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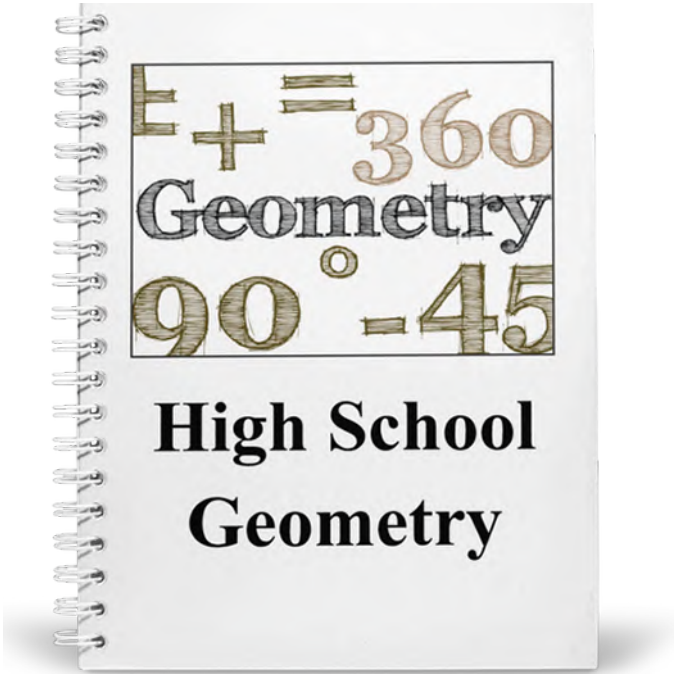
LOVE THESE FLASH CARDS?

Here is the Geometry Curriculum to use with them!



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Point	Line
Line Segment	Ray
Plane	Angle
Acute Angle	Obtuse Angle
Right Angle	Straight Angle

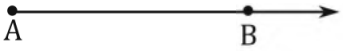
a set of points that go through two given points and extends infinitely in opposite directions

Symbol: $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

a location in space

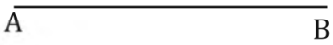
Symbol: P

A set of points that starts at one point and extends infinitely in one direction.



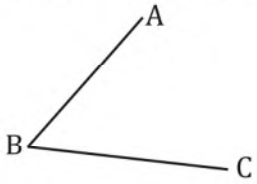
Symbol: $\overrightarrow{AB}$

part of a line



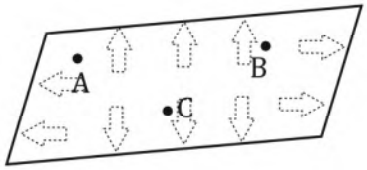
Symbol: $\overline{AB}$

The measure in degrees between two segments or rays joined at a vertex.



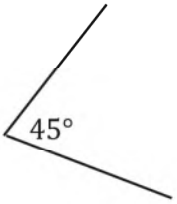
Symbol: ∠B, ∠ABC, or ∠CBA

A two dimensional surface that extends infinitely in all directions.

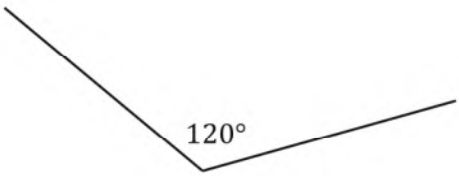


Name: "Plane ABC

An angle that measures between 90° and 180°.

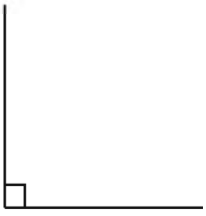


An angle that measures between 0° and 90°.



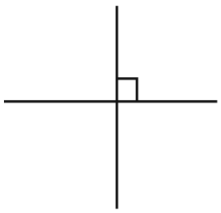
An angle that measures 180°. (Also the same as a line or line segment.)

An angle that measures 90°.

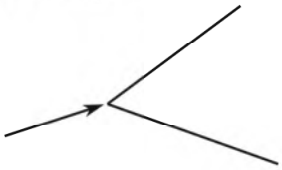


Vertex	Perpendicular
Parallel	Congruent
Bisect	Midpoint
Acute Triangle	Obtuse Triangle
Right Triangle	Scalene Triangle

Two lines that intersect at right angles.

