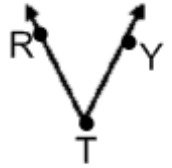
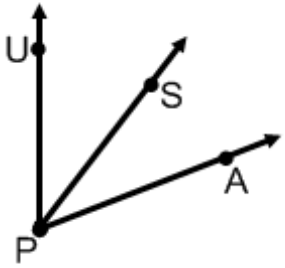
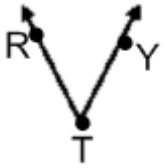
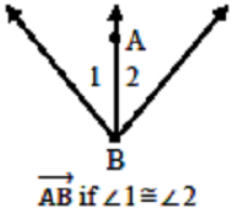
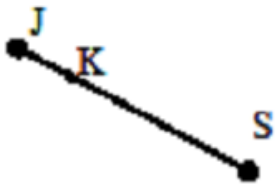
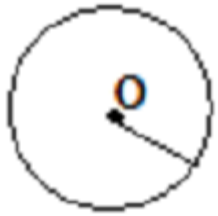
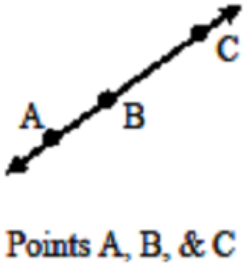
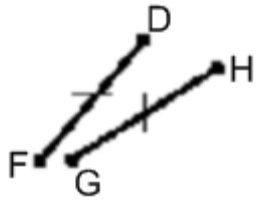
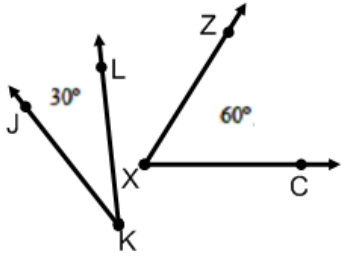
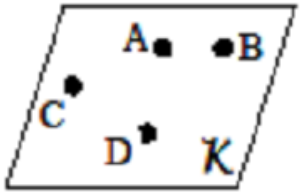
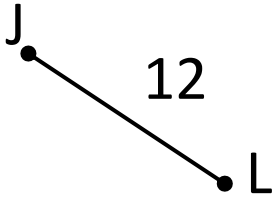
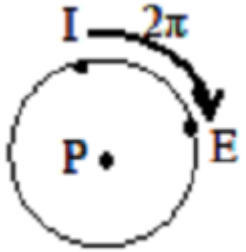
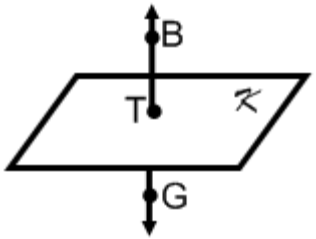
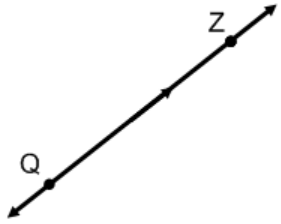
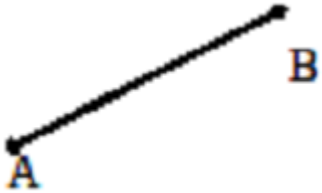
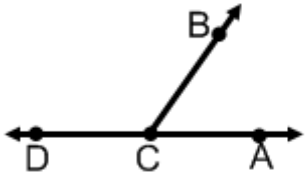
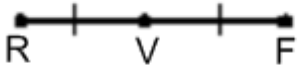
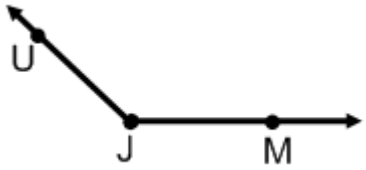
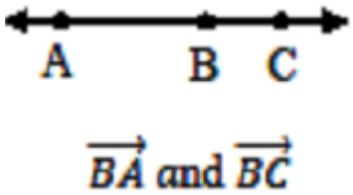
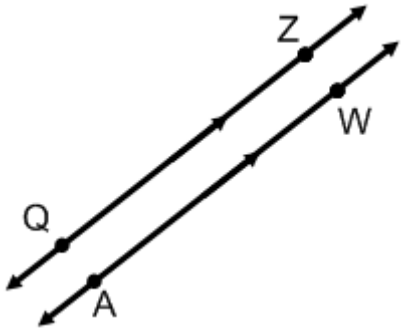
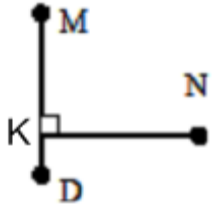
Term	Picture	Definition	Notation
Acute Angle	Classify by angle measure: 	An angle whose measure is less than 90°	$m\angle RTY < 90$
Adjacent angles		Two angles that share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points.	$m\angle UPS + m\angle SPA = m\angle UPA$
Angle		A figure formed by two rays with a common endpoint.	$\angle RTY$

