| date, type | statement | diagram |
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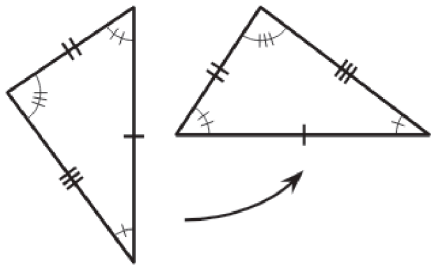
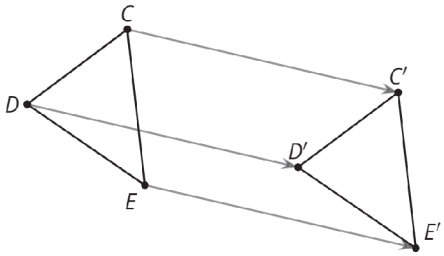
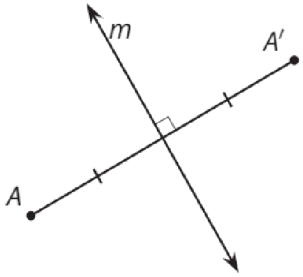
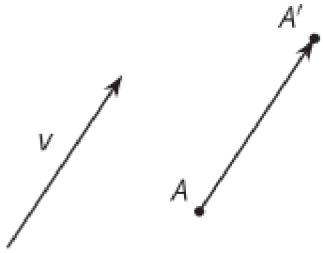
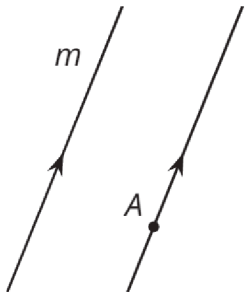
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U1, L10<br><br>(students write the date)<br><br>assertion | A **rigid transformation** is a translation, reflection, rotation, or any sequence of the three.<br><br>Rigid transformations take lines to lines, angles to angles of the same measure, and segments to segments of the same length. |  |
| U1, L10<br><br>definition | Two figures are **congruent** if there is a sequence of translations, rotations, and reflections that takes one figure exactly onto the other.<br><br>The second figure is called the image of the rigid transformation. |  <br>$\triangle EDC \cong \triangle E'D'C'$ |
| U1, L11<br><br>definition | **Reflection** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point that is the same distance from the given line, that is on the other side of the given line, and so that the segment from the original point to the image is perpendicular to the given line.<br>"Reflect _(object)_ across line _(name)_." |  <br>Reflect *A* across line *m*. |
| U1, L12<br><br>definition | **Translation** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point so that the directed line segment from the original point to the image is parallel to the given line segment and has the same length and direction.<br>"Translate _(object)_ by the directed line segment _(name or from [point] to [point])_." |  <br>Translate *A* by the directed line segment *v*. |
| U1, L12<br><br>assertion | **Parallel Postulate:** Given a line *m* and a point *A* that is not on *m*, there is exactly one line that goes through *A* that is parallel to *m*. |  |

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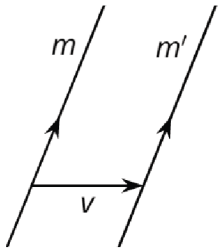
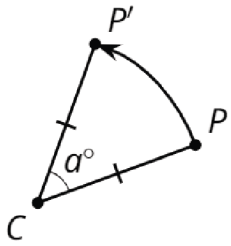
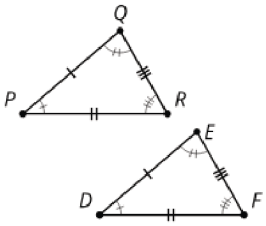
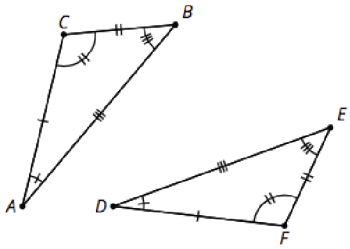
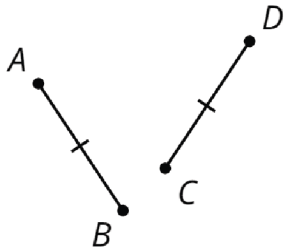
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U1, L12<br>theorem | Translations take lines to parallel lines or to themselves. |  <br>$m \parallel m'$ |