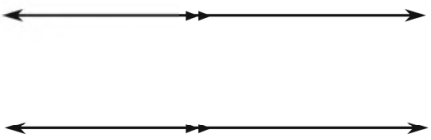


The point where two rays or segments meet to form an angle.

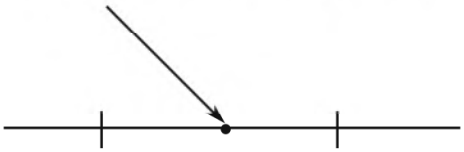


exactly the same size and shape

Two lines in a plane that never intersect.

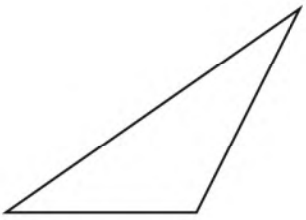


A point that is exactly in the middle of a line segment and bisects the segment.

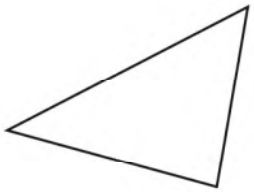


to cut exactly in half so that both sides are exactly the same

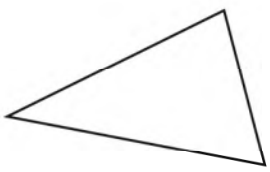
A triangle that contains one obtuse angle.



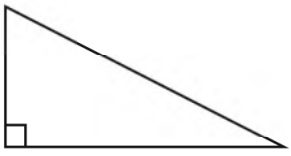
A triangle that contains three acute angles.



A triangle that has 3 different side lengths.

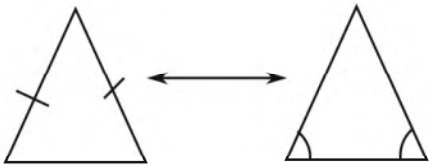


A triangle that contains one right angle.

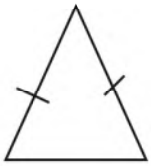


Isosceles Triangle	Isosceles Triangle Theorem
Equilateral Triangle	Hypotenuse
Leg	Pythagorean Theorem
Pythagorean Triple	Scale Factor
Perimeter	Area

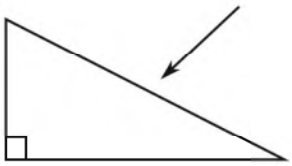
Iff a triangle is isosceles then its base angles are congruent.



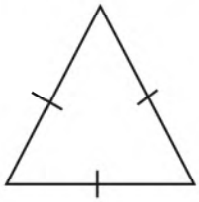
A triangle that has two congruent sides.



The side opposite the right angle in a right triangle. The longest side of a right triangle.

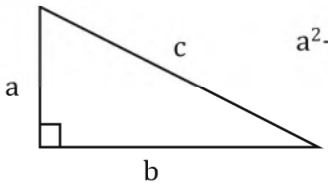


A triangle that has three congruent sides.



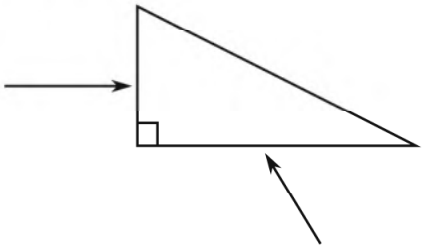
Also, all angles measure 60° (180°/3=60).

The sum of the squares of the two legs of a right triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.

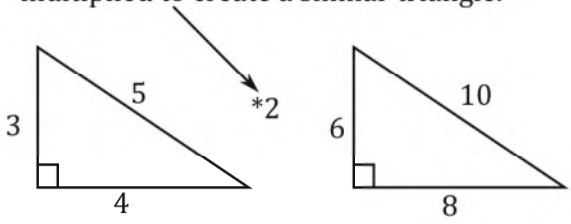


$a^2+b^2=c^2$

The two sides of right triangle that aren't the hypotenuse.



The factor by which a Pythagorean triple is multiplied to create a similar triangle.

