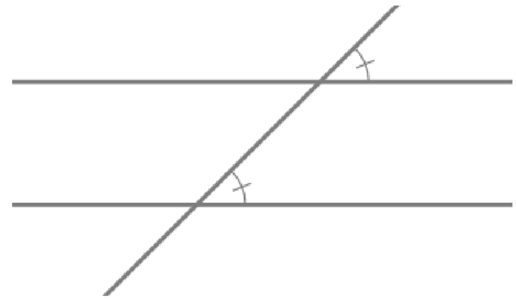
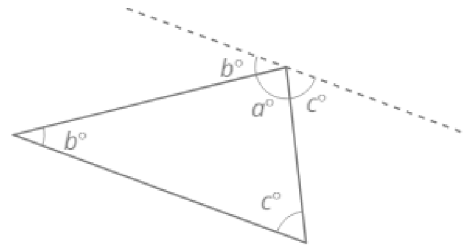
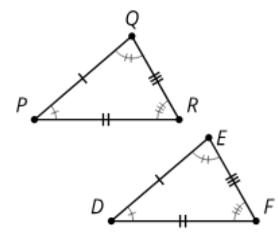
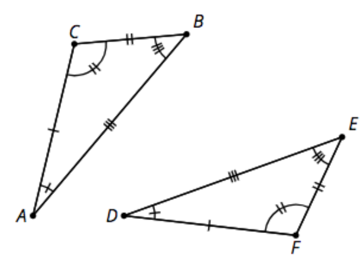
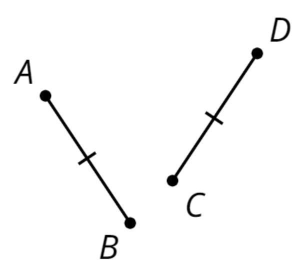
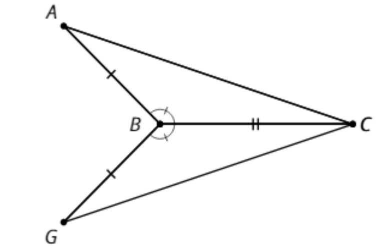
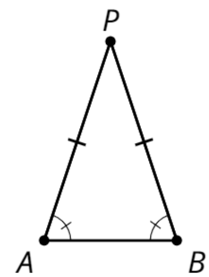
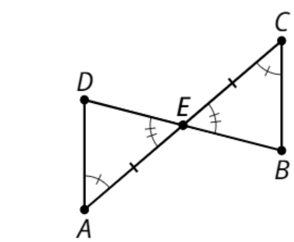
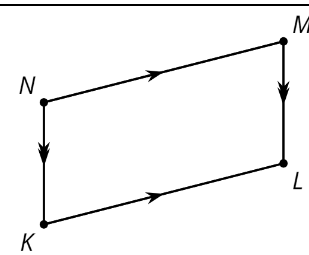
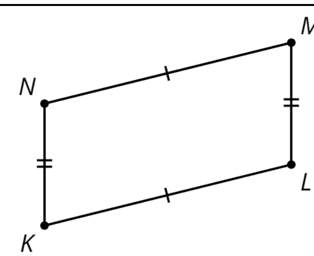
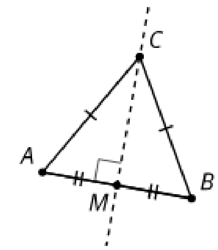
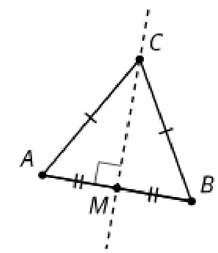
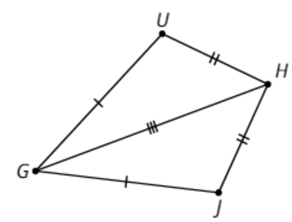
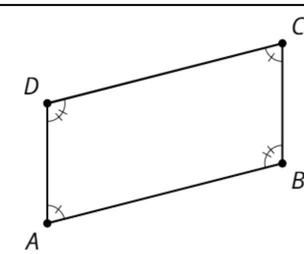
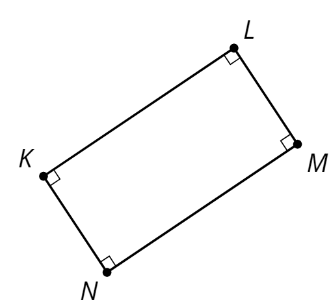
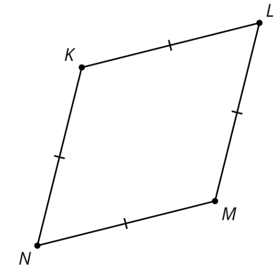
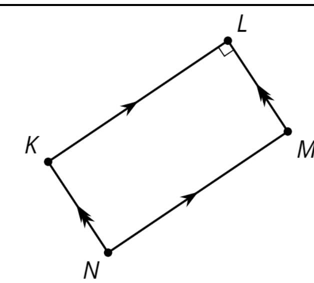
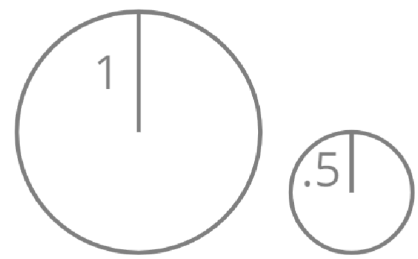
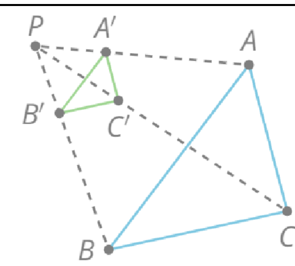
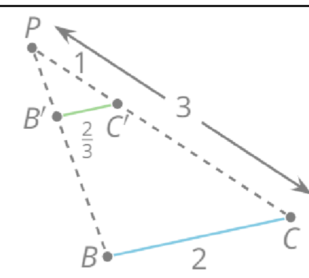
lesson, type	statement	diagram
U1, L20 theorem	**Corresponding Angle Theorem:** If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent. Conversely, if two lines are cut by a transversal and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines have to be parallel.	
U1, L21 theorem	**Triangle Angle Sum Theorem:** The three angle measures of any triangle always sum to 180 degrees.	 $a+b+c=180$
U2, L1 theorem	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 theorem	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 theorem	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 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.	$AB=GB$, $BC=BC$, $\angle ABC \cong \angle GBC$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle GBC$
U2, L6 theorem	**Isosceles Triangle Theorem:** In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are congruent.	$AP=PB$ so $\angle A \cong \angle B$
U2, L7 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.	$\angle A \cong \angle C$, $AE=EC$, $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$, so $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$
