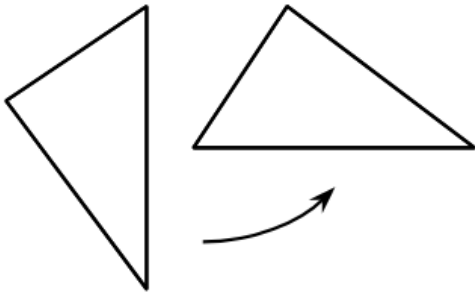
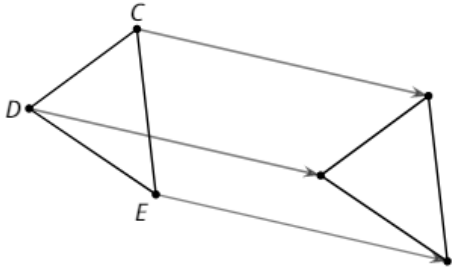
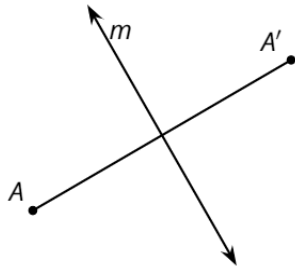
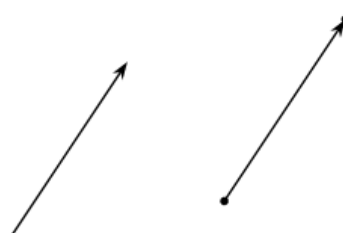
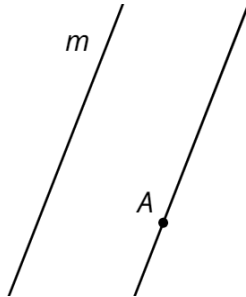
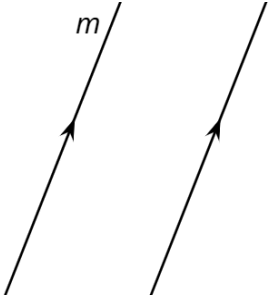
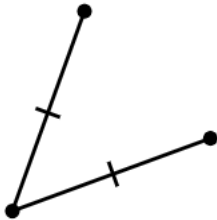
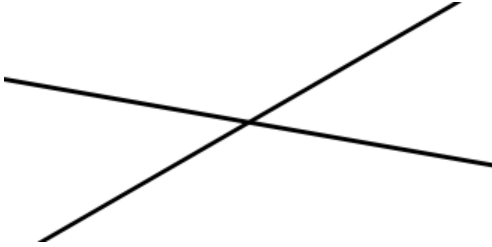
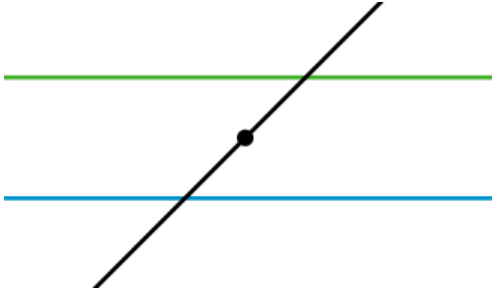
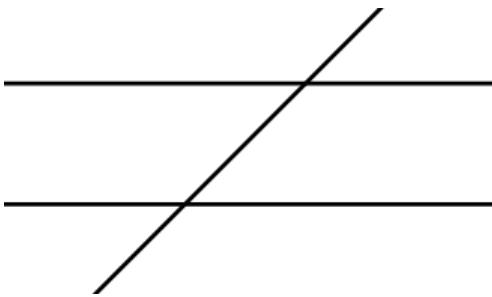
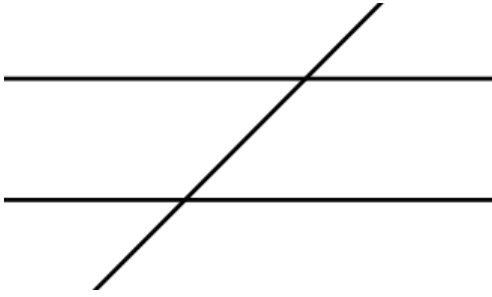
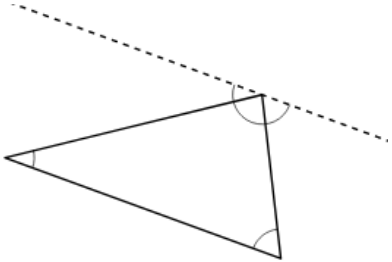
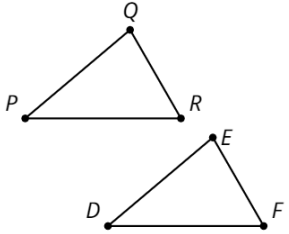
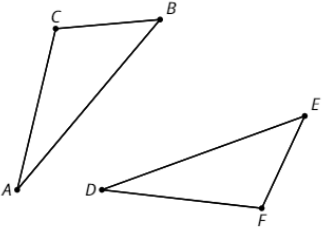
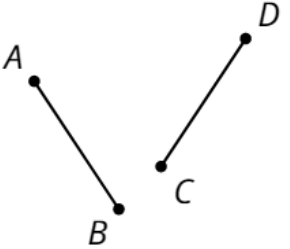
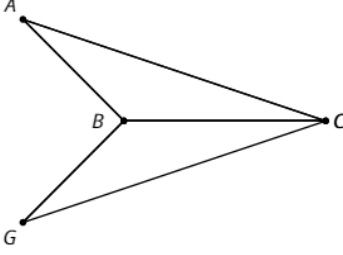
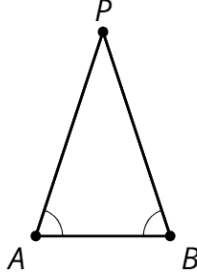
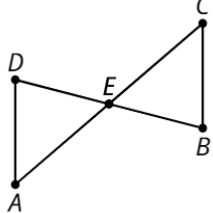
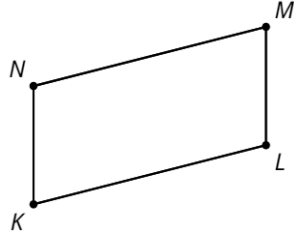
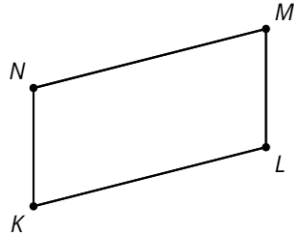
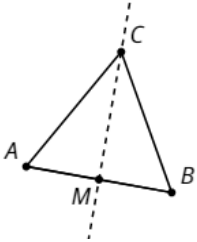
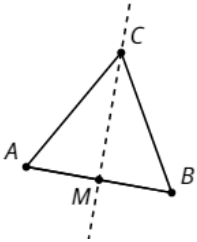
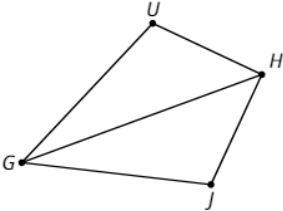
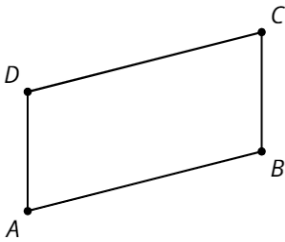
