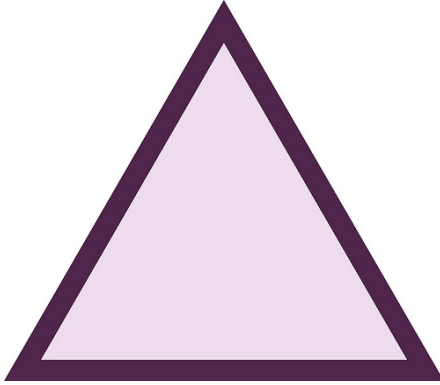


1. **Triangle**



A 3-sided polygon (a flat shape with straight sides)

2. **Angle**

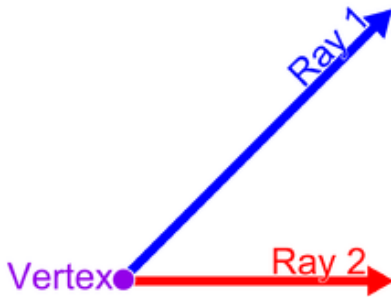
The amount of space between two straight lines that have a common endpoint (the vertex).

3. **Ray**



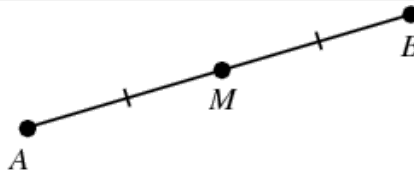
A line with a start point but no end point (it goes to infinity)

4. **Vertex**



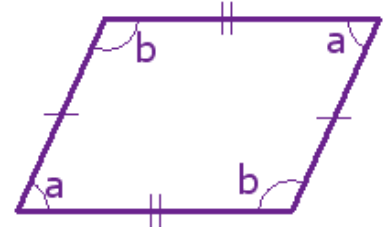
A point where two or more line segments meet. A corner of a shape. Plural is "vertices".

5. **Midpoint**



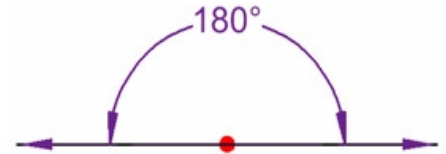
The middle of a line segment; the point that is halfway along a line.

6. **parallelogram**



a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are both parallel and equal in length

7. **Straight Angle**



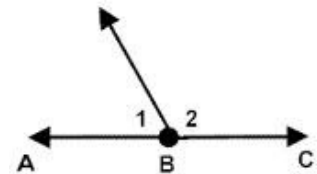
Looks like a straight line - measures 180° or half of a revolution, or two right angles put together, the angle of a diameter in a circle

8. **Trapezoid**



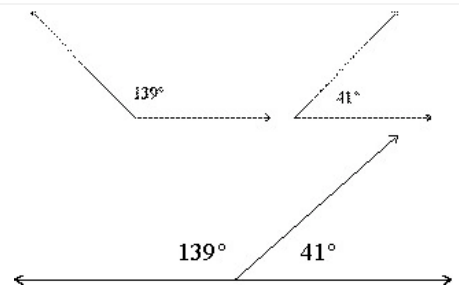
A 4-sided flat shape with straight sides that has a pair of opposite sides parallel.

9. **Linear Pair**



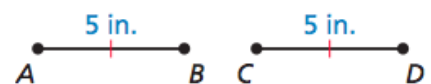
2 angles that together form a straight line (180°) that share a vertex and a side

10. **supplementary angles**



Two angles whose sum is 180 degrees

11. **congruent**

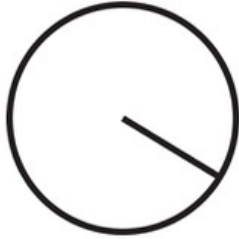


$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$$

Having the same size and shape

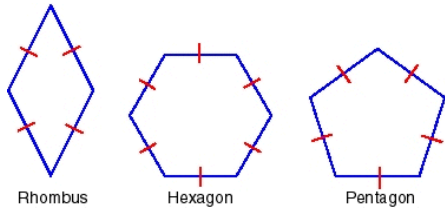
12. **conjecture** A theory or opinion about something without basing it in facts (a guess about something based on how it seems to be, not based on proof or facts.)