| U1, L14<br>definition | **Rotation** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point on the circle through the original point with the given center. The two radii, the one from the center to the original point and the one from the center to the image, make the given angle.<br>"Rotate _(object)_ (clockwise or counterclockwise) by _(angle or angle measure)_ using center _(point)_." |  <br>Rotate $P$ counterclockwise by $a°$ using center $C$. |
| U2, L1<br>theorem | If two figures are congruent, then **corresponding** parts of those figures must be congruent |  <br>$\triangle DEF \cong \triangle PQR$ so $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{DF}$, $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{EF}$, $\angle P \cong \angle D$, $\angle Q \cong \angle E$, $\angle R \cong \angle F$ |
| U2, L3<br>theorem | If all pairs of corresponding sides and all pairs of corresponding angles are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br>$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ |
| U2, L5<br>theorem | If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent. |  <br>$AB=CD$, so $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ |

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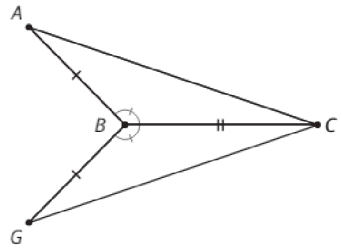
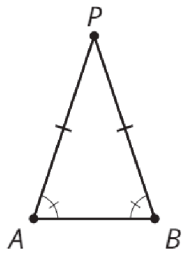
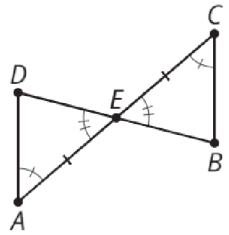
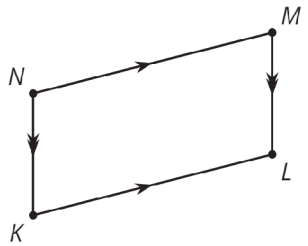
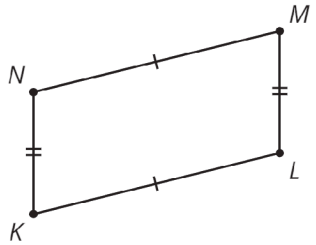
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U2, L6<br>theorem | **Side-Angle-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if two pairs of congruent corresponding sides and the pair of corresponding angles between the sides are congruent, then the two triangles are congruent. |  <br>$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{GB}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BC}$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle GBC$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle GBC$ |
| U2, L6<br>theorem | **Isosceles Triangle Theorem:** In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are congruent. |  <br>$\overline{AP} \cong \overline{PB}$, so $\angle A \cong \angle B$ |