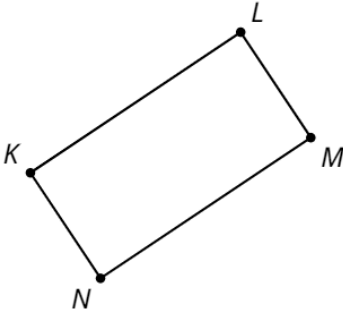


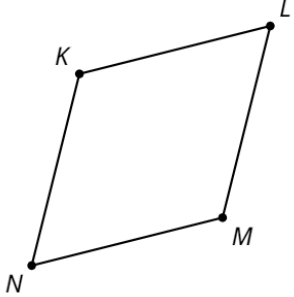
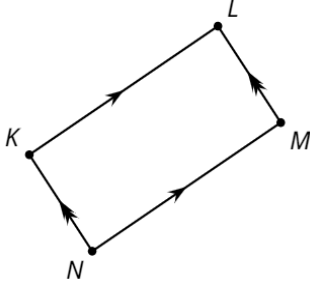
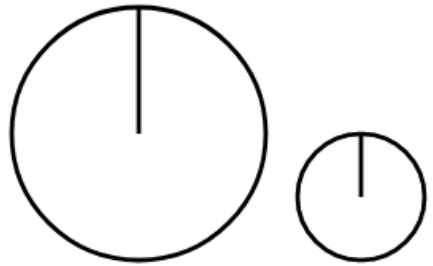
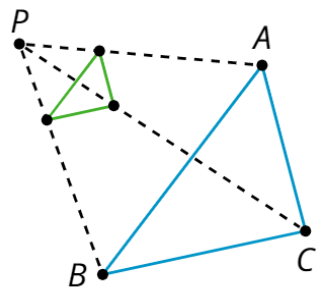
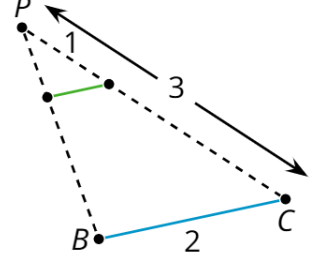
date, type	statement	diagram
assertion	<p>A _____ is a _____, _____, _____, or any sequence of the three.</p> <p>Rigid transformations take lines to _____, angles to _____ of the same measure, and segments to _____ of the same length.</p>	
definition	<p>One figure is _____ to another if there is a sequence of _____, _____, and _____ that takes the first figure _____ onto the second figure.</p> <p>The second figure is called the _____ of the rigid transformation.</p>	
definition	<p>_____ is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point that is the same _____ from the given line, on the other side of the given line, and so that the segment from the original point to the image is _____ to the given line.</p> <p>Reflect <u>(object)</u> across line <u>(name)</u>.</p>	 <p>Reflect A across line m.</p>