13. **Radius/Radii**



The distance from the center of a circle to the outside (circumference)

14. **equilateral**



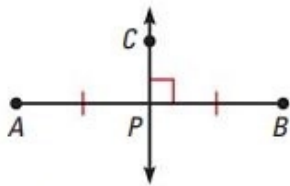
Rhombus

Hexagon

Pentagon

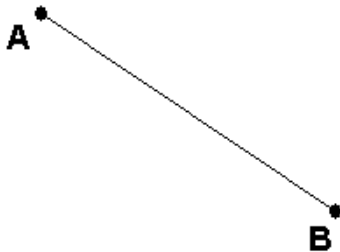
having all sides equal

15. **equidistant**



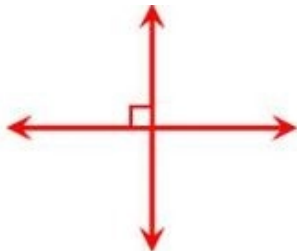
equally distant from two points

16. **Line Segment**



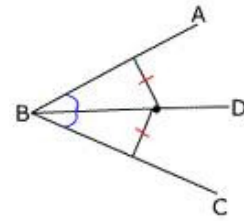
A part of a line that connects two points. It has definite end points.

17. **Perpendicular**



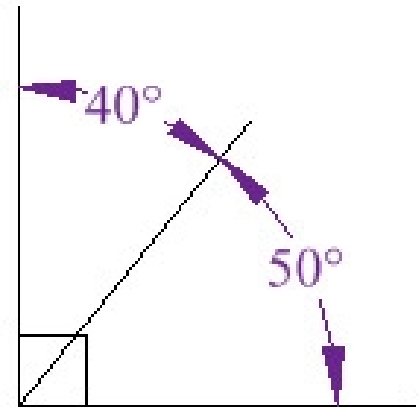
Two lines that intersect to form right angles (90°)

18. **angle bisector**



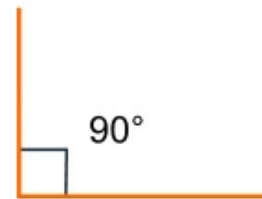
a ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles

19. **complementary angles**



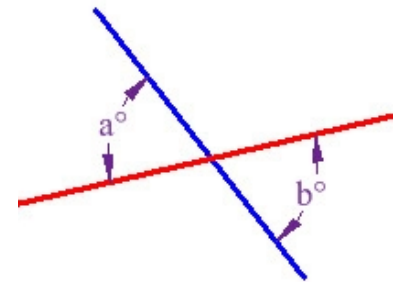
Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees

20. **Right Angle**



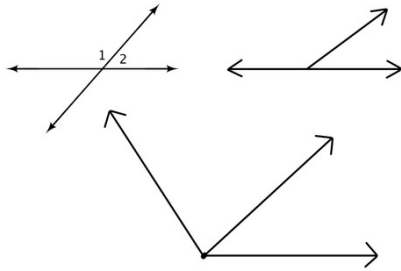
An angle which is equal to 90° - one quarter of a full revolution.

21. **vertical angles**



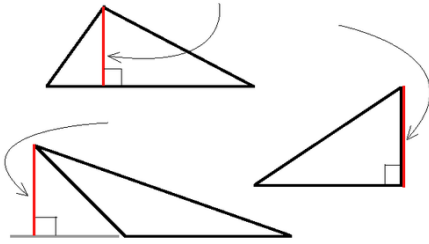
A pair of opposite congruent angles formed by intersecting lines

22. **adjacent angles**



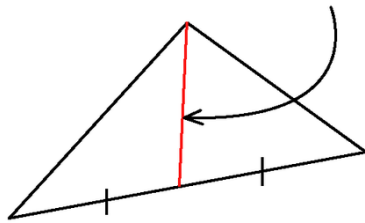
Two angles that share a common side and have the same vertex

23. **altitude - of a triangle**



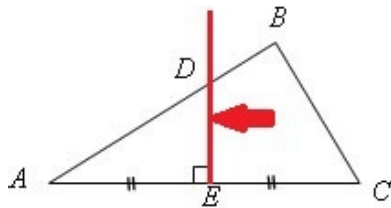
the perpendicular segment from a vertex to the opposite side or to the line that contains the opposite side

24. **median - of a triangle**



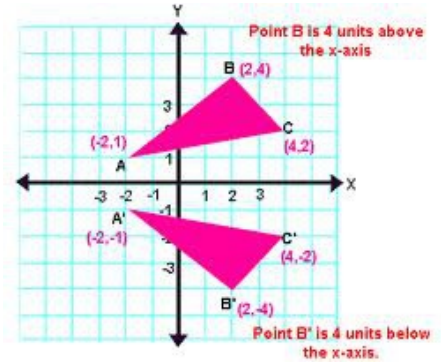
a segment from a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side