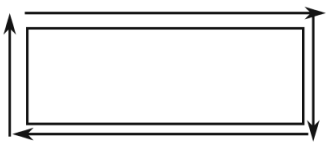


Any three whole numbers that make the Pythagorean theorem true.

3-4-5
5-12-13
7-24-25
8-15-17
ect...

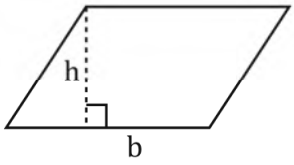
The number of square units that fit inside a two dimesional figure, measured in units squared. Ex. $6in^2$

The total distance around a two dimetional figure. The sum of the sides of a polygon.

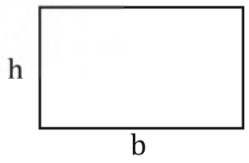


Area of a Rectangle	Area of a Parallelogram
Area of a Triangle	Area of a Trapezoid
Area of a Rhombus by its Diagonals	Area of a Circle
Area of a Square	Height
Prism	Pyramid

Area = base times height.
$A=bh$

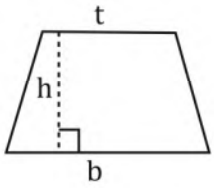


Area = base times height.
$A=bh$



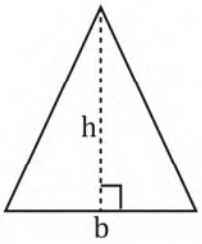
Area = base + top times height, divided by two.

$A=\frac{(b+t)h}{2}$

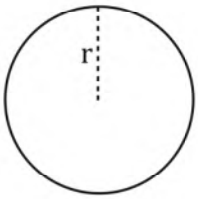


Area = base times height divided by two.

$A=\frac{bh}{2}$

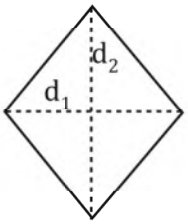


Area = pi times the radius squared.
$A=\pi r^2$

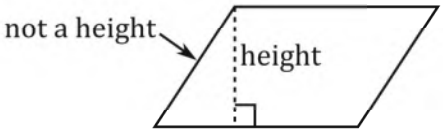


Area = the product of the diagonals divided by two.

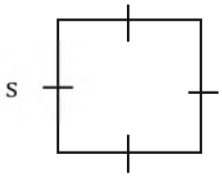
$a=\frac{d_1*d_2}{2}$



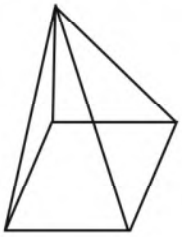
The distance that spans from the base of a figure to its highest point, and is perpendicular to the base.



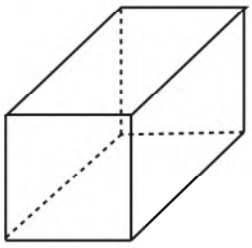
Area = side squared.
$A=s^2$



A three dimensional figure, whose base is a polygon and extends upwards to a single point.

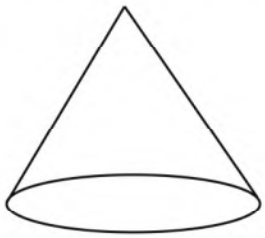


A three dimensional figure, made of polygons, whose base and top are congruent polygons.

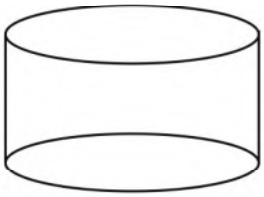


Cylinder	Cone
Volume	Volume of a Prism
Volume of a Cylinder	Volume of a Pyramid
Volume of a Cone	Total Surface area
Lateral Surface area	Adjacent Angles

A three dimensional figure, whose base is a circle, and extends upwards to a single point.



A three dimensional figure whose base and top are congruent circles.



Volume= the area of the base times the height.

$V=Bh$

The space inside a three dimensional figure measured in units cubed.

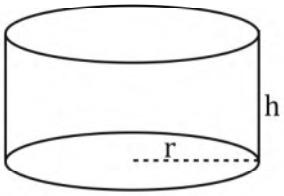
Ex. $6in^3$

Volume= the area of the base times the height divided by three.

$V=\frac{Bh}{3}$

Volume= pi times the radius squared times the height.