definition	<p>_____ is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point so that the directed _____ from the original point to the image is _____ to the given line segment and has the same _____ and _____.</p> <p>Translate <u>(object)</u> by the directed line segment <u>(name or from [point] to [point])</u>.</p>	 <p>Translate A by the directed line segment v.</p>
assertion	<p><b>Parallel Postulate:</b></p> <p>Given a _____ m and a _____ A that is not on _____, there is exactly _____ that goes through A that is _____ to m.</p>	

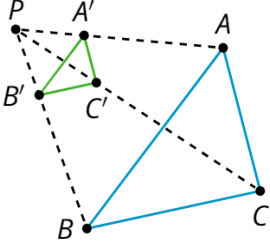
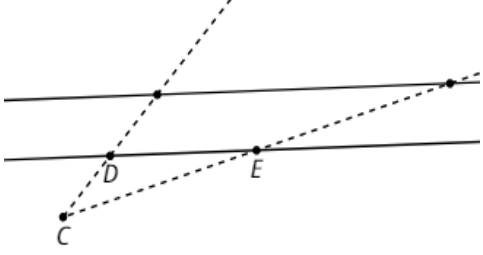
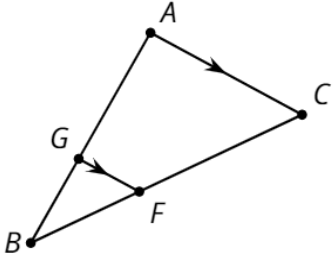
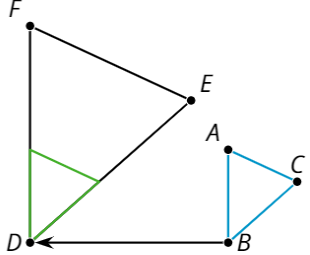
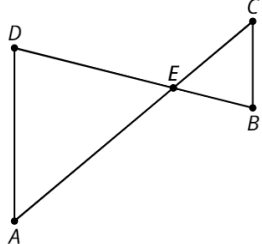
date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	_____ take lines to _____ or to _____.	
