

Definitions from 1-6

Congruent angles - two angles that have the same measure

Angle Bisector - a ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles

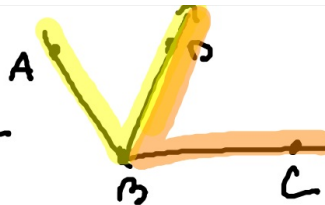
Perpendicular lines - two lines that intersect to form right angles

Distance from a point to a line - the length of the perpendicular from the point to the line



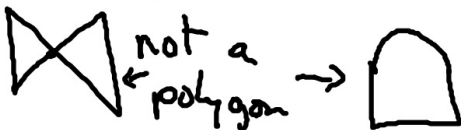
Adding and Subtracting angles

$$m\angle ABD + m\angle DBC = m\angle ABC$$



Definitions from 1-7

Polygon - a closed figure in a plane that is the union of line segments such that the segments intersect only at their endpoints and no segments sharing a common endpoint are collinear



Triangle - a polygon with exactly three sides

Classifying triangles according to their sides

Scalene triangle - a triangle with no equal sides

Isosceles triangle - a triangle with two equal sides

Equilateral triangle - a triangle with three equal sides

Classifying Triangles According to Angles

Acute triangle- has three acute angles

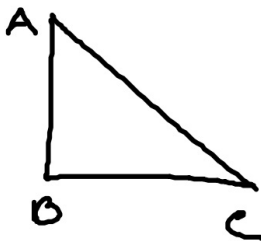
Right triangle - one right angle

Obtuse triangle - one obtuse angle

Equilateral triangle - all the angles are equal

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Included Sides and angles



$\angle C$ is included
between \overline{AC} , \overline{BC}
sides.

\overline{AB} is the included side
of $\angle A$, $\angle B$

Opposite sides and angles

$\angle C$ is opposite side \overline{AB}

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Right Triangles