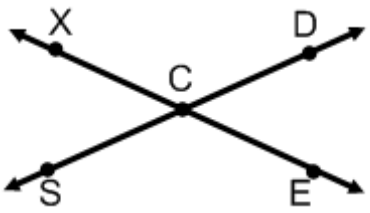
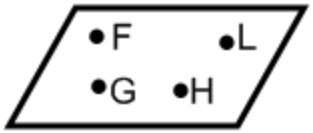
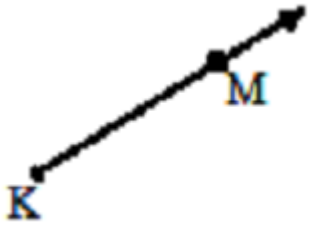
Angle bisector		A ray that divides an angle into two angles that are congruent	$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
Between		When three points are collinear, then one point is between the other two.	$JK + KS = JS$
Circle		The set of all points in a plane at a fixed distance from a fixed point.	$\odot O$
Collinear Points		Points that lie on the same line	$AB + BC = AC$

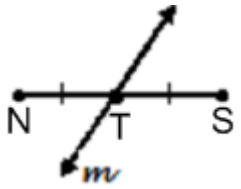
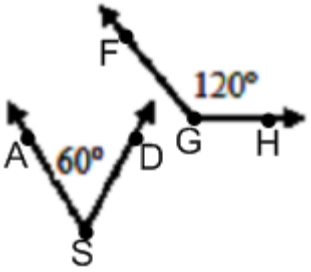
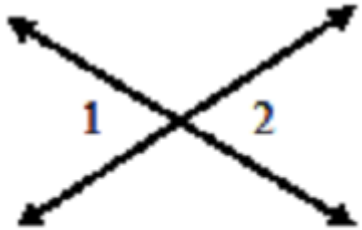
Congruent segments		Line segments that have the same length	$\overline{FD} \cong \overline{GH}$
Complementary		Two angles whose measures have the sum 90°	$m\angle JKL + m\angle ZXC = 90°$
Coplanar	 Points A, B, C, & D	Points that lie in the same plane	$A, C, B, D \subset plane\ K$ ($\subset$ *means "contained in"*)
Distance along a line		The length of a segment	JL=12

Distance around an arc		The length of part of the circumference of a circle	$m\widehat{IE} = 2\pi$
Equal lengths		Congruent segments have the same measure.	AB=TO
Intersection		The set of points that two or more geometric figures have in common.	$\overline{BG} \cap plane\ k = T$ $\cap$ *means intersect s*
Line		An undefined geometric term that has one dimension. It extends without end in two directions.	$\overleftrightarrow{QZ}$

Line Segment		A portion of a line that consists of a defined beginning and endpoint and all the points in between	$\overline{AB}$
Linear Pair		Two adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays	$m\angle DCB + m\angle BCA = m\angle DCA = 180°$
Midpoint		A point that bisects a segment into two congruent segments.	$\overline{RV} \cong \overline{VF}$ or $RV = VF$
Obtuse Angle	Classify by angle measure: 	An angles whose measure is greater than 90°	$m\angle UJM > 90$

Opposite rays		two rays with a common endpoint that form a line	$\overrightarrow{BA} \cup \overrightarrow{BC} = \overleftrightarrow{AC}$ ∪ means “combined with”
Parallel line		A line that is a constant distance from another line or plane	$\overleftrightarrow{QZ} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{AW}$
Perpendicular lines/segments		A line that intersects a line, a line segment, ray or plane to form a right angle	$\overline{KN} \perp \overline{MD}$
Point		An undefined term that has no dimensions. It is usually represented by a dot	A

Point of Intersection		The point where two lines or segments meet.	$\overleftrightarrow{XE} \cap \overline{DS} = C$ $\cap$ *means intersect s*
Plane		An undefined term that has two dimensions. It extends without end in both dimensions	$\square\ FGLH$
Ray		Part of a line that consists of a point called an endpoint and all points on the line that extend in one direction	$\overrightarrow{KM}$
Right angle	Classify by angle measure: 	An angle with measure equal to 90°	$m\angle QWE = 90$

Segment bisector		A point, ray, line, segment, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint.	$Line\ m \cap \overline{NS}$ so that $\overline{NT} \cong \overline{TS}$ $\cap$ *means intersect s*
Straight angle	Classify by angle measure: 	An angle with measure equal to 180°	$m\angle PLE = 180$
Supplementary angles		Two angles whose measures have the sum 180°	$m\angle ASD + m\angle FGG = 180$
Vertical angles	 $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$	Two angle whose sides form two pairs of opposite rays	$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$