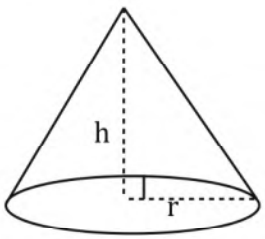
$V=\pi r^2h$



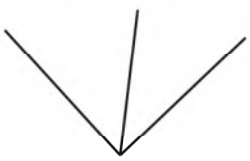
The area of all the faces of a three dimensional figure added together.

V= pi times the radius squared times the height divided by three.

$V=\frac{\pi r^2h}{3}$



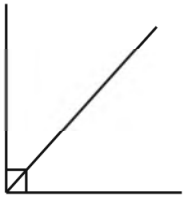
Two angles that share a common ray or segment and a common vertex. (next door neighbors)

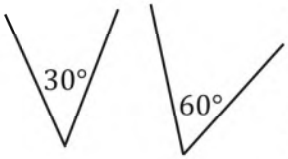


The area of all the faces of a three dimensional figure except the bottom and/or top.

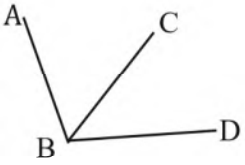
Angle Addition Postulate	Complementary Angles
Supplementary Angles	Linear Pair
Vertical Angles	Parallel Lines cut by a Transversal
Corresponding Angles	Alternate Interior Angles
Alternate Exterior Angles	Consecutive Angles

Two angles whose measures add to 90°.



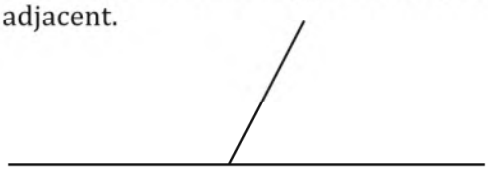


If two angles are adjacent then the sum of the two smaller angles equals the measure of the largest angle.

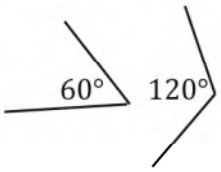


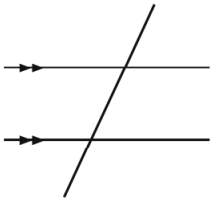
$m\angle ABC+m\angle CBD=m\angle ABD$

Two angles that are supplementary and adjacent.



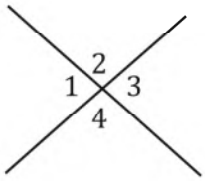
Two angles whose measures add to 180°.



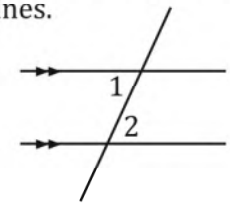


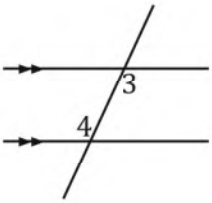
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$

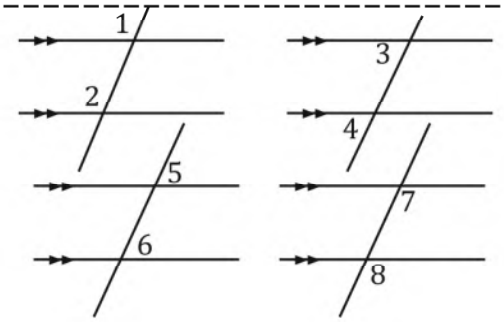
$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$



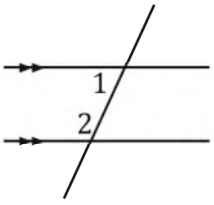
The angles that are on opposite sides of the transversal inside the parallel lines.



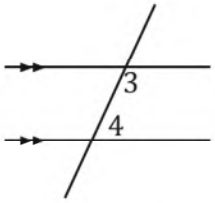




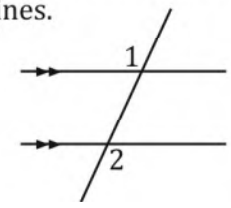
$m\angle 1+m\angle 2=180°$

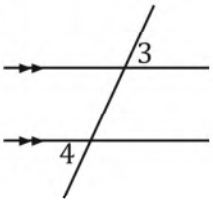


$m\angle 3+m\angle 4=180°$



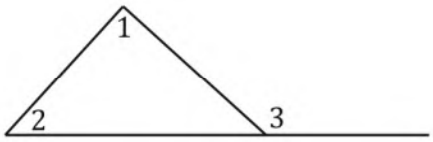
The angles that are on opposite sides of the transversal outside the parallel lines.