definition	<p>_____ is a _____ transformation that takes a point to another point on the circle through the original point with the given _____. The two radii to the original point and the image make the given _____.</p> <p>Rotate <u>(object)</u> (clockwise or counterclockwise) by <u>(angle or angle measure)</u> using center <u>(point)</u>.</p>	 <p>Rotate <math>P</math> counterclockwise by <math>\alpha^\circ</math> using center <math>C</math>.</p>
theorem	_____ angles are _____.	
assertion	_____ by _____ takes lines to _____ lines or to _____.	
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Angle Theorem:</b> If two _____ lines are cut by a _____, then alternate interior angles are _____.</p> <p>Conversely, if two lines are cut by a _____ and alternate interior angles are _____, then the lines have to be _____.</p>	

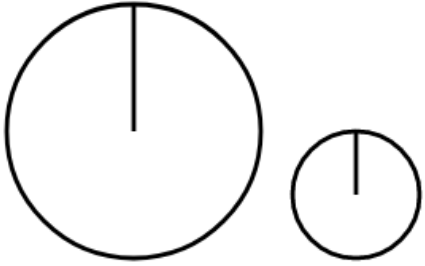
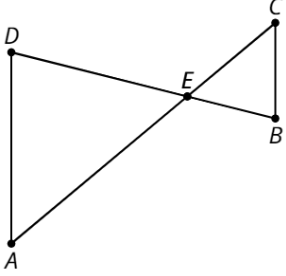
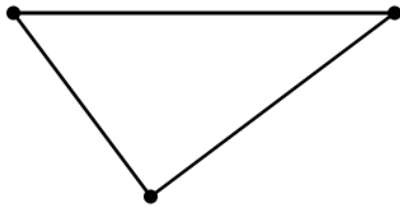
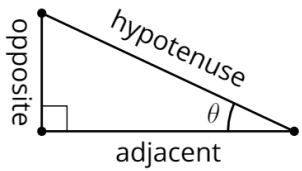
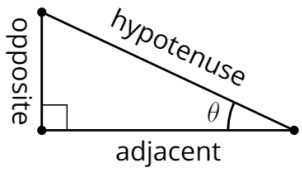
date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	<p><b>Angle Theorem:</b> If two _____ lines are cut by a _____, then corresponding angles are _____.</p> <p>Conversely, if two _____ are cut by a _____ and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines have to be _____.</p>	
theorem	<p><b>Triangle _____ Theorem:</b> The three _____ measures of any _____ always sum to _____ degrees.</p>	
theorem	<p>If two figures are _____, then _____ parts of those figures must be _____.</p>	 <p><math>\triangle PQR \cong \triangle DEF</math> so <math>PQ=DE</math>, <math>PR=DF</math>, <math>QR=EF</math>, <math>\angle P \cong \angle D</math>, <math>\angle Q \cong \angle E</math>, <math>\angle R \cong \angle F</math></p>
theorem	<p>If all pairs of corresponding _____ and all pairs of corresponding _____ are congruent, then the _____ must be _____.</p>	 <p><math>AB=DE</math>, <math>BC=EF</math>, <math>CA=FD</math>, <math>\angle B \cong \angle E</math>, <math>\angle A \cong \angle D</math>, <math>\angle C \cong \angle F</math> so</p>
theorem	<p>If two _____ have the same _____, then they are _____.</p>	