| U2, L7<br>theorem | **Angle-Side-Angle Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if two pairs of corresponding angles are congruent and the pair of corresponding sides between the angles is congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br>$\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{EC}$, $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$, so $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$ |
| U2, L7<br>definition | A **parallelogram** is a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides parallel. |  <br>$NM \parallel KL$, $NK \parallel ML$, so $MNKL$ is a parallelogram |
| U2, L7<br>theorem | In a parallelogram, pairs of opposite sides are congruent. |  <br>$MNKL$ is a parallelogram, so $\overline{NM} \cong \overline{KL}$, $\overline{NK} \cong \overline{ML}$ |

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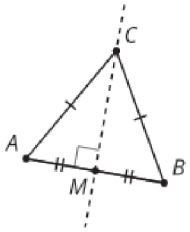
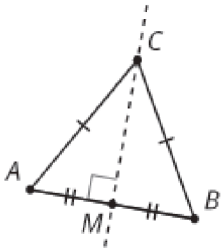
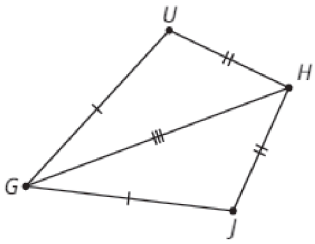
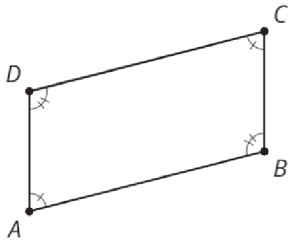
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U2, L8<br>theorem | If a point *C* is the same distance from *A* as it is from *B*, then *C* must be on the perpendicular bisector of *AB*. |  <br>$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$, so *C* is on the line through midpoint *M* perpendicular to $\overline{AB}$. |
| U2, L8<br>theorem | If *C* is a point on the perpendicular bisector of *AB*, the distance from *C* to *A* is the same as the distance from *C* to *B*. |  <br>$AB \perp CM$, $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{BM}$, so $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$ |
| U2, L9<br>theorem | **Side-Side-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if all three pairs of corresponding sides are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br>$\overline{HU} \cong \overline{HJ}$, $\overline{UG} \cong \overline{JG}$, $\overline{HG} \cong \overline{HG}$, so $\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HJG$ |
| U2, L9<br>theorem | In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent. |  <br>*ABCD* is a parallelogram, so $\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$ |

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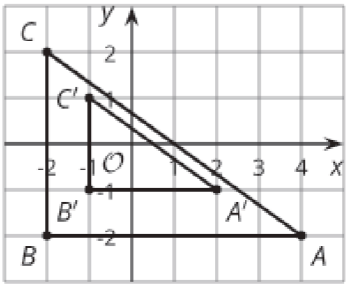