25. **perpendicular bisector**



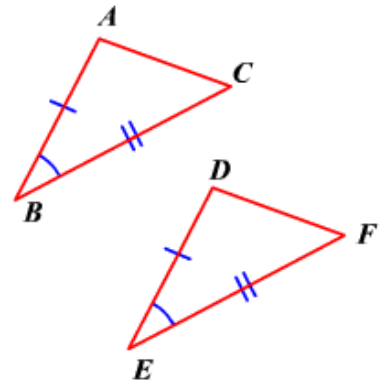
a segment, ray, line, or plane that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint

26. **Reflection Line**



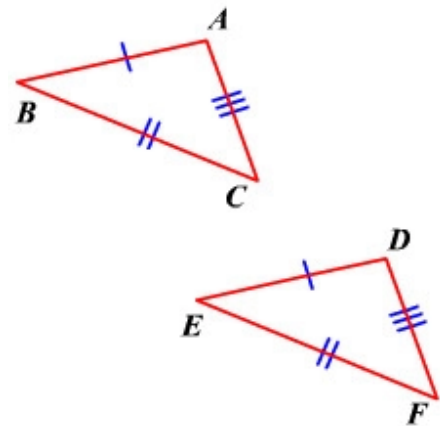
A line that acts as a mirror in the form of a perpendicular bisector so that corresponding points are the same distance from the mirror.

27. **SAS**



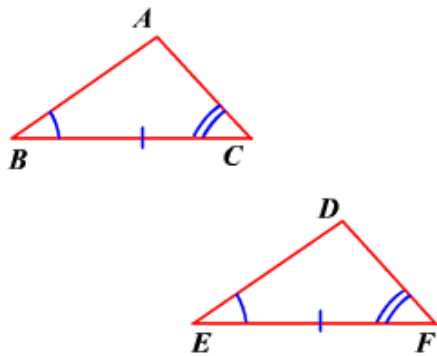
If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent

28. **SSS**



If three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent

29. **ASA**



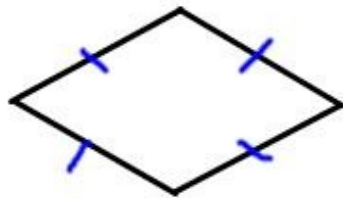
If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

30. **rectangle**



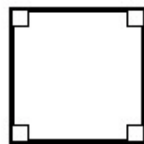
a quadrilateral with four right angles

31. **Rhombus**



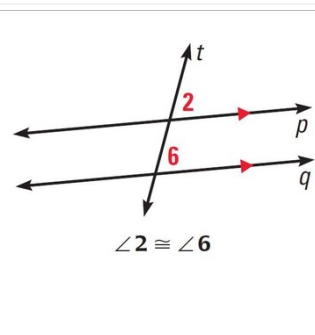
A parallelogram with four congruent sides

32. **square**



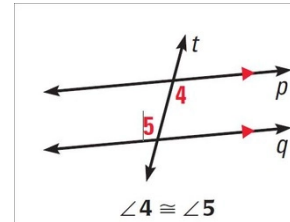
A parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles.

33. **corresponding angles**



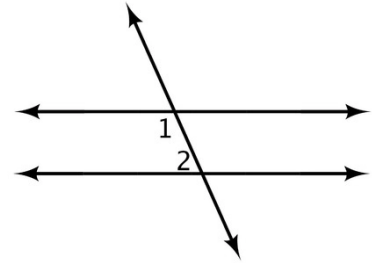
the angles that occupy the same relative position at each intersection where a straight line crosses two others. If the two lines are parallel, the corresponding angles are equal.

34. **alternate interior angles**



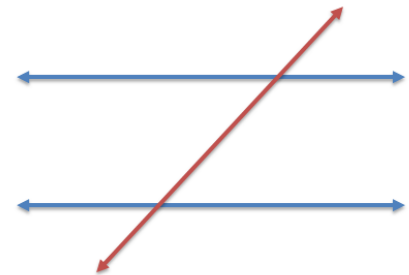
Interior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal

35. **same side interior angles**



two interior angles on the same side of the transversal

36. **Transversal Line**



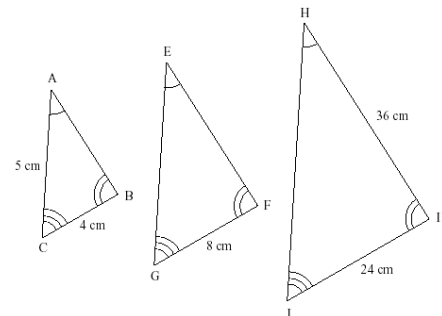
a line that intersects two parallel lines