U2, L7 definition	A **parallelogram** is a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides parallel.	$NM \parallel KL$, $NK \parallel ML$, so $MNKL$ is a parallelogram
U2, L7 theorem	In a parallelogram, pairs of opposite sides are congruent.	$MNKL$ is a parallelogram, so $NM=KL$, $NK=ML$

lesson, type	**statement**	**diagram**
U2, L8 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.	 $AC=BC$, M is the midpoint, so $MC \perp AB$
U2, L8 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.	 $AB \perp CM$, $AM=BM$, so $AC=BC$
U2, L9 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.	 $HU=HJ$, $UG=JG$, $HG=HG$ so $\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HJG$
U2, L9 theorem	In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent.	 $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, so $\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$
U2, L12 definition	A **rectangle** is a quadrilateral with four right angles.	

lesson, type	statement	diagram
U2, L12 definition	A **rhombus** is a quadrilateral with four congruent sides.	
U2, L12 theorem	If a parallelogram has (at least) one right angle, then it is a rectangle.	 *KLMN* has a right angle so it is a rectangle
U3, L1 definition	**Scale factor** is the factor by which every length in an original figure is multiplied when you make a scaled copy.	 Scale factor is 2 or ½
U3, L1 definition	A **dilation** with center *P* and positive scale factor *k* takes a point *A* along the ray *PA* to another point whose distance is *k* times further away from *P* than *A* is. Dilate _(object)_ using center _(point)_ and a scale factor of _(number)_.	 $PA' = k \cdot PA$
U3, L3 assertion	The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter according to the same ratio given by the scale factor.	 $PC:PC' = 3:1$, $BC:B'C' = 2:\frac{2}{3}$