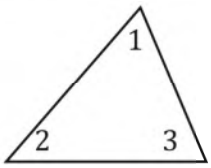
Triangle Sum Theorem	Remote Exterior Angle Theorem
Triangle Inequality Theorem	Hinge Theorem
Triangle Congruence Properties/Theorems	Deductive Reasoning
Inductive Reasoning	Conditional Statement
Hypothesis	Conclusion

The sum of the measures of two interior angles of a triangle is equal to the measure of the remote exterior angle.



$m\angle 1+m\angle 2=m\angle 3$

The sum of the measures of the interior angles of any triangle is 180°



$m\angle 1+m\angle 2+m\angle 3=180°$

The sum of two sides of any triangle is the maximum length of the third side, and the difference of the the two sides is the minimum length of the third side.

s1+s2=s3max
s1-s2=s3 min

For a triangle to exist, two sides of the triangle must always be greater than the third side..

s1+s2>s3

Using facts, definitions, postulates and theorems to reach a conclusion.

SSS Side, Side, Side
SAS Side, Angle, Side
ASA Angle, Side, Angle
AAS Angle, Side, Angle
HL Hypotenuse, Leg (for right triangles)

a cause and effect relationship stated as...

If p Then q
p⇒q

Making a general statement inferred from specific examples.

(like finding the rule to a pattern)

The part of a conditional statement that comes after "then." (the "effect")

q

The part of a conditional statement that comes after "if." (the "cause")

p

Law of Detachment	Law of Syllogism
Converse	Inverse
Contrapositive	Counter Example
Negation	Bi-Conditional Statement
Proof	Reflexive Property

For any two conditional statements p⇒q and p⇒r and they are both true, then p⇒r is also true.

For any conditional statement p⇒q and this statement is true, if p is true then q is also true.

If not p then not q.

~p⇒~q

If q then p.

q⇒p

A specific example that proves a statement false.

It is true for p but shows q is false.

If not q then not p.

~q⇒~p

A conditional statement that is true, and its converse is also true.

written: Iff p then q

("iff" is not a typo)

To make something the opposite using such words as "not," "no," "isn't," etc.

To say that something is equal to itself.

Ex. 2=2 AB=AB etc.

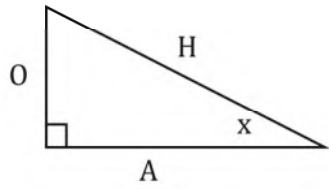
A process of demonstrating some statement is true using facts, given information, and logical reasoning.

Two Column Proof	Substitution
Additive, Subtractive, Multiplicative, Division Properties of Equality	Sin x
Cos x	Tan x
Tangent Identity	Pythagorean Identity
45-45-90 Triangle	30-60-90 Triangle

If AB=CD and CD=DE, then AB=DE.

If x=2 and y=x, then y=2.

Statements	Reasons



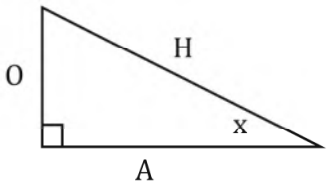
$\frac{O}{H}$

Performing the same operation to both sides of an equation keeps the equation equal.

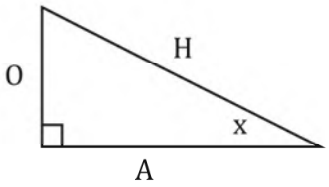
Ex.

