

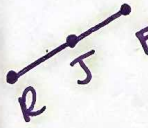
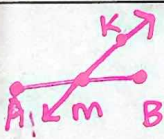
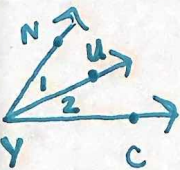
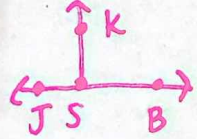
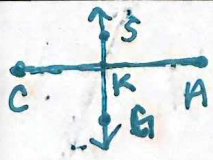
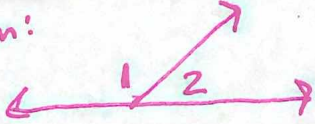
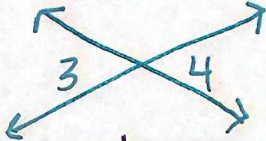
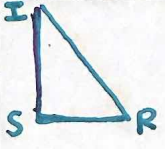
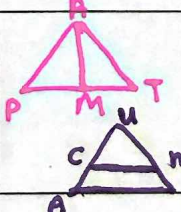


Geometry Vocabulary

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Diagram/Symbol/Use
Congruent segments	Segments that have the same length	 <p>Given: $\overline{LP} \cong \overline{KE}$</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Conclude: $LP = KE$</p>
Congruent angles	Angles that have the exact same measure	 <p>$\angle SAR \cong \angle JPL$</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$m\angle SAR = m\angle JPL$ "measure of"</p>
Midpoint	Point that divides a segment into 2 congruent segments	 <p>J is the midpoint of \overline{RF}.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$\overline{RJ} \cong \overline{JF}$</p>
Segment bisector	A line (or part of a line) that intersects a segment at its midpoint	 <p>\overleftrightarrow{MK} bisects \overline{AB}</p> <p>↓</p> <p>M is the midpoint of \overline{AB}.</p>
Angle bisector	A line (or part of a line) that divides an angle into two congruent angles	 <p>\overrightarrow{YU} bisects $\angle NYC$.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$\angle NYU \cong \angle UYC$ ($\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$)</p>
Perpendicular lines	Lines that intersect to form right angles.	 <p>$\overleftrightarrow{JB} \perp \overleftrightarrow{SK}$</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$\angle JSK$ and $\angle KSB$ are right angles.</p>
Perpendicular bisector	A line that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint.	 <p>\overleftrightarrow{GS} is the \perp bisector of \overline{CA}.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$\angle SKA$ is a right angle. and K is the midpoint of \overline{CA}.</p>
Supplementary angles	Two angles whose sum is 180°	<p>$\angle E$ and $\angle F$ are supplementary.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>$m\angle E + m\angle F = 180$</p>

Complementary angles	Two angles whose sum is 90°	$\angle Z$ and $\angle K$ are complementary. \downarrow $m\angle Z + m\angle K = 90$
Linear pair	A pair of adjacent angles whose unshared rays form a line.	<p>Given:</p> 
Linear Pair Postulate (A <u>postulate</u> is a rule that is accepted as true without a formal proof.)	Linear pairs are supplementary. (If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary.)	\downarrow $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary
Vertical angles	A pair of nonadjacent angles formed when two lines intersect.	
Vertical Angles Theorem (A <u>theorem</u> is a rule or that can be proved.)	Vertical angles are congruent. (If two angles are a pair of vertical angles, then they are congruent.)	\downarrow $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$
Right angle	An angle whose measure is 90°	$\angle W$ is a right angle \downarrow $m\angle W = 90^\circ$
(This theorem has no name. State the entire theorem when using it to justify a statement.)	All right angles are congruent.	$\angle N$ and $\angle W$ are right angles \downarrow $\angle N \cong \angle W$
Right Triangle	A triangle that contains one right angle.	 $\angle S$ is a right angle. \downarrow $\triangle SIR$ is a right triangle
Reflexive Property of Congruence	Any segment or angle is congruent to itself.	 $\rightarrow \overline{PM} \cong \overline{PM}$ $\rightarrow \angle U \cong \angle U$
Transitive Property of Congruence	If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$.	$\overline{JK} \cong \overline{ML}$ and $\overline{ML} \cong \overline{ST}$ \downarrow $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{ST}$