

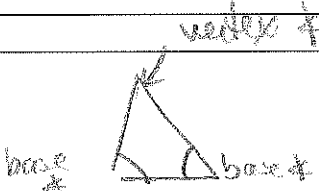

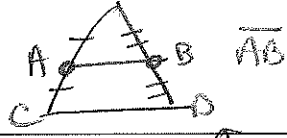
Geometry Unit 4 Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Diagram/other information
Congruent Triangles	Δ 's that have exactly the same shape and size. 3 pairs of \cong sides and 3 pairs of \cong \angle 's	
Corresponding Parts	Pairs of matching sides or angles that are in the same spot in 2 different shapes	See above diagram
Included side	The side included between 2 pairs of \cong \angle 's.	
Non included side	The side <u>not</u> included between 2 pairs of \cong \angle 's.	
CPCTC	Corresponding parts of \cong Δ 's are \cong .	
HL	If the corresponding hypotenuse and legs of one right Δ are \cong to the corresponding hypotenuse and leg of another right Δ , then the Δ 's are \cong .	
Hinge theorem	If 2 sides of one Δ are \cong to 2 sides of another Δ , and the included \angle of the 1st Δ is larger than the included \angle of the second, then the third side of the 1st Δ is longer than the third side of the second Δ .	
Triangle Inequality Theorem	The sum of 2 sides of a Δ must be greater than the 3rd side.	
Triangle Angle sum theorem	The 3 \angle 's of a Δ sum to 180°	$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180$
Triangle Exterior angle theorem	The measure of the exterior \angle of a Δ is $=$ to the sum of the measures of the remote interior \angle 's	$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 4$
Interior angle	one of the \angle 's inside of a Δ	$\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3$ are interior \angle 's

Exterior angle	an angle formed outside a \triangle by extending one side of the \triangle .	
Remote Interior angle	an angle inside a \triangle that is <u>not</u> adjacent to the exterior \angle	
Altitude	a segment that is perpendicular to a side of a \triangle	
Median	a segment that starts at a vertex and bisects the opposite side of a \triangle	
Perpendicular bisector	a line, segment, or ray that is \perp to a side of a \triangle and also bisects that side	
Angle bisector	a line, segment, or ray that bisects an angle	
Centroid	the point where the \triangle 's medians intersect	
Perpendicular bisector theorem	If a point is on the \perp bisector of a segment, then the point is equidistant from the segment endpoints	
Isosceles triangle	a \triangle with 2 \cong sides	
Equilateral triangle	a \triangle with 3 \cong sides	
Leg	one of the \cong sides in an isosceles \triangle	
Base	The not \cong side in an isosceles \triangle	

Point A is the centroid

CB must = CA b/c CD is the bisector

Base angle	The \angle s formed by the base and a leg of an isosceles Δ	
Isosceles triangle theorem	If a Δ is isosceles then the base \angle s are \cong .	
Vertex angle	The noncongruent \angle in an isosceles Δ .	
Midsegment	The segment joining the midpoints of 2 sides of a Δ .	
Triangle midsegment theorem	The midsegment of a Δ is parallel to the 3rd side and half the length of the 3rd side	$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ $AB = \frac{1}{2} CD$