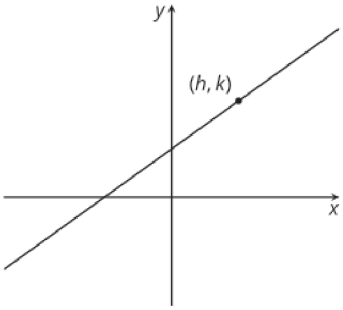
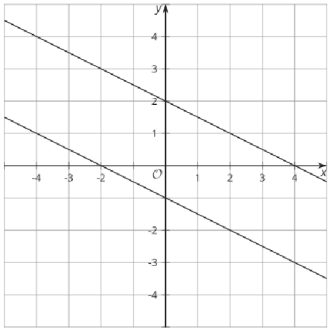
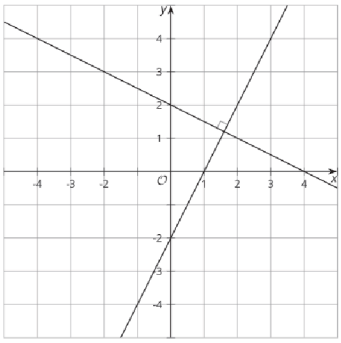
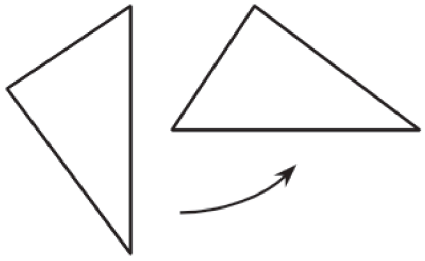
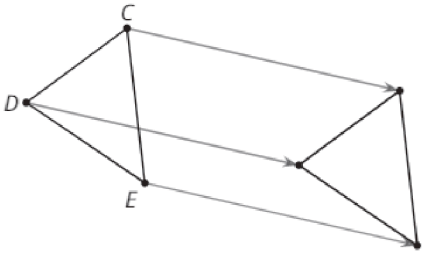
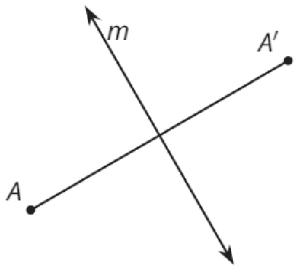
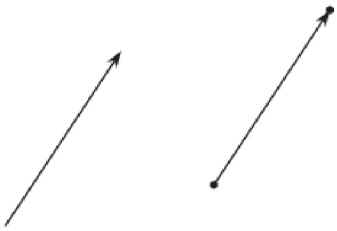
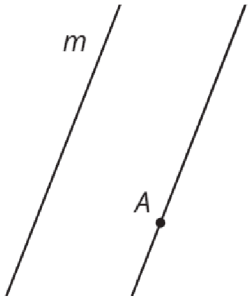
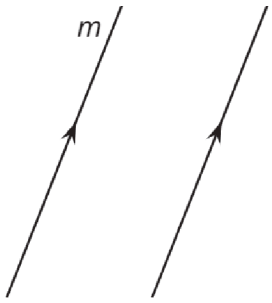
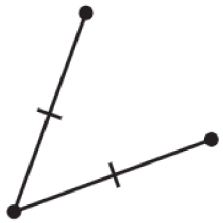
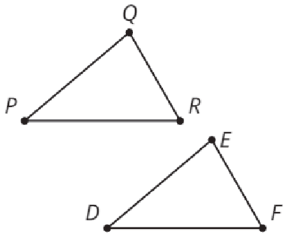
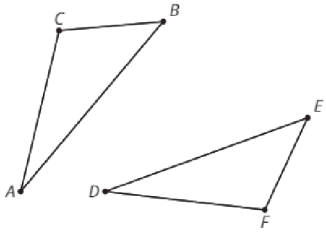
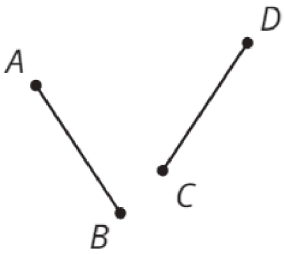
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U5, L2<br>definition | A **dilation** is a transformation in which each point on a figure moves along a line and changes its distance from a fixed point, called the “center of dilation.” All of the original distances are multiplied by the same scale factor. |  |
| U5, L4<br>definition | The **point-slope form** of the equation of a line is $y - k = m(x - h)$ where $(h, k)$ is a particular point on the line and $m$ is the slope of the line. |  |
| U5, L5<br>theorem | Lines are parallel if and only if they have equal slopes. |  |
| U5, L6<br>theorem | Lines are perpendicular if and only if their slopes are opposite reciprocals. |  |

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

| date, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| theorem | _____ take lines to _____ or to _____. |  |
| definition | _____ 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 _____.<br>"Rotate _(object)_ (clockwise or counterclockwise) by _(angle or angle measure)_ using center _(point)_." |  <br>Rotate *P* counterclockwise by *a*° using center *C*. |
| theorem | If two figures are _____, then _____ parts of those figures must be _____. |  <br>$\triangle PQR \cong \triangle DEF$ so $PQ=DE$, $PR=DF$, $QR=EF$, $\angle P \cong \angle D$, $\angle Q \cong \angle E$, $\angle R \cong \angle F$ |
| theorem | If all pairs of corresponding _____ and all pairs of corresponding _____ are congruent, then the _____ must be _____. |  <br>$AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, $CA=FD$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so |
| theorem | If two _____ have the same _____, then they are _____. |  |

