

# WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Section	Concept	Shorthand (If applicable)
1	1.1 $U = \text{Union (join together)}, \cap = \text{intersection (overlap)}$	
2	1.4 all right angles are congruent, all straight angles cong.	all rt $\angle$ s $\cong$ , all str. $\angle$ s $\cong$
3	1.8 statement: $a \rightarrow b$ , converse $b \rightarrow a$ , inverse $\neg a \rightarrow \neg b$ (false)	
4	1.8 contrapositive $\neg b \rightarrow \neg a$ always true	
5	2.1 $\perp$ means perpendicular = meets at right angle	
6	2.2 complementary = 2 angles add to $90^\circ$	
7	2.2 supplementary = 2 angles add to $180^\circ$	
8	2.4 If angles are complementary to $\cong \angle$ s, then they are $\cong$	$\angle$ s comp to $\cong \angle$ s are $\cong$
9	2.4 If angles are supplementary to $\cong \angle$ s, then they are $\cong$	$\angle$ s supp to $\cong \angle$ s are $\cong$
10	2.5 If pieces are equal then sums are =	Addition property
11	2.5 If two things are equal and you remove same from both what's left is equal	Subtraction property
13	2.6 If pieces are equal, multiples are equal.	Multiplication property
14	2.6 If pieces are equal and you divide into equal parts, parts are also equal.	Division property
16	2.7 2 things each equal to a 3rd thing equal each other.	Transitive property
17	2.7 If things are equal you can replace one with other.	Substitution property
18	2.8 <del>2</del> angles across at intersection (vertical angles) are $\cong$	vert. $\angle$ s $\cong$
19	3.1 Shapes are congruent if all corresponding parts are $\cong$	
20	3.1 something is congruent to itself ( $AC \cong AC$ )	reflexive property
21	3.2 Triangle congruency shortcuts: SSS, SAS, ASA,	example: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ S.S.S
22	3.8 Right triangle congruent if Hypotenuse & 1 Leg $\cong$	HL (4th shortcut)
23	3.3 once $\triangle A \cong \triangle B$ , any other pair is congruent - CPCTC	example: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ S.S.AS
24	Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent	6. $\angle B \cong \angle C$ 6. $\angle C \cong \angle B$
25	3.3 all radiuses (radii) of a circle are congruent	radii $\cong$
26	3.4  median (to midpt)  altitude ( $\perp$ )	
27	3.6 Triangles: 3 sides = equilateral, 2 sides = isosceles, no sides = scalene	
28	3.7 In a triangle, long side across from biggest angle, smallest side across from smallest angle.	
30	3.7 In one triangle, if angles are equal, sides across $\cong$	$\triangle \rightarrow \triangle$ or $\triangle \rightarrow \triangle$
31	4.2 statement to proof: draw picture, label points, Prove, Given	(use point labels)
32	4.3 $\angle$ s = $\text{int}$ angles that are supplementary & $\cong$ are right	$\angle$ s both supp & $\cong$ are rt. $\angle$ s
33	4.4  points on a perpendicular bisector are equid from ends	pts on $\perp$ bis equid from ends
34	4.4  points equid from ends make a perpendicular bisector	2 pts equid from ends form $\perp$ bis
35	4.5  alt int LS  alt ext LS  corr LS	(sketch angles, transversal is shared side, other sides of angles are other 2 lines)
38	4.1/4.6 Midpoint $M = (\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$ slope = $\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$	

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