$\frac{2x}{2}=\frac{4}{2}$

AB+CD=EF
-CD -CD
AB=EF-CD



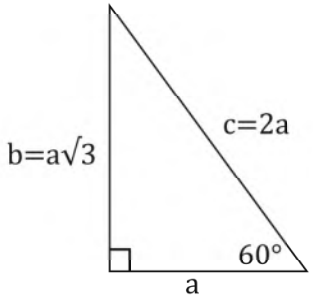
$\frac{O}{A}$

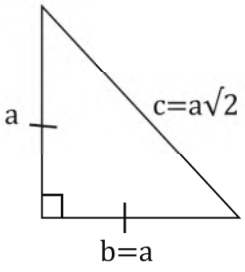


$\frac{A}{H}$

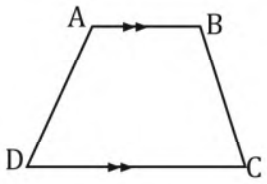
$\sin^2x+\cos^2x=1$

$\tan x=\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$





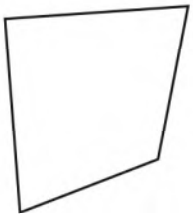
Quadrilateral	Trapezoid
Parallelogram	Rectangle
Rhombus	Square
Kite	Sum of the Interior Angles of Polygons
Sum of the Exterior Angles of Polygons	Regular

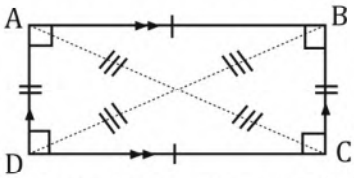


One pair of parallel sides AB∥CD

Two pairs of consecutive angles mD+mA=180°
mB+C=180°

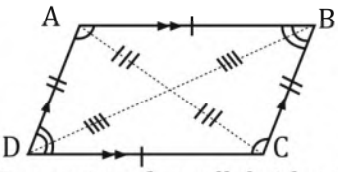
A four sided polygon





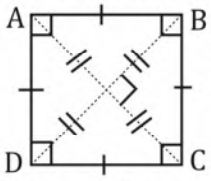
All angles are right angles.

Two pairs of parallel sides $\overline{AB}\parallel\overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD}\parallel\overline{BC}$
Two pairs of congruent sides $\overline{AB}\cong\overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD}\cong\overline{BC}$
Diagonals bisect each other and are congruent.
sides $\overline{AC}\cong\overline{BD}$



Opposite angles are congruent ∠A≅∠C, ∠B≅∠C.

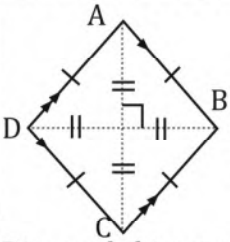
Two pairs of parallel sides $\overline{AB}\parallel\overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD}\parallel\overline{BC}$
Two pairs of congruent sides $\overline{AB}\cong\overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD}\cong\overline{BC}$
Diagonals bisect each other.
Four pairs of consecutive angles
m∠D+m∠A=180° m∠A+m∠B=180°
m∠B+m∠C=180° m∠C+m∠D=180°



Two pairs of parallel sides AB∥CD, AD∥BC
All four sides congruent.
$\overline{AB}\cong\overline{BC}\cong\overline{CD}\cong\overline{DA}$
All angles are right angles.

Diagonals bisect each other, are congruent, and are perpendicular $\overline{AC}\cong\overline{BD}$, $\overline{AC}\perp\overline{BD}$.

Diagonals bisect angles and create 45° angles.
m∠DAC=45°, m∠CAB=45° ect...

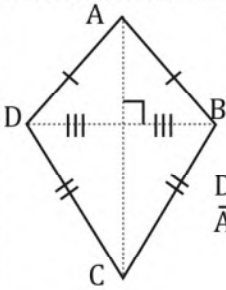


Two pairs of parallel sides $\overline{AB}\parallel\overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD}\parallel\overline{BC}$
All four sides congruent.
$\overline{AB}\cong\overline{CD}\cong\overline{AD}\cong\overline{BC}$
Opposite angles are congruent. ∠A≅∠C, ∠B≅∠C

Diagonals bisect each other, and are perpendicular $\overline{AC}\perp\overline{BD}$
Diagonals bisect opposite angles ∠DAC≅∠CAB
∠ABC≅∠DBCect...