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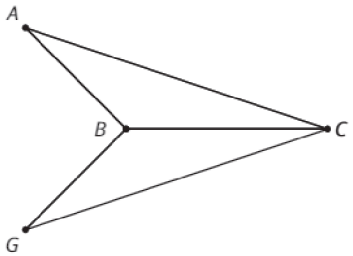
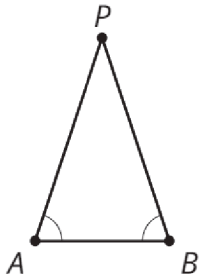
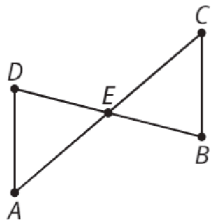
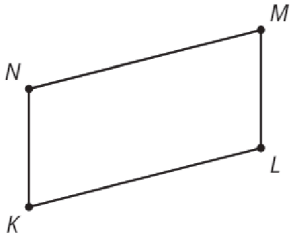
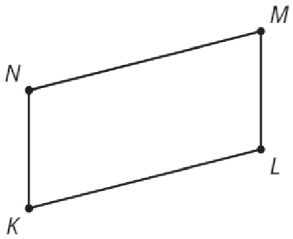
| date, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| theorem | _____ **Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if two pairs of congruent _____ and the pair of corresponding _____ between the sides are _____, then the two triangles are _____. |  <br>$AB=GB$, $BC=BC$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle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

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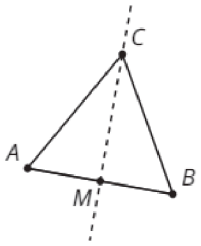
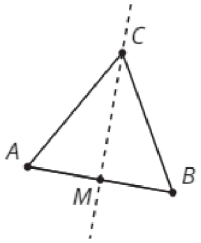
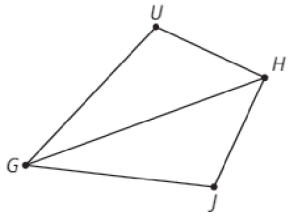
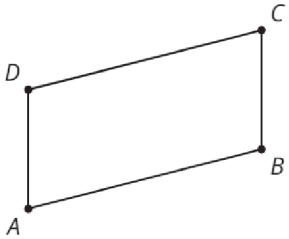
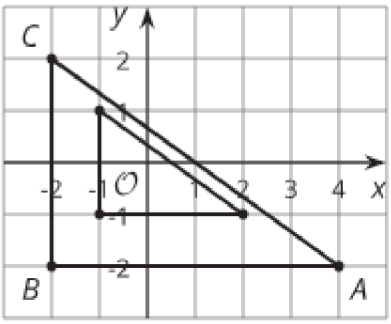
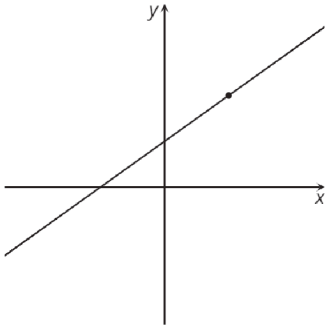
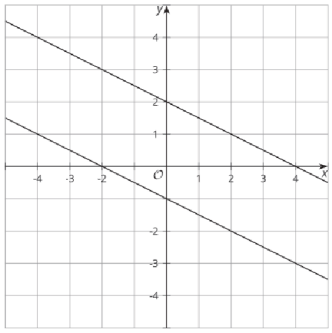
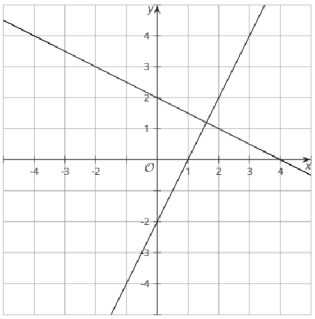
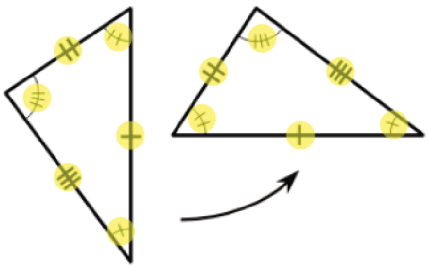
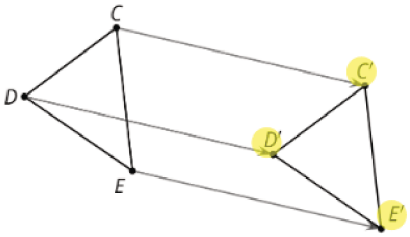
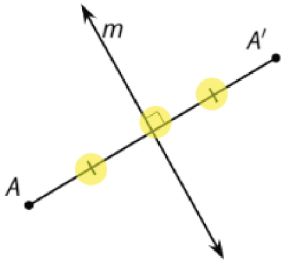
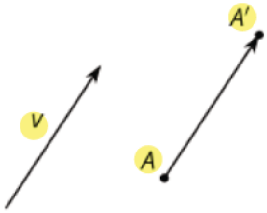
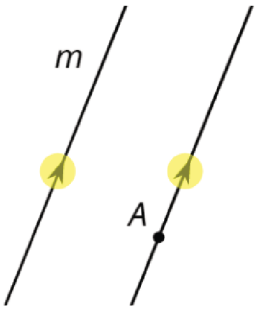
| date, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| theorem | If a _____ *C* is the same _____ from _____ as it is from _____, then *C* must be on the _____ of *AB*. |  *AC*=*BC*, *M* is the midpoint, so |
| theorem | If *C* is a point on the _____ of segment *AB*, the distance from _____ to _____ is the same as the _____ from _____ to _____. |  *AB*⊥*CM*, *AM*=*BM*, so |
| theorem | _____ **Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if _____ of corresponding _____ are congruent, then the triangles must be _____. |  *HU*=*HJ*, *UG*=*JG*, *HG*=*HG* so |
| theorem | In a _____, _____ angles are _____. |  *ABCD* is a parallelogram, so |

| date, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| definition | A _____ is a transformation in which each point on a figure moves along a line and changes its distance from a fixed point, called the "_____." All of the original distances are multiplied by the same _____. |  |
| 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 _____. |  |

| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U1, L10<br><br>(students write the date)<br><br>assertion | A **rigid transformation** is a translation, reflection, rotation, or any sequence of the three.<br><br>Rigid transformations take lines to lines, angles to angles of the same measure, and segments to segments of the same length. |  |
| U1, L10<br><br>definition | One figure is **congruent** to another if there is a sequence of translations, rotations, and reflections that takes the first figure exactly onto the second figure.<br><br>The second figure is called the image of the rigid transformation. |  <br>$\triangle EDC \cong \triangle E'D'C'$ |
| U1, L11<br><br>definition | **Reflection** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point that is the same distance from the given line, is on the other side of the given line, and so that the segment from the original point to the image is perpendicular to the given line.<br><br>"Reflect _(object)_ across line _(name)_." |  <br>Reflect *A* across line *m*. |
| U1, L12<br><br>definition | **Translation** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point so that the directed line segment from the original point to the image is parallel to the given line segment and has the same length and direction.<br>"Translate _(object)_ by the directed line segment _(name or from [point] to [point])_." |  <br>Translate *A* by the directed line segment *v*. |
| U1, L12<br><br>assertion | **Parallel Postulate:** Given a line *m* and a point *A* that is not on *m*, there is exactly one line that goes through *A* that is parallel to *m*. |  |

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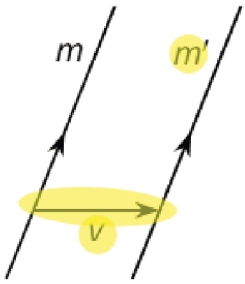
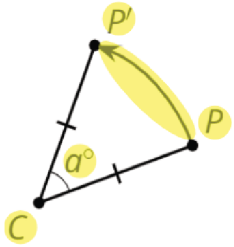
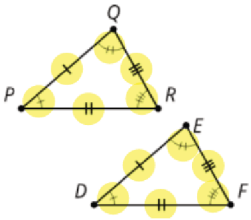
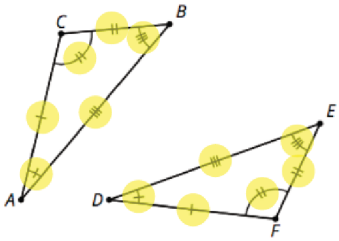
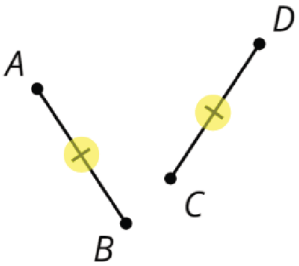
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U1, L12<br>theorem | Translations take lines to parallel lines or to themselves. |  <br>$m \parallel m'$ |
| U1, L14<br>definition | **Rotation** is a rigid transformation that takes a point to another point on the circle through the original point with the given center. The two radii to the original point and the image make the given angle.<br>"Rotate _(object)_ (clockwise or counterclockwise) by _(angle or angle measure)_ using center _(point)_." |  <br>Rotate $P$ counterclockwise by $a°$ using center $C$. |
