Similar Figures 19	Slope 20
Square 21	Supplementary Angles 22
Undefined Terms 23	Vertical Angles 24



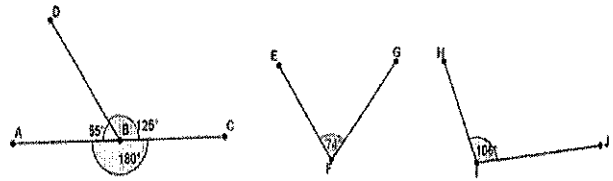
25



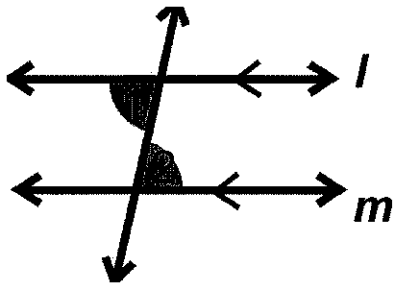
26 $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AD}$



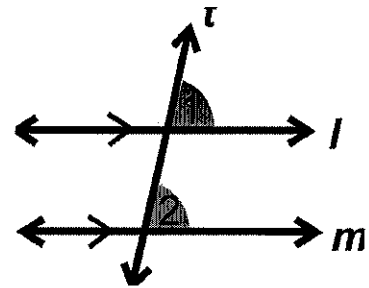
27



28



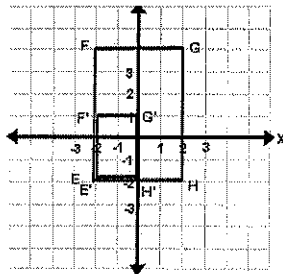
29



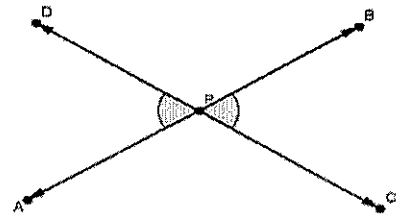
30

scale factor = $\frac{1}{2}$

center E



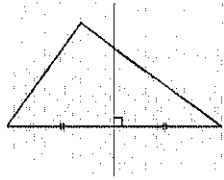
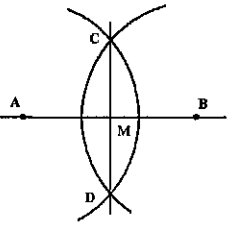
31



32 $\angle APD \cong \angle CPB$

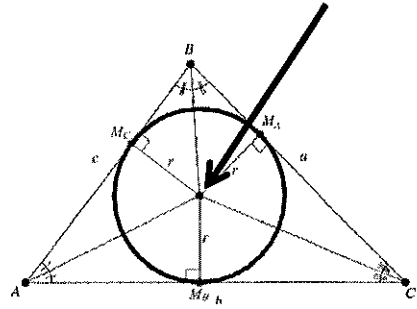
Construction:

in a triangle:



33 $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{BM}$, $m\angle CMA = 90^\circ$, M is midpoint of \overline{AB}

34

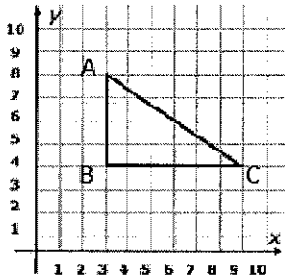


$$4^2 + 6^2 = x^2$$

$$52 = x^2$$

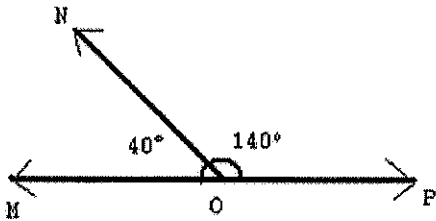
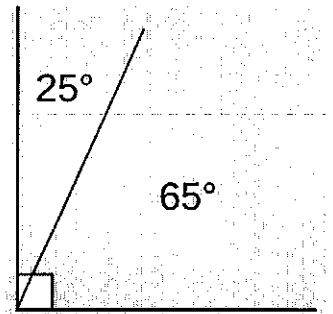
$$7.2 = x$$

