

All Formulas	
Interior Angles:	Sum of the measures of interior angles of a triangle = 180
Exterior Angle of a Triangle:	$m\angle 1 = m\angle A + m\angle B$
Exterior Angles:	Sum of the measure of exterior angles of a convex polygon = 360
Given Point:	$A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$
Midpoint:	$(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$
Distance Formula:	
Slope	$\text{rise/run} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
Slope- Intercept form of linear equation with slope m and y-intercept b:	$y = mx + b$
Zero slope:	Horizontal
Negative slope:	Goes down left to right
Positive slope:	Rises left from to the right

All Formulas (cont)	
Undefined Slope:	vertical slope of parallel lines: same slope. Slope of perpendicular lines: $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$ : write an equation from the graph then find the slope & y value.

Symbols	
AB	- Line AB
Ab	- Segment AB
AB	- Ray AB
$\cong$	- Congruent
$\angle ABC$	- Angle ABC
$m\angle A$	- Measure of angle A
$\perp$	- Perpendicular to
$\parallel$	- Parallel to
m	- Slope
$\triangle ABC$	- Triangle ABC
$<$	- Is less than
$>$	- Is greater than
$\neq$	- Is not equal to
$\cong$	- Is not congruent to

All Properties:	
Addition Property of Equality -	$A=B$ then $A+C = B+C$
Subtraction Property of Equality -	
Multiplication Property of Equality -	
Division Property of Equality -	
Reflexive Property of Equality -	$A=A$ ; $AB=AB$
Reflexive Property of Congruence -	$AB=(C)$ ; $CD=AB$
Transitive Property of Equality -	$A=B$ ; $B=C$ ; then $A=C$

All Properties: (cont)	
Transitive Property of Congruence -	$A=(C)$ $B=B=C$ ; then $A=(C)$ $C$
Substitution Property -	If $A=B$ then A can be substituted for B
Distributive Property -	$A(B+C) = AB+AC$
Symmetric Property of Equality -	If $AB=CD$ , then $CD=AB$

More Angles	
Acute,	
Right,	
Obtuse	
Straight angles	
Complementary	
Adjacent	
Supplementary	
Medians	
Altitudes	
Scalene	No congruent sides
Equilateral Triangle	All sides are congruent
Isosceles Triangle	2 congruent sides

Chapter 3.1	
Corresponding Angles:	When they have corresponding positions
Alternate Interior:	If they lie between the two lines and on opposite sides of the transversal
Alternate Exterior:	If they lie outside the two lines and on opposite sides of the transversal

Chapter 3.1 (cont)	
Consecutive Interior:	If they lie between the two lines and on the same side of the transversal

All Angle/Triangle Info + Extra Vocab	
Acute Angle:	An angle between 0 and 90 degrees.
Acute Triangle:	Triangle with three acute angles
Adjacent Angles:	
Altitude of a Triangle	The perpendicular segment from one vertex of the triangle to the opposite side/ to the line that contains the opposite side.
Angle:	Has two different rays with the same endpoint. Rays- Sides of the angle. Endpoint- The vertex of the angle.
Angle Bisector:	A ray that divides an angle into two angles that are $\cong$ .



### All Angle/Triangle Info + Extra Vocab (cont)

**Between:** When 3 points lie on a line, you can say that one point is between the other two

**Biconditional Statement:** A statement that contains the phrase "if and only if"

**Centroid of a Triangle:** The point of concurrency of the three medians of the triangle.

**Circumference:** Distance around a circle

**Collinear Points:** Points that lie on the same line

**Complementary Angles:** Two angles whose measures have the sum 90. The sum of the measures of an angle and its complement is 90.

**Conditional Statement** A type of logical statement that has two parts- Hypothesis + Conclusion... ex: If  $m\angle A=90$ , then  $\angle A$  is a right angle.

### All Angle/Triangle Info + Extra Vocab (cont)

**Congruency transformations/ Isometry** 1- Translation. 2- Reflections, 3- Rotations

**Conjecture:** An unproven statement that is based on observation... ex: all prime numbers are odd

**Contrapositive:** The equivalent statement formed by negating the hypothesis and conclusion of the converse of a conditional statement.

**Convex Polygon, Concave** A Polygon that is not convex is non-convex/concave. Convex Polygons = No "dents", Has a "dent" or "dents"

**Coplanar points** Points that lie in the same plane

**Equiangular Polygon, Equilateral polygon, Equilateral triangle, isosceles,** Three congruent sides, all of its sides congruent, three congruent sides, at least 2 congruent sides

### All Angle/Triangle Info + Extra Vocab (cont)

**Heptagon, Hexagon, Pentagon** Polygon with 7 sides, 6 sides, 5 sides,

**Hypotenuse** The side of the opposite the right angle.

**Skew lines** Lines that don't intersect + are NOT coplanar

### All Postulates

**Ruler "Postulate"** - The points on a line can be matched one to one with the real numbers. The real number that corresponds to a point is the coordinate of the point.

**Segment Addition** - If B is between A & C, then  $AB+BC=AC$ . If  $AB+BC=AC$  then B is between A & C

**Protractor** - The measure of  $\angle AOB$  is equal to the absolute value of the difference between the real numbers for OA & OB.

**Segment Addition** - If B is between A & C, then  $AB + BC=AC$ . If  $AB+BC=AC$ , then B is between A & C

**Angle Addition** - If P is in the interior of  $\angle RST$ , then  $m\angle RST= m\angle RSP+ m\angle PST$ .

5 - Through any two point there exists exactly one line

6 - A line contains at least two points

7 -If two lines intersect, then their intersection is exactly at one point.

8 - Through any three noncollinear points there exists exactly one plane

### All Postulates (cont)

9 - A plane contains at least three noncollinear points

10 - If two point lie in a plane, then the line containing them lies in the plane

11 -If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a line

12 - Linear pair " - If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary.

**Corresponding Angles Postulate & its Converse**- "If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal", then the pairs of corresponding angles are  $\cong$ . " " so the corresponding angles are  $\cong$ , then the lines are  $\parallel$ .

**Slopes of Parallel "Lines"** - In a coordinate plane two nonvertical lines are parallel if & only if they have the same slope. Any 2 vertical lines are  $\parallel$ .

**Slopes of perpendicular "** - In a coordinate plane, two nonvertical lines are perpendicular if and only if the product of their slopes is -1. Horizontal lines are perpendicular to vertical lines

**SSS "Congruence Postulate"** -If 3 sides of a triangle are congruent to 3 sides of another triangle, then they are congruent

**SAS** " -If 2 sides and 1 included angle of a triangle are congruent to the 2 sides and angle of another triangle, then they are congruent

**ASA** " -If 2 angles and an included side of a triangle are congruent to 2 angles and included side of another triangle, then they are congruent



### All Postulates (cont)

AA Similarity "-If 2 angles of one triangle are congruent to 2 angles of another triangle, then they are similar

### All Theorems

Right Angles Congruence "Theorem"-

Congruent Supplements "-

Congruent Complements " -

Vertical Angles  $\cong$  "-

Alternate Interior Angles " -

^ Exterior Angles " -

Consecutive Interior Angles " -

Alternate Interior Angles Converse -

^ Exterior Angles Converse -

Consecutive Interior Angle Converse -

Transitive Property of Parallel Lines -

Perpendicular Transversal-

Lines Perpendicular to a Transversal-

Triangle Sum -

Corollary -

Exterior Angle-

Third Angles-

Hypotenuse Leg Congruence-

AAS Congruence-

Base Angles-

Corollary -

Converse of the Base Angle -

Midsegment -

Perpendicular Bisector -

Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector -

Angle Bisector -



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