| U2, L1<br>theorem | If two figures are congruent, then **corresponding** parts of those figures must be congruent |  <br>$\triangle PQR \cong \triangle DEF$ so $PQ=DE$, $PR=DF$, $QR=EF$, $\angle P \cong \angle D$, $\angle Q \cong \angle E$, $\angle R \cong \angle F$ |
| U2, L3<br>theorem | If all pairs of corresponding sides and all pairs of corresponding angles are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br>$AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, $CA=FD$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ |
| U2, L5<br>theorem | If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent. |  <br>$AB = CD$ so, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ |

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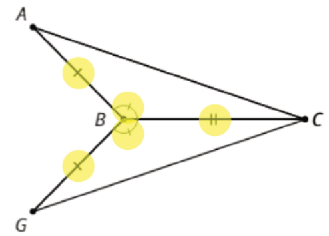
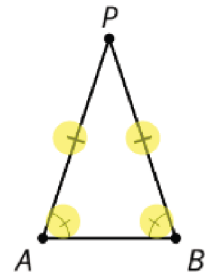
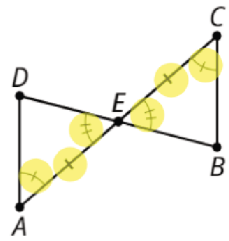
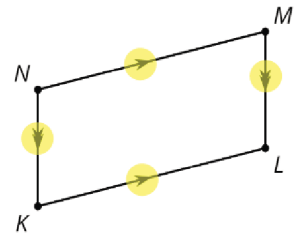
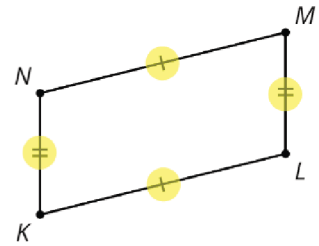
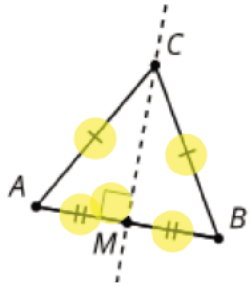
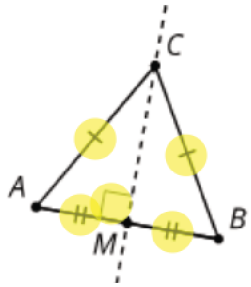
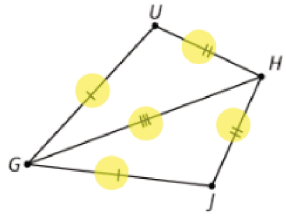
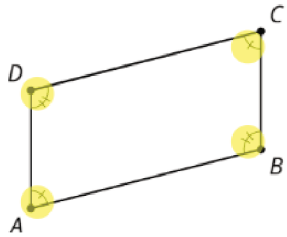
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U2, L6<br>theorem | **Side-Angle-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if two pairs of congruent corresponding sides and the pair of corresponding angles between the sides are congruent, then the two triangles are congruent. |  <br>$AB=GB$, $BC=BC$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle GBC$ so<br>$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle GBC$ |
| U2, L6<br>theorem | **Isosceles Triangle Theorem:** In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are congruent. |  <br>$AP=PB$ so $\angle A \cong \angle B$ |
| U2, L7<br>theorem | **Angle-Side-Angle Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if two pairs of corresponding angles, and the pair of corresponding sides between the angles are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br>$\angle A \cong \angle C$, $AE=EC$, $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$,<br>so $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$ |