$$P = 4 + 6 + 7.2 = 17.2$$

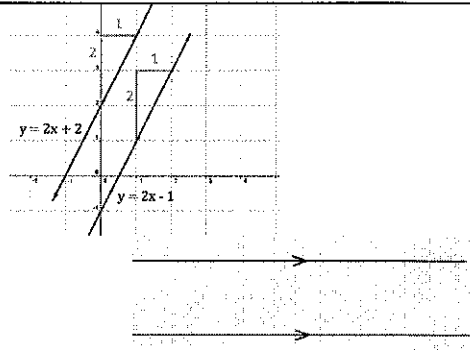


35

36



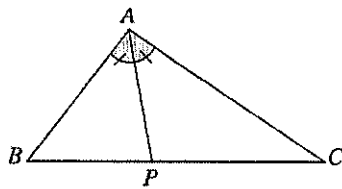
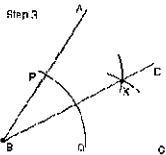
37 $\angle MON$ and $\angle PON$ form a _____



38

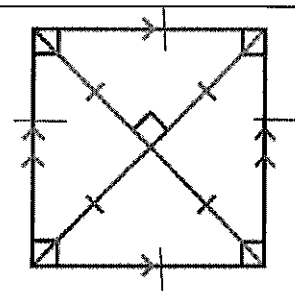
Construction:

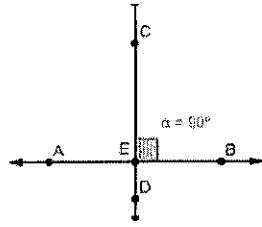
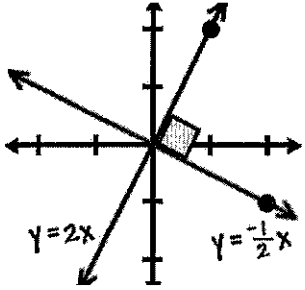
in a triangle:



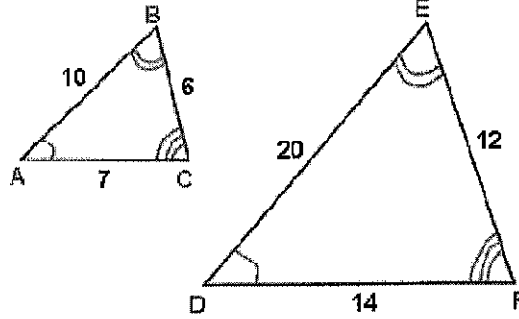
39

40



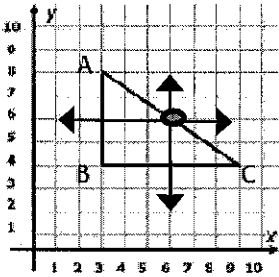


41

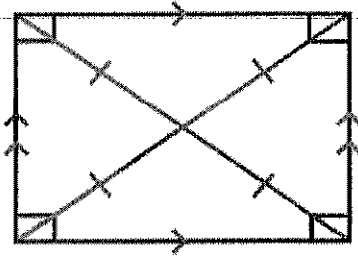


42 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

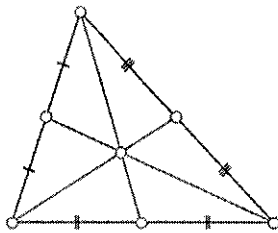
(6, 6)



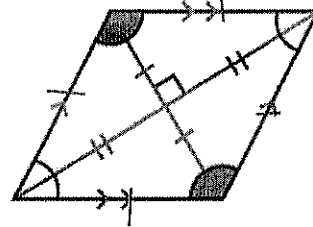
43



44

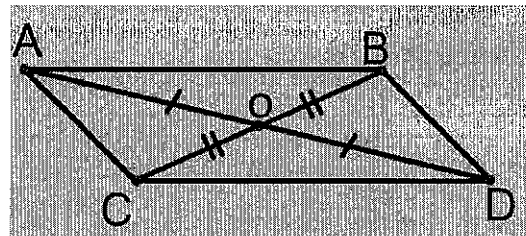
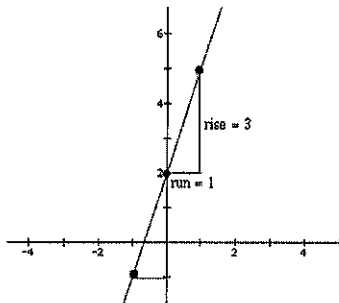


45



46

47



48

A parallelogram with four right angles.

