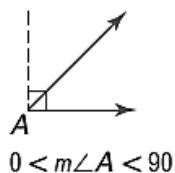
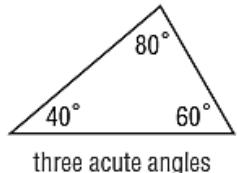


Prior Knowledge Vocabulary – Page numbers are out of the current book used in our geometry courses.

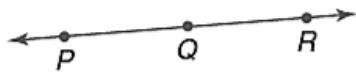
acute angle (p. 32) An angle with a degree measure less than 90.



acute triangle (p. 202) A triangle in which all of the angles are acute angles.

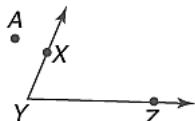


collinear (p. 6) Points that lie on the same line.



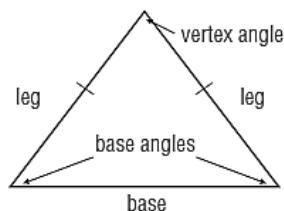
P, Q, and R are collinear.

exterior (p. 31) A point is in the exterior of an angle if it is neither on the angle nor in the interior of the angle.

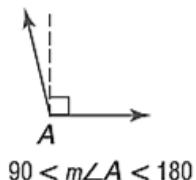


A is in the exterior of $\angle XYZ$.

isosceles triangle (p. 203) A triangle with at least two sides congruent. The congruent sides are called *legs*. The angles opposite the legs are *base angles*. The angle formed by the two legs is the *vertex angle*. The side opposite the vertex angle is the *base*.



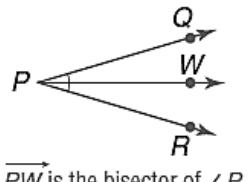
obtuse angle (p. 32) An angle with degree measure greater than 90 and less than 180.



$90 < m\angle A < 180$

adjacent angles (p. 40) Two angles that lie in the same plane, have a common vertex and a common side, but no common interior points.

angle bisector (p. 35) A ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles.



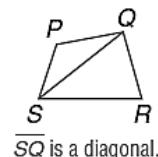
\overrightarrow{PW} is the bisector of $\angle P$.

complementary angles (p. 42) Two angles with measures that have a sum of 90.

congruent (p. 15) Having the same measure.

\cong

diagonal (p. 318) In a polygon, a segment that connects nonconsecutive vertices of the polygon.



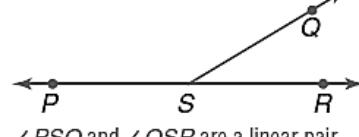
\overline{SQ} is a diagonal.

line segment (p. 13) A measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them.

Written as \overline{AB}

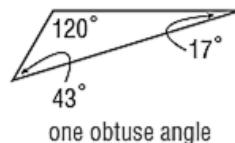
linear pair (p. 40) A pair of adjacent angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays.

The two adjacent angles create a line

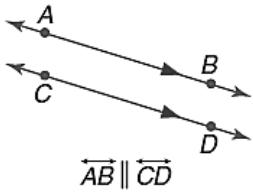


$\angle PSQ$ and $\angle QSR$ are a linear pair.

obtuse triangle (p. 202) A triangle with an obtuse angle.



parallel lines (p. 142) Coplanar lines that do not intersect.

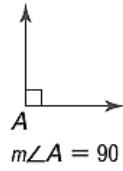


polygon (p. 49) A closed figure formed by a finite number of coplanar segments called *sides* such that the following conditions are met.

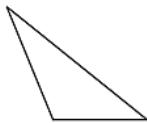
1. The sides that have a common endpoint are noncollinear.
2. Each side intersects exactly two other sides, but only at their endpoints, called the *vertices*.

Order Matters when we name a polygon.

right angle (p. 32) An angle with a degree measure of 90.

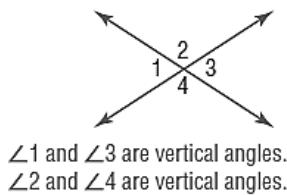


scalene triangle (p. 203) A triangle with no two sides congruent. (3 different side lengths)



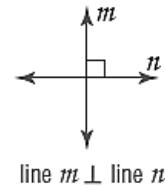
supplementary angles (p. 42) Two angles with measures that have a sum of 180.

vertical angles (p. 40) Two nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines.

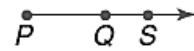


These share a common vertex and have no common sides.

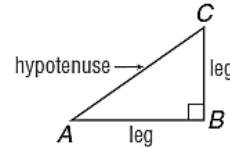
perpendicular lines (p. 43) Lines that form right angles.



ray (p. 31) \overrightarrow{PQ} is a ray if it is the set of points consisting of \overline{PQ} and all points S for which Q is between P and S.



right triangle (p. 202) A triangle with a right angle. The side opposite the right angle is called the *hypotenuse*. The other two sides are called *legs*.



segment bisector (p. 25) A segment, line, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint. The segment is divided into $2 \cong$ parts.

undefined terms (p. 6) Words, usually readily understood, that are not formally explained by means of more basic words and concepts. The basic undefined terms of geometry are point, line, and plane.