37. **similarity**



Same shape, different size

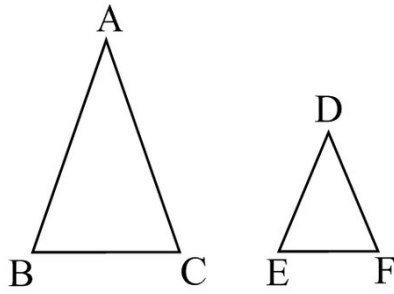
38. **similarity for polygons**



Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size - sides are proportional, angles are equal

39. **AAA conjecture** If two triangles have congruent angles, then the two triangles are similar

40. **AA Conjecture**

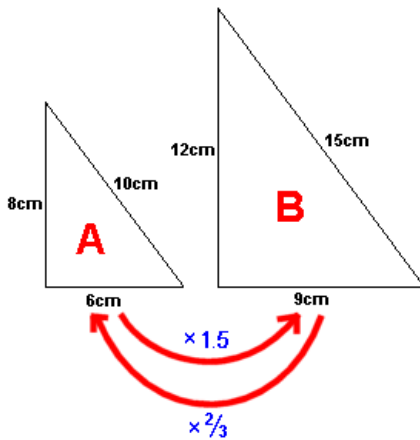


Given: $\angle A \cong \angle D, \angle B \cong \angle E$

Conclusion: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

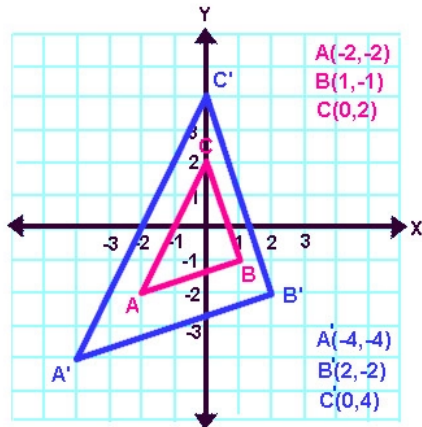
If two angles in a triangle are congruent, then the third also must be congruent, thus the two triangles are similar.

41. **scale factor**



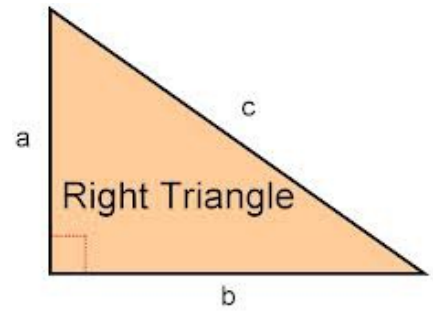
the ratio of the lengths of two corresponding sides of two similar polygons

42. **dilation**



A transformation that changes the size of an object, but not the shape.

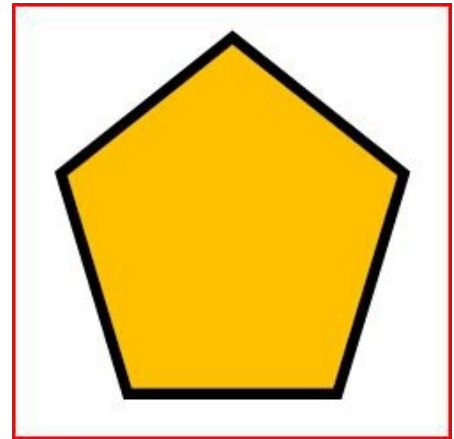
43. **Pythagorean Theorem**



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

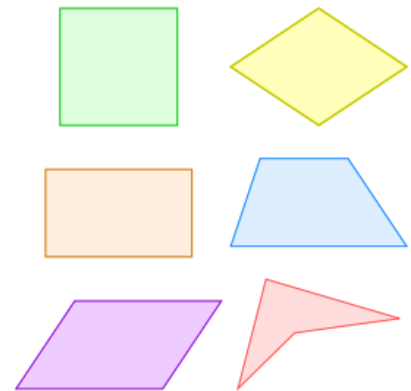
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ where a and b represent the legs of a right triangle and c represents the hypotenuse

44. **pentagon**



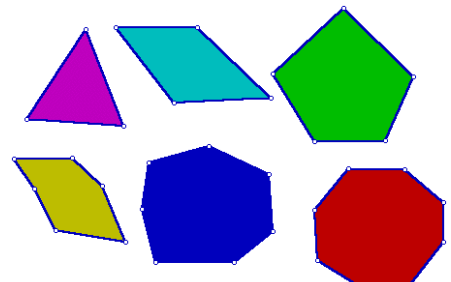
5 sided polygon

45. **Quadrilateral**



A flat shape with four straight sides

46. **Polygons**



a closed figure, all straight lines, and no intersecting lines