Geometry Semester 1 Cheat Sheet

by ryanagnos01 via cheatography.com/51096/cs/14028/

Distance Formula

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

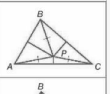
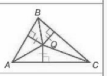
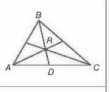
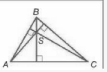
Slope Formula

$$\text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \text{ where } x_2 \neq x_1$$

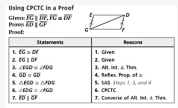
Midpoint Formula

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

Types of Triangles

Name	Example	Point of Concurrency	Special Property	Example
perpendicular bisector		circumcenter	The circumcenter P of $\triangle ABC$ is equidistant from each vertex.	
angle bisector		incenter	The incenter Q of $\triangle ABC$ is equidistant from each side of the triangle.	
median		centroid	The centroid R of $\triangle ABC$ is two thirds of the distance from each vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side.	
altitude		orthocenter	The lines containing the altitudes of $\triangle ABC$ are concurrent at the orthocenter S.	

Proof



Using CPCTC in a Proof

Given: $\overline{EG} \perp \overline{DF}$, $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{DF}$

Prove: $\overline{ED} \parallel \overline{GF}$

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{EG} \perp \overline{DF}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{EG} \parallel \overline{DF}$	2. Given
3. $\angle EGD \cong \angle FDG$	3. Alt. Int. $\angle$ Thm.
4. $GD = GD$	4. Reflex. Prop. of $\cong$
5. $\triangle EGD \cong \triangle FDG$	5. SAS (Steps 1, 3, and 4
6. $\angle EDG \cong \angle FGD$	6. CPCTC
7. $\overline{ED} \parallel \overline{GF}$	7. Converse of Alt. Int. $\angle$ Thm.

Terms

Acute Angle	Less than 90°
Adjacent Angle	Two angles on the same plane
Collinear Points	Two points on the same line
Complementary Angle	Two angles whose sum is 90°
Midpoint	The point halfway between the endpoints of a segment.
Obtuse Angle	More than 180°
Ray	A point on a line and all points in one direction

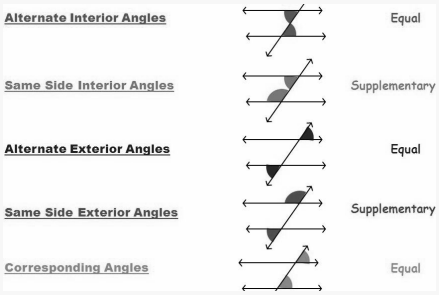
Terms (cont)

Vertical Angles	Two nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines
Linear Pair	Adjacent angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays
Isoscles	At least two sides are congruent
Scalene	Nothing is congruent
Equila-teral	Every side is the same length
Bicond-itional	A and B are bi conditionally related if A implies B and B implies A.
Counte-rexample	a number which disproves a proposition For example, the prime number 2 is a counterexample to the statement "All prime numbers are odd."
Isometry	A isometry is a transformation where distance (aka size) is preserved.
Preimage	Produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture and their reception on a surface.
Transl-ation	A transformation in which a graph or geometric figure is picked up and moved to another location without any change in size or orientation.

Geometry Semester 1 Cheat Sheet

by ryanagnos01 via cheatography.com/51096/cs/14028/

Types of Angles



Pythagorean Theorem

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

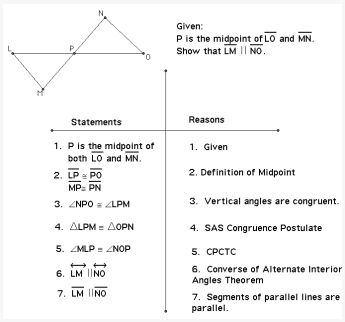
Congruent Angles



Reflections

TYPE OF REFLECTION	Point of the pre-image (Before reflection)	Point of the image (After reflection)
Reflection about the x- axis	(x , y)	(x , - y)
Reflection about the y-axis	(x , y)	(- x , y)
Reflection about the line y = x	(x , y)	(y , x)
Reflection about the line y = -x	(x , y)	(- y , - x)
Reflection about the origin	(x , y)	(- x , - y)

Proof



Properties

Name	Property of Equality
Addition Property	If $a = b$, then $a + c = b + c$
Subtraction Property	If $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$
Multiplication Property	If $a = b$, then $ac = bc$
Division Property	If $a = b$, then $a/c = b/c$
Reflexive Property	For any real #, $a = a$
Symmetric Property	If $a = b$, then $b = a$
Transitive Property	If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$
Substitution Property	If $a = b$, then b can be substituted in for a