(n-2)180°

where n=the number of sides



Consecutive sides are congruent. $\overline{DA}\cong\overline{AB}$
$\overline{BC}\cong\overline{CD}$

Diagonals are perpendicular.
$\overline{AC}\perp\overline{DB}$ and $\overline{AC}$ bisects $\overline{DB}$

A Polygon that is equiangular (all angles are equal) and equilateral (all sides are equal).

always equals 360°

One Interior Angle of a Regular Polygon	One Exterior Angle of a Regular Polygon
Pentagon	Hexagon
Heptagon	Octagon
Nonagon	Decagon
Dodecagon	N-Gon

$\frac{(n-2)180°}{n}$

where n=the number of sides

$\frac{360°}{n}$

where n=the number of sides

a polygon with 6 sides

a polygon with 5 sides

a polygon with 8 sides

a polygon with 7 sides

a polygon with 10 sides

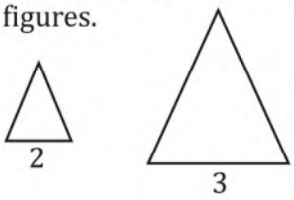
a polygon with 9 sides

a polygon with n sides

a polygon with 12 sides

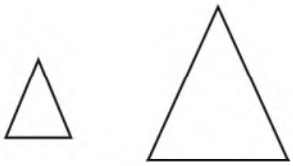
Similar	Ratio of Similarity
Triangle Similarity Theorems/Properties	$r:r^2:r^3$
Translation	Rotation
Reflection	Dilation
Circle	Radius

The ratio of the lengths of the sides of two similar figures.



The ratio of similarity is 2/3 for these triangles.

Two shapes that are the same shape, but different sizes.

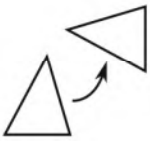


The ratio of the area of two figures is the similarity ratio squared. The ratio of the volume of two figures is the similarity ratio cubed.

SSS Side, Side, Side
SAS Side, Angle, Side
AA Angle, Angle
AAA Angle, Angle, Angle

Each S is an equal ratio of two sides.

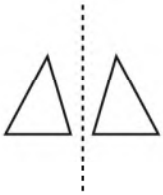
A transformation in which the figure is turned about (around) a point.



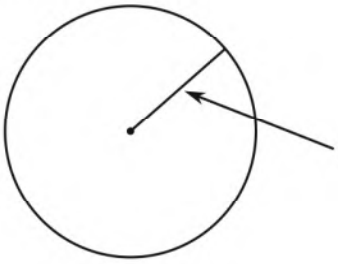
A transformation in which the figure is turned without changing its orientation or size.

A transformation in which the figure is enlarged but maintains its shape.

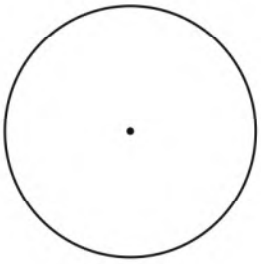
A transformation in which the figure is transformed into its mirror image.



A segment that extends from a circle's center to its circumference.

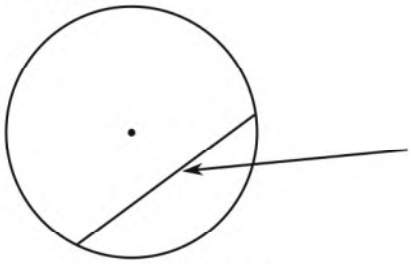


The set of points equidistant from a given point.

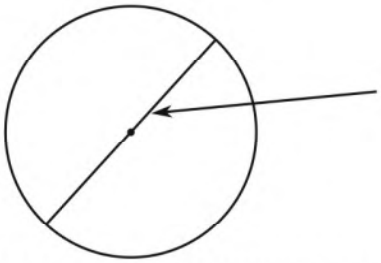


Diameter	Chord
Circumference	Arc
Major Arc	Minor Arc
Central Angle	Inscribed Angle
Tangent Line	Point of Tangency

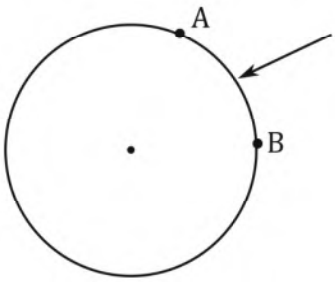
A segment that has its endpoints on the circumference of a circle.



