A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that is assumed to be true.

Ruler Postulate -- (distance) is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Segment Addition Postulate -** Part + Part is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Examples-

Distance formula:

Pythagorean Theorem:

Examples

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is part of a line containing 2 endpoints and all points on the line

that lie between them. A line segment is named by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Picture Notation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an undefined concept in geometry. In order for a point to be

between 2 points it must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the points.

Picture

C is between A and B

D is not between A and B

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starts at a point (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and extends infinitely

in one direction. A ray is named by using its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then any other

point on the ray.

Picture

Notation

Examples:

Opposite Rays are two rays with the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and whose

points are collinear.

Picture

An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formed by 2 rays that have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The rays are the sides of the angle.

The initial point of the 2 rays is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the angle. An angle can be named

by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or 3 letters (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

Picture

Notation

The notation for the measure of an angle is the same notation written with an “m” in front.

Examples:

Two angles are adjacent if they share a common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but have

no common interior points.

Example:

Adjacent: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Not Adjacent: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Angles are classified by their measures. There are 4 types of angles:

Acute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Obtuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Straight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_