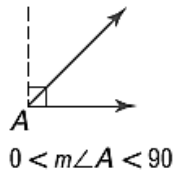
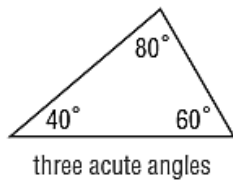


Prior Knowledge Vocabulary – Page numbers are out of the current book used in our geometry courses.

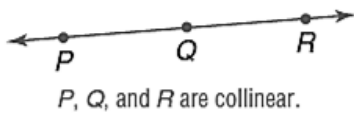
acute angle (p. 32) An angle with a degree measure less than 90.



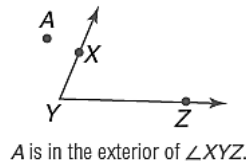
acute triangle (p. 202) A triangle in which all of the angles are acute angles.



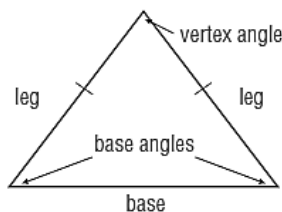
collinear (p. 6) Points that lie on the same line.



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.



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*.

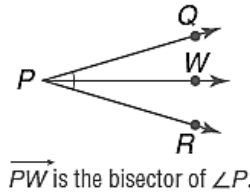


obtuse angle (p. 32) An angle with degree measure greater than 90 and less than 180.



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.

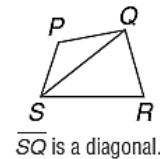


complementary angles (p. 42) Two angles with measures that have a sum of 90.

congruent (p. 15) Having the same measure.



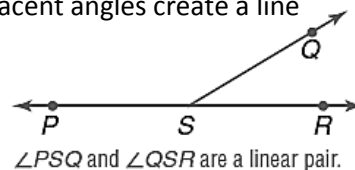
diagonal (p. 318) In a polygon, a segment that connects nonconsecutive vertices of the polygon.



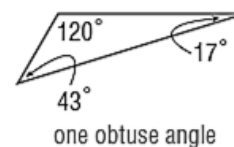
line segment (p. 13) A measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them.

Written as \overline{AB}

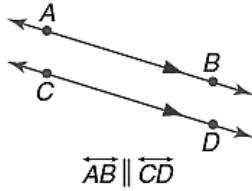
linear pair (p. 40) A pair of adjacent angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays. The two adjacent angles create a line



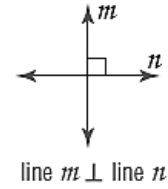
obtuse triangle (p. 202) A triangle with an obtuse angle.



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



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

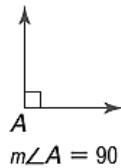


polygon (p. 49) A closed figure formed by a finite number of coplanar segments called *sides* such that the following conditions are met.

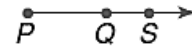
1. The sides that have a common endpoint are noncollinear.
2. Each side intersects exactly two other sides, but only at their endpoints, called the *vertices*.

Order Matters when we name a polygon.

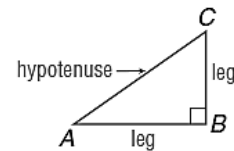
right angle (p. 32) An angle with a degree measure of 90.



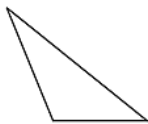
ray (p. 31) \overrightarrow{PQ} is a ray if it is the set of points consisting of \overline{PQ} and all points S for which Q is between P and S .



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*.



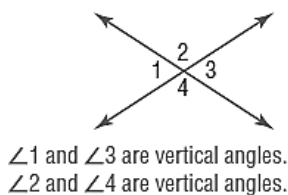
scalene triangle (p. 203) A triangle with no two sides congruent. (3 different side lengths)



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

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.