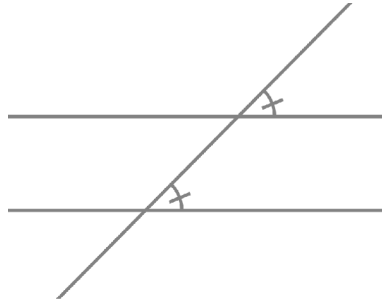
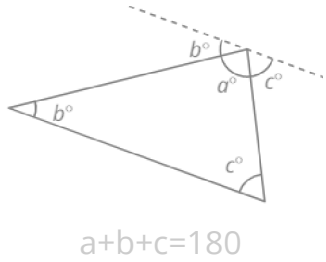
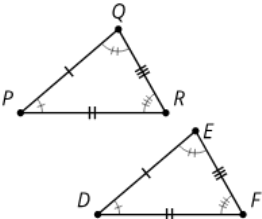
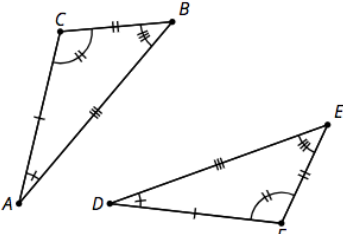
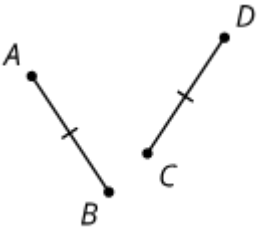
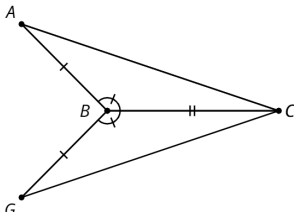
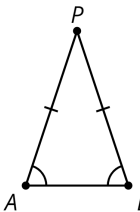
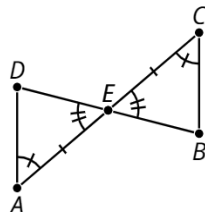
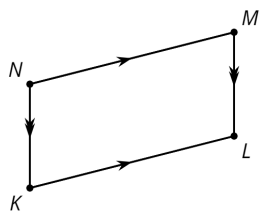
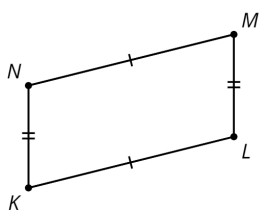
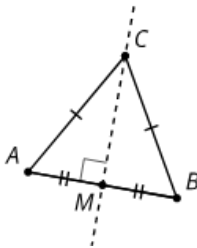
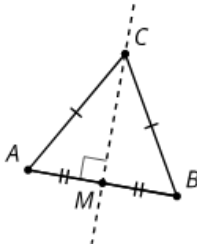
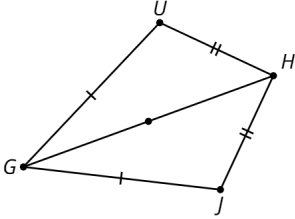
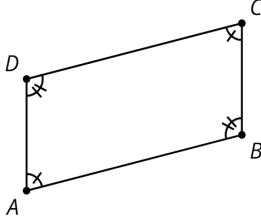
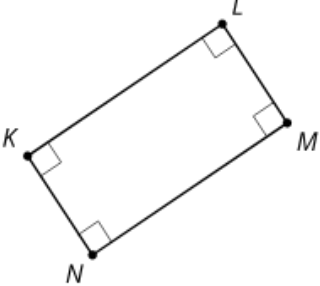
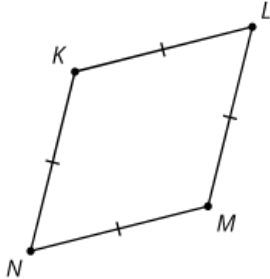


Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U1, L17 Thm	Corresponding Angle Theorem: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent. Conversely, if two lines are cut by a transversal and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines have to be parallel.	
U1, L18 Thm	Triangle Angle Sum Theorem: The three angle measures of any triangle always sum to 180 degrees.	 $a+b+c=180$
U2, L1 Thm	If two figures are congruent, then corresponding parts of those figures must be congruent	 $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle DEF$ so $PQ=DE$, $PR=DF$, $QR=EF$, $\angle P \cong \angle D$, $\angle Q \cong \angle E$, $\angle R \cong \angle F$
U2, L3 Thm	If all pairs of corresponding sides and all pairs of corresponding angles are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent.	 $AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, $CA=FD$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
U2, L5 Thm	If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent.	 $AB = CD$ so, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L6 Thm	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.	 <p>$AB=GB$, $BC=BC$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle GBC$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle GBC$</p>
U2, L6 Thm	Isosceles Triangle Theorem: In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are congruent.	 <p>$AP=PB$ so $\angle A \cong \angle B$</p>
U2, L7 Thm	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.	 <p>$\angle A \cong \angle C$, $AE=EC$, $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$, so $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$</p>
U2, L7 Def'n	A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides parallel.	 <p>$NM \parallel KL$, $NK \parallel ML$, so MNKL is a parallelogram</p>
U2, L7 Thm	In a parallelogram, pairs of opposite sides are congruent.	 <p>MNKL is a parallelogram, so $NM=KL$, $NK=ML$</p>

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L8 Thm	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.	 <p>$AC=BC$, M is the midpoint, so $MC \perp AB$</p>
U2, L8 Thm	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.	 <p>$AB \perp CM$, $AM=BM$, so $AC=BC$</p>
U2, L9 Thm	Side-Side-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem: In two triangles, if all three pairs of corresponding sides are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent.	 <p>$HU=HJ$, $UG=JG$, $HG=HG$ so, $\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HJG$</p>
U2, L9 Thm	In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent.	 <p>ABCD is a parallelogram, so $\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$</p>
U2, L12 Def'n	A rectangle is a quadrilateral with four right angles.	

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L12 Def'n	A rhombus is a quadrilateral with four congruent sides.	
U2, L12 Thm	If a parallelogram has (at least) one right angle, then it is a rectangle.	