date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Triangle Congruence Theorem:</b> In two triangles, if two pairs of congruent _____ and the pair of corresponding _____ between the sides are _____, then the two triangles are _____.</p>	 <p><math>AB=GB, BC=BC, \angle ABC \cong \angle GBC</math> so</p>
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Triangle Theorem:</b> In an _____ triangle, the _____ are _____.</p>	
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Triangle Congruence Theorem:</b> In two triangles, if two pairs of corresponding _____, and the pair of corresponding _____ between the angles are _____, then the triangles must be _____.</p>	 <p><math>\angle A \cong \angle C, AE=EC, \angle DEA \cong \angle BEC</math>, so</p>
definition	<p>A _____ is a quadrilateral with two pairs of _____ sides _____.</p>	 <p><math>NM \parallel KL, NK \parallel ML</math>, so</p>
theorem	<p>In a _____, pairs of _____ sides are _____.</p>	 <p><math>MNKL</math> is a parallelogram, so</p>

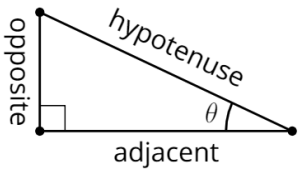
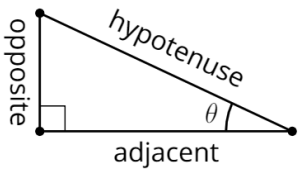
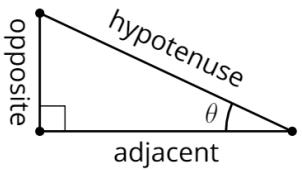
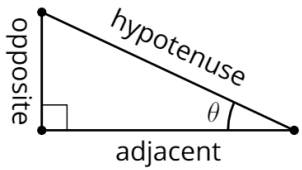
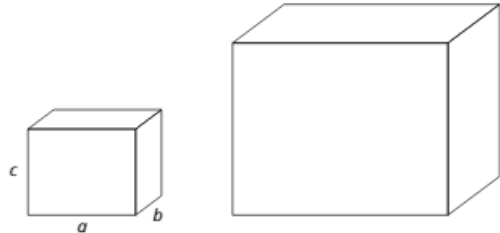
date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	If a _____ $C$ is the same _____ from _____ as it is from _____, then $C$ must be on the _____ of $AB$ .	 <p><math>AC=BC</math>, <math>M</math> is the midpoint, so</p>
theorem	If $C$ is a point on the _____ of segment $AB$ , the distance from _____ to _____ is the same as the _____ from _____ to _____.	 <p><math>AB \perp CM</math>, <math>AM=BM</math>, so</p>
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Triangle Congruence Theorem:</b> In two triangles, if _____ of corresponding _____ are congruent, then the triangles must be _____.</p>	 <p><math>HU=HJ</math>, <math>UG=JG</math>, <math>HG=HG</math> so</p>
theorem	In a _____, _____ angles are _____.	 <p><math>ABCD</math> is a parallelogram, so</p>
definition	A _____ is a quadrilateral with four _____.	

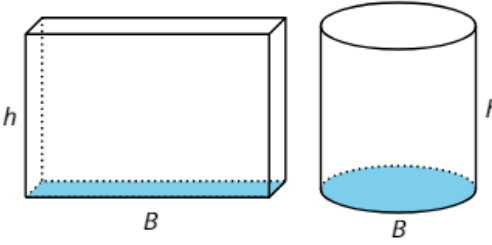
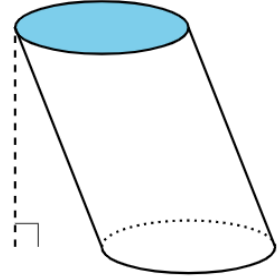
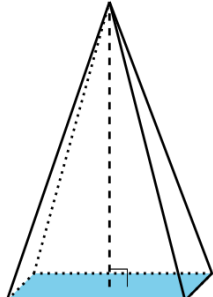
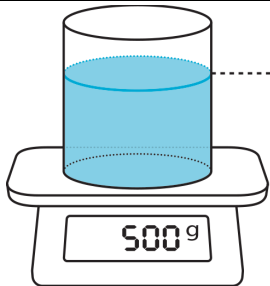
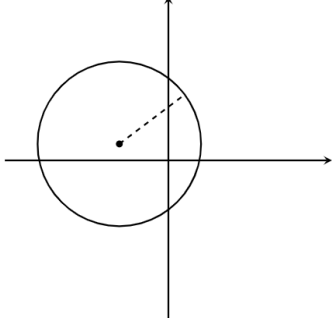
date, type	statement	diagram
definition	A _____ is a quadrilateral with four _____ sides.	