| U2, L7<br>definition | A **parallelogram** is a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides parallel. |  <br>$NM \parallel KL$, $NK \parallel ML$, so<br>$MNKL$ is a parallelogram |
| U2, L7<br>theorem | In a parallelogram, pairs of opposite sides are congruent. |  <br>$MNKL$ is a parallelogram, so<br>$NM=KL$, $NK=ML$ |

| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U2, L8<br><br>theorem | If a point $C$ is the same distance from $A$ as it is from $B$, then $C$ must be on the perpendicular bisector of $AB$. |  <br><br>$AC=BC$, $M$ is the midpoint, so $MC \perp AB$ |
| U2, L8<br><br>theorem | If $C$ is a point on the perpendicular bisector of segment $AB$, the distance from $C$ to $A$ is the same as the distance from $C$ to $B$. |  <br><br>$AB \perp CM$, $AM=BM$, so $AC=BC$ |
| U2, L9<br><br>theorem | **Side-Side-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem:** In two triangles, if all three pairs of corresponding sides are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent. |  <br><br>$HU=HJ$, $UG=JG$, $HG=HG$ so<br>$\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HJG$ |
| U2, L9<br><br>theorem | In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent. |  <br><br>$ABCD$ is a parallelogram,<br>so $\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$ |

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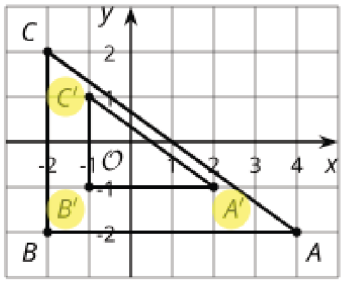
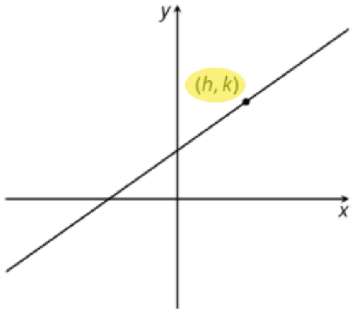
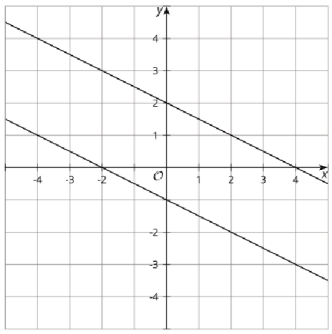
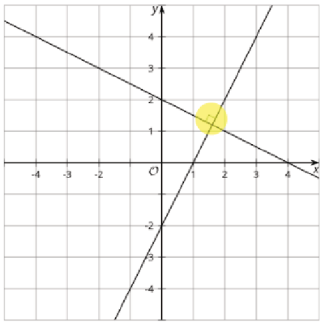
| lesson, type | statement | diagram |
|---|---|---|
| U5, L2<br>definition | A **dilation** is a transformation in which each point on a figure moves along a line and changes its distance from a fixed point, called the "center of dilation." All of the original distances are multiplied by the same scale factor. |  |
| U5, L4<br>definition | The **point-slope form** of the equation of a line is $y - k = m(x - h)$ where $(h, k)$ is a particular point on the line and $m$ is the slope of the line. |  |
| U5, L5<br>theorem | Lines are parallel if and only if they have equal slopes. |  |
| U5, L6<br>theorem | Lines are perpendicular if and only if their slopes are opposite reciprocals. |  |