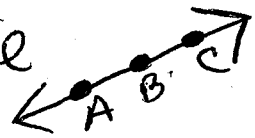
Name Key Date _____

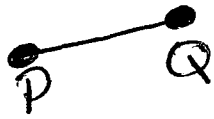
Geometry Pre-IB pd. _____ Vocabulary List

Define each of the following. The definitions have to be written in such a way that they make sense to you and are aligned with the definitions in the textbook. You must include an appropriate diagram as well, completely labeled.

Collinear points that lie on the same line



line segment consists of 2 endpoints and all the points between them

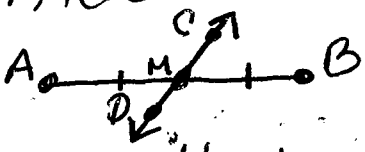


congruent ($\cong$) equal in measure

midpoint the point that divides a segment into 2 $\cong$ segments

$\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$ OR $AM = MB$

(segment) bisector of a line segment a point, ray, line, line segment, or plane that intersects the segment at its midpoint

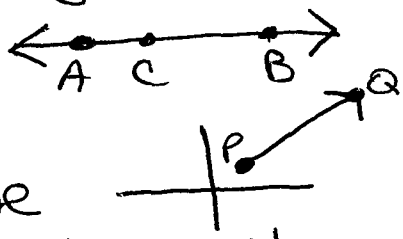


(angle) bisector of an angle a ray that divides an angle into 2 angles that are $\cong$

$\measuredangle XYW \cong \measuredangle ZYW$

ray $\overrightarrow{AB}$ is a ray if it consists of the endpoint A & all points on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ that lie on the same side of A as B.

opposite rays If point C lies on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ between A + B, then $\overrightarrow{CA}$ and $\overrightarrow{CB}$ are opposite rays.



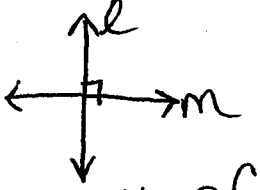
vector a quantity that has both direction + magnitude and is represented in the coordinate plane by an arrow drawn from one point to another.

angles (acute, obtuse, right, straight) a set of points consisting of 2 different rays that have the same endpoint

$0<x<90$ $90<x<180$ $=90°$ $=180°$

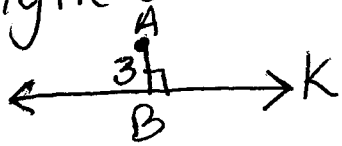
linear pair two adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays.

perpendicular lines two lines that intersect to form a right angle



$l \perp m$

distance from a point to a line the length of the ⊥ segment from the pt. to the line

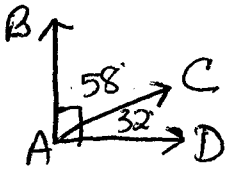


pt. A is 3 units from line K.

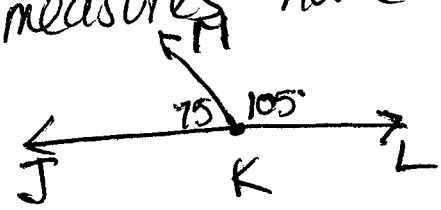
triangles (scalene, isosceles, equilateral)

3 sides, 3 ∠s $=180°$ no ≅ sides 2 ≅ sides 3 ≅ sides.

complementary angles 2 angles whose measures have a sum of 90°

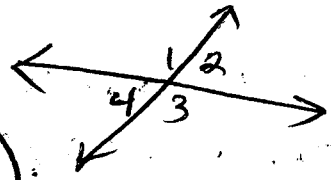


supplementary angles 2 angles whose measures have a sum of 180°



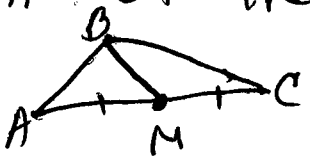
vertical angles 2 angles whose sides form 2 pairs of opposite rays

(∡1 + ∡3 are vert. ∡s)

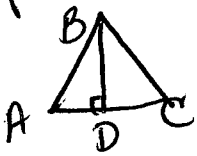


adjacent angles 2 angles that share a common vertex + side, but have no common interior pts

median of a triangle a segment from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side.

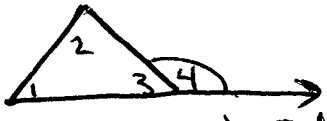


altitude of a triangle the ⊥ segment from a vertex of a triangle to the opposite side or to the line that contains the opposite side



exterior angle of a triangle

an ∡ that forms a linear pair w/ the interior ∡ of the Δ



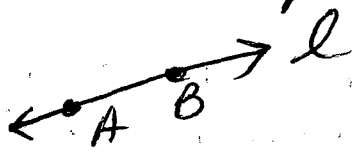
no dents (all interior ∡s less than 180°).

regular polygons a convex polygon that is both equilateral + equiangular.

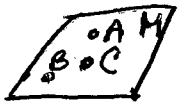
Undefined Terms:

Point a location in space that is represented by a dot + has no dimension •A

Line Has 1 dimension, represented by a line w/ 2 arrowheads, extends without end.



Plane A flat surface made up of points that has 2 dimensions + extends without end, + is represented by a shape that looks like a floor or wall.



plane M or plane BAC