theorem	If a _____ has (at least) one _____, then it is a _____.	
definition	_____ is the factor by which every _____ in an original figure is _____ when you make a _____ copy.	
definition	<p>A _____ with center <math>P</math> and positive _____ <math>k</math> takes a point <math>A</math> along the _____ <math>PA</math> to another point whose _____ is <math>k</math> times further away from <math>P</math> than _____ is.</p> <p>Dilate <u>(object)</u> using center <u>(point)</u> and a scale factor of <u>(number)</u>.</p>	
assertion	The _____ of a line segment is _____ or shorter according to the same _____ given by the _____.	

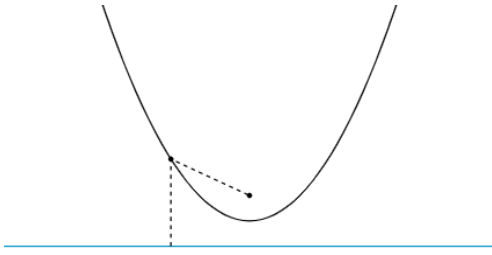
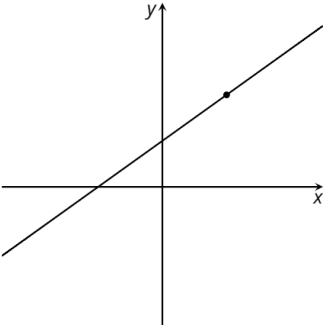
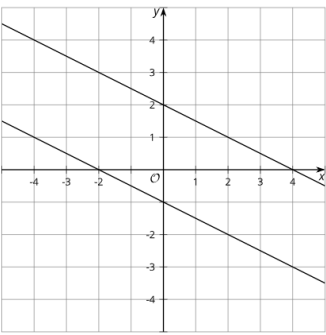
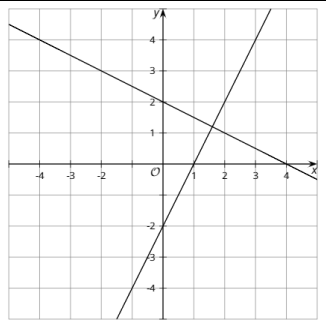
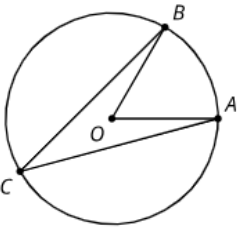
date, type	statement	diagram
assertion	If a figure is _____, then corresponding _____ are _____.	
theorem	A _____ takes a line not passing through the _____ of the dilation to a _____ line, and leaves a line passing through the _____ unchanged.	
theorem	If a line divides two _____ of a triangle proportionally, the _____ must be _____ to the _____ of the triangle.	
definition	One figure is _____ to another if there is a sequence of _____ and _____ that takes the first figure so that it fits over the second.	
theorem	If two _____ have all pairs of corresponding _____ congruent, and all pairs of corresponding _____ in the same proportion, then the two triangles are _____.	 <p> <math>\angle A \cong \angle C</math>, <math>\angle D \cong \angle B</math>, <math>\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC</math>,  <math>\frac{AD}{CB} = \frac{DE}{BE} = \frac{EA}{EC}</math> so         </p>

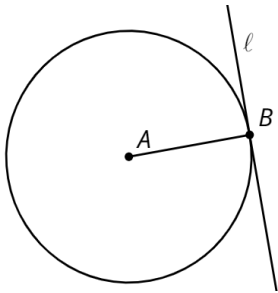
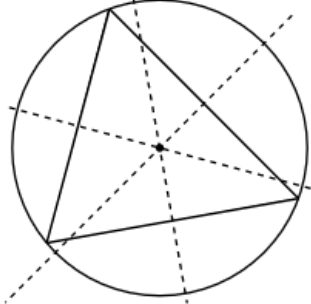
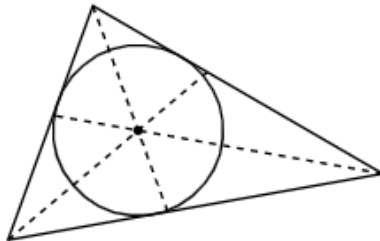
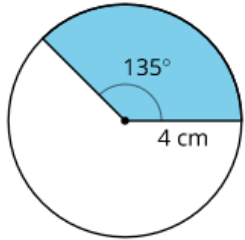
date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	All _____.	
