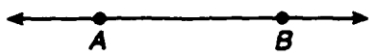
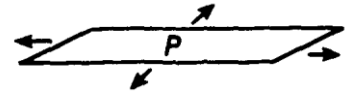


DEFINITIONS FOR GEOMETRY

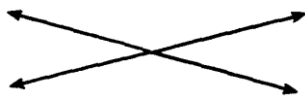
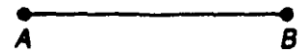
● **S** **Point:** a single location, or position, having no size or dimension

Plane: a flat surface, without thickness, extending in all directions



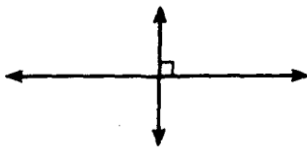
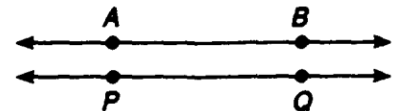
Line: all the points on a never-ending straight path that extends in both directions \overleftrightarrow{AB}

Line segment: all the points on the straight path between two points, including those two points called endpoints \overline{AB}



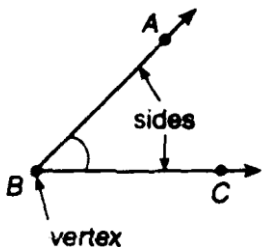
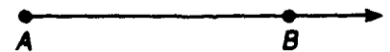
Intersecting lines: lines that meet, or cross

Parallel lines: lines in the same plane that never intersect $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{PQ}$



Perpendicular lines: lines that intersect to form right angles (right angles = 90°) \perp

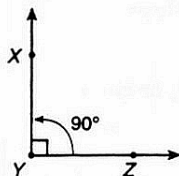
Ray: a never-ending straight path in one direction from an endpoint \overrightarrow{AB}



An **angle** is formed by two rays that share the same endpoint. The point is called the **vertex**. The rays are called **sides**.

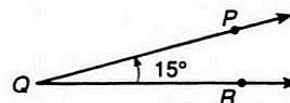
Angles are measured in **degrees** and are given special names according to their measures.

Right angle: has a angle

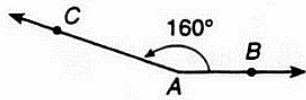


measure of 90° . The symbol \square is used to indicate a right

Acute angle: has a measure greater than 0 but less

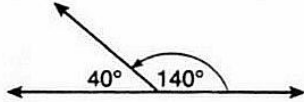
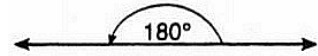


than 90°

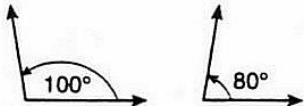


Obtuse angle: has a measure greater than 90° but less than 180°

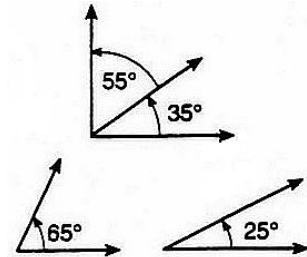
Straight angle: has a measure of 180° ; its sides form a straight line



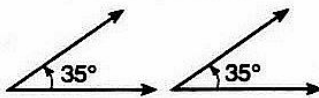
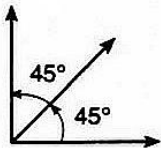
Supplementary angles: two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°



