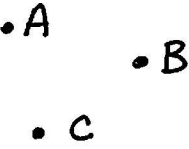
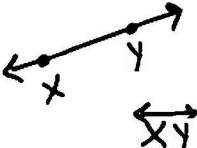
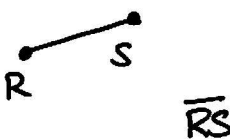
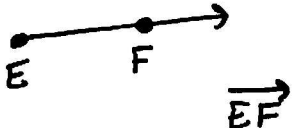
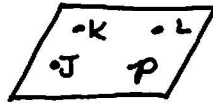

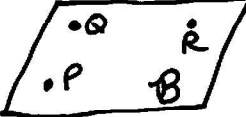
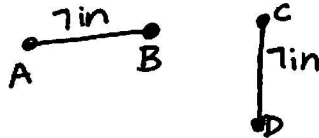

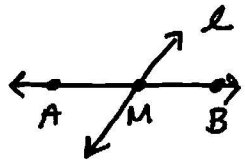
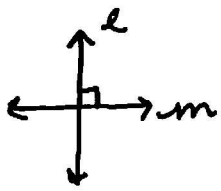
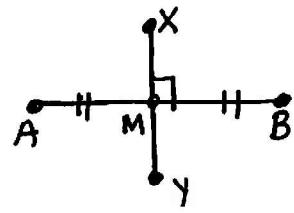
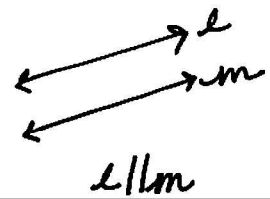
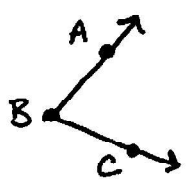
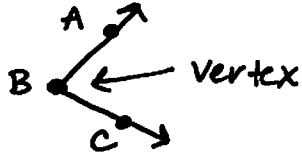
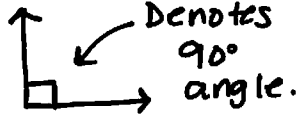
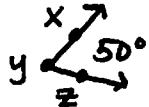
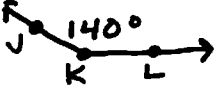

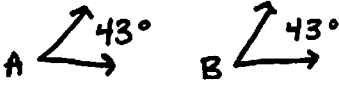
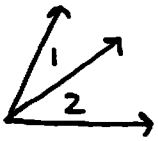
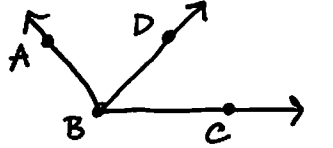
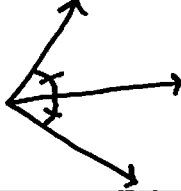
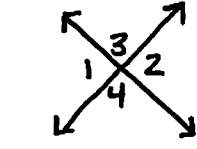


UNIT I DICTIONARY: GEOMETRY BASICS

Points, Lines, & Planes	Definition	Example or Visual
POINT	A point is a location with no size or shape.	 <p>• A • B • C</p>
LINE	A line is made up of points with no thickness or width.	 <p>\overleftrightarrow{XY}</p>
LINE SEGMENT	A measurable part of a line consisting of two endpoints.	 <p>\overline{RS}</p>
RAY	A line that extends indefinitely in one direction.	 <p>\overrightarrow{EF}</p>
PLANE	A plane is a flat surface made up of points and extends indefinitely in all directions.	
COLLINEAR	Points that lie on the same line. * Non-collinear: points that do not lie on the same line.	 <p>L, M, N are collinear</p>
COPLANAR	Points that lie on the same plane. * Non-coplanar: points that do not lie on the same plane.	 <p>P, Q, R are coplanar</p>
CONGRUENT SEGMENTS	If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent.	 <p>$AB = CD; \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$</p>

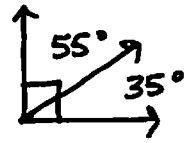
SEGMENT ADDITION POSTULATE	If $A, B,$ and C are collinear points and B is between A and C , then $\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} = \overline{AC}$.	 $\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} = \overline{AC}$
DISTANCE FORMULA	The formula used to find the distance between two points on a coordinate plane.	$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
MIDPOINT FORMULA	The formula used to find the midpoint between two endpoints.	$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$
SEGMENT BISECTOR	A segment, line, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint.	
PERPENDICULAR	Two lines that intersect at a 90° angle (right angle). Symbol: \perp	
PERPENDICULAR BISECTOR	A line, segment, or ray perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint.	
PARALLEL LINES	Two lines that never intersect. Symbol: \parallel	

Angles	Definition	Example or Visual
ANGLE	The intersection of two rays at an endpoint.	 $\angle ABC$

VERTEX	The common endpoint of an angle. (where the sides intersect)	
RIGHT ANGLE	An angle with a degree measure of 90° .	
ACUTE ANGLE	An angle with a degree measure less than 90° .	
OBTUSE ANGLE	An angle with a degree measure greater than 90° .	
STRAIGHT ANGLE	An angle with a degree measure of 180° .	
CONGRUENT ANGLES	Two angles that have the same measure are congruent	 <p data-bbox="1235 1073 1458 1157"> $m\angle A = m\angle B$ $\angle A \cong \angle B$ </p>
ADJACENT ANGLES	Two angles that share a common side and vertex. "Next to" each other.	
ANGLE ADDITION POSTULATE	If $\angle ABD$ and $\angle DBC$ are adjacent, then $\angle ABD + \angle DBC = \angle ABC$.	 <p data-bbox="1198 1556 1528 1591"> $\angle ABD + \angle DBC = \angle ABC$ </p>
ANGLE BISECTOR	A line or ray that divides an angle into two equal parts.	
VERTICAL ANGLES	Two angles directly across from each other on intersecting lines. *Always congruent.*	 <p data-bbox="1240 1976 1435 2032"> $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$ $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4$ </p>

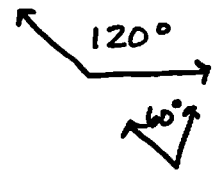
**COMPLEMENTARY
ANGLES**

Two angles with measures that
sum to 90°
* Do not have to be adjacent.*



**SUPPLEMENTARY
ANGLES**

Two angles with measures that
sum to 180° .
* Do not have to be adjacent.*



**LINEAR
PAIR**

Adjacent angles that are
supplementary. Combined, they
form a straight line.