A chord that passes through the center of the circle.

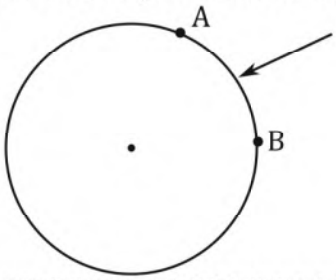


A part of the circumference of a circle.

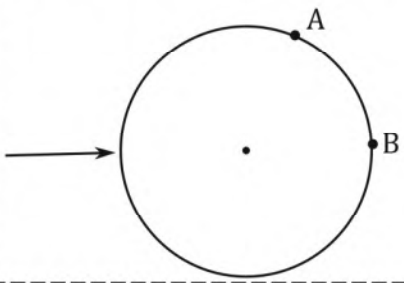


The distance around a circle (the perimeter of a circle).

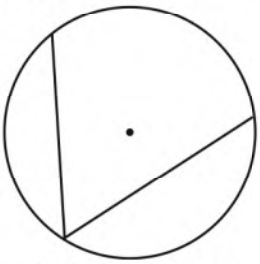
The short arc around the circumference of a circle between two points on the circumference.



The long arc around the circumference of a circle between two points on the circumference.

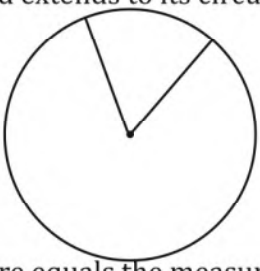


An angle that has its vertex on the circumference of a circle and extends across the circle.



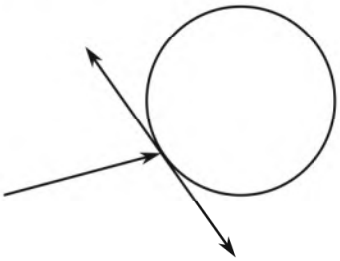
Its measure is half the measure of the included arc.

An angle that has its vertex on the center of a circle and extends to its circumference.

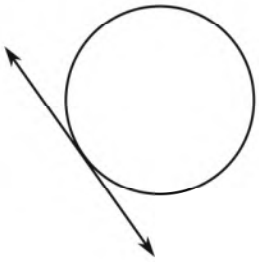


Its measure equals the measure of the included arc.

The point where a tangent line intercepts a circle.

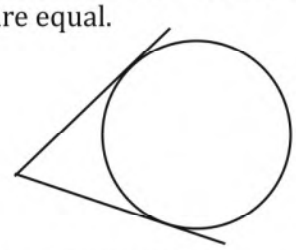


A line on the exterior of the circle that intercepts the circle in only one point.



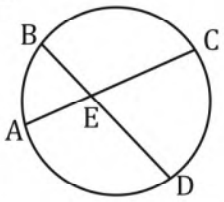
Intersecting Chord Theorem	Intersecting Tangents Theorem
Diameter/Chord Theorem	Tangent/Radius Theorem
Sector	Semi Circle
Midpoint Formula	Distance Formula

If two tangents intersect their lengths from the point of intersection to their points of tangency are equal.



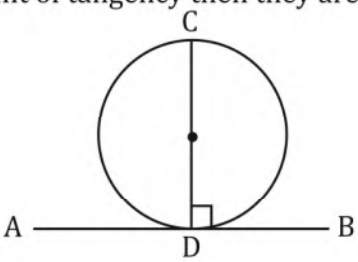
AB=AC

If two chords intersect inside a circle the products of the pieces of the two segments are equal.

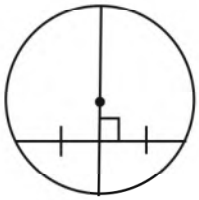


(AE)(EC)=(BE)(ED)

Iff a tangent line and a radius intersect at the point of tangency then they are perpendicular.



Iff a diameter is perpendicular to a chord then the diameter bisects the chord.



half of a circle

A portion of the area of a circle enclosed by two radii and the included arc.

$$D=\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$$

$$MP=\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2},\frac{y_2+y_1}{2}\right)$$