- Diagonals are congruent
- Diagonals are bisected
- Both pairs opposite sides parallel
- Both pairs opposite sides congruent

49

A point is a location. It has no size.

A line is a series of points that extend in both directions without end.

A plane is a flat surface with no thickness. It extends without end.

50

These lines intersect to form right angles. Their slopes are opposite reciprocals, for example 2 and

$$-\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{4}{5} \text{ and } -\frac{5}{4}$$

51

This is a similarity transformation. It results in an enlargement or reduction of an image.

Preserved:

- Angle measures (A is congruent to A', B is congruent to B', etc)
- Shape (parallel lines remain parallel, shape remains the same, just different size)
- orientation

52

One figure is a dilation of the other.

- Corresponding angles are congruent
- Sides are proportional

53

Segment connecting the vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side.

54

A parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles.

- Diagonals congruent
- Diagonals perpendicular
- Diagonals bisect opposite angles
- Diagonals bisect each other
- Opposite sides parallel

55

A parallelogram with four congruent sides

- Diagonals bisect each other
- Diagonals perpendicular
- Diagonals bisect opposite angles
- Opposite angles congruent
- Opposite sides parallel

56

The distance around a figure. Add up the lengths of the sides. You will likely need Pythagorean Theorem or the Distance formula to calculate the side lengths.

57

Two angles whose sides form two pairs of opposite rays (formed by the intersection of 2 lines). These angles are congruent.

58

These transformations are also called isometries. The original figure and its image are congruent. They preserve the following:

- Angle measure (angles are congruent)
- Distance (side lengths are congruent)
- Shape (parallel sides remain parallel, shape does not change)

59

Two angles whose sum is 90° . Angles can be adjacent or nonadjacent.

60

<p>The center of the circle that is circumscribed about a triangle. Point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors. This point is equidistant to the vertices of the triangle.</p> <p>61</p>	<p>Non adjacent interior angles who lie on opposite sides of the transversal. These angles are congruent.</p> <p>62</p>
<p>The point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle. This is the center of gravity.</p>	<p>These angles lie on the same side of the transversal in corresponding positions relative to the parallel lines. They are congruent.</p>
<p>63</p>	<p>64</p>
<p>Two adjacent, supplementary (sum to 180°) angles. They form a line.</p> <p>65</p>	<p>These are coplanar lines that do not intersect. They have no point in common. These lines have the same slope and different y-intercepts. For example:</p> <p>$Y = 3x - 5$ and $y = 3x - 2$</p> <p>66</p>
<p>Two angles whose sum is 180°. The angles can be adjacent (linear pair) or nonadjacent.</p> <p>67</p>	<p>A line that bisects another line or segment into two congruent pieces and forms a right angle.</p> <p>In a triangle, this line may or may not begin at the vertex, but it crosses the opposite side at the midpoint and forms a right angle. All three of these lines in a triangle are concurrent at the circumcenter.</p> <p>68</p>

The center of the circle that is inscribed in a triangle. The point of concurrency of the **angle bisectors** of a triangle. This point is equidistant to the sides of the triangle.

69

A line that divides an angle into two congruent parts.

In a triangle all three of these lines are concurrent at the incenter.

70

A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.

- Diagonals are bisected
- Opposite angles congruent
- Opposite sides congruent

71

$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} \text{ or } \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

The steepness of a line

72

Term	Figure	Definition		Term	Figure	definition
1				13		
2				14		
3				15		
4				16		
5				17		
6				18		
7				19		
8				20		
9				21		
10				22		
11				23		
12				24		

Term	Figure	Definition		Term	Figure	definition
1				13		
2				14		
3				15		
4				16		
5				17		
6				18		
7				19		
8				20		
9				21		
10				22		
11				23		
12				24		

Term	Figure	Definition		Term	Figure	definition
1				13		
2				14		
3				15		
4				16		
5				17		
6				18		
7				19		
8				20		
9				21		
10				22		
11				23		
12				24		