theorem	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Triangle Similarity</b></p> <p><b>Theorem:</b> In two _____, if _____ pairs of corresponding _____ are congruent, then the triangles must be _____.</p>	
theorem	<p>_____ <b>Theorem:</b> If a _____ triangle has _____ with lengths _____ and _____ and hypotenuse with length <math>c</math>, then _____.</p>	
definition	<p>The _____ of an acute angle in a _____ triangle is the ratio (quotient) of the length of the _____ leg to the length of the _____.</p>	
definition	<p>The _____ of an acute angle in a _____ triangle is the ratio (quotient) of the length of the _____ leg to the length of the _____.</p>	



date, type	statement	diagram
definition	The _____ of an acute angle in a _____ triangle is the ratio (quotient) of the length of the _____ leg to the length of the _____ leg.	
definition	The _____ of a number between ____ and ____ is the acute _____ whose _____ is that number.	
definition	The _____ of a number between ____ and ____ is the acute _____ whose _____ is that number.	
definition	The _____ of a positive number is the acute _____ whose _____ is that number.	
theorem	When any solid is _____ using a _____ of $k$ , all lengths are multiplied by _____, all areas are multiplied by _____, and all volumes are multiplied by _____.	

date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	<b>Cavalieri's Principle:</b> If two solids are cut into cross sections by _____ planes, and the corresponding _____ on each plane always have _____ areas, then the two solids have the same _____.	
theorem	A _____ or _____ whose base has area _____ square units and whose _____ is $h$ units has volume _____ cubic units, regardless of the shape of the base or whether the solid is oblique.	
theorem	A _____ or _____ whose base has area _____ square units and whose _____ is $h$ units has volume _____ cubic units, regardless of the shape of the base or whether the solid is oblique.	
definition	The _____ of a substance is the _____ of the substance per unit _____.  density = _____	 density = _____
theorem	A _____ with _____ ( $h, k$ ) and _____ $r$ has equation _____.	

date, type	statement	diagram
definition	A _____ is the set of _____ that are equidistant from a given point, called the _____, and a given line, called the _____.	
definition	The _____ form of the equation of a line is _____ where $(h, k)$ is a particular _____ on the line and $m$ is the _____ of the line.	
theorem	Lines are _____ if and only if they have _____.	
theorem	Lines are _____ if and only if their _____ are _____.	
assertion	_____ <b>Angle Theorem:</b> The measure of an _____ angle is _____ the measure of the _____ angle that defines the same arc.	

date, type	statement	diagram
theorem	A _____ is _____ to a _____ if and only if it is _____ to the radius drawn to the point of _____.	
theorem	The 3 _____ of the sides of a triangle meet at a single _____, called the triangle's _____. This point is the _____ of the triangle's _____.	
theorem	The 3 _____ of a triangle meet at a single _____, called the triangle's _____. This point is the _____ of the triangle's _____.	
theorem	To calculate the _____ of a _____ or the _____ of an _____, first find the fraction of the circle represented by the central angle of the arc or sector. Multiply this _____ by the circle's _____ or _____.	
definition	For any _____, imagine drawing a _____ with the angle's vertex at its _____. Then, the _____ measure of the angle is the ratio of the length of the arc defined by the angle to the circle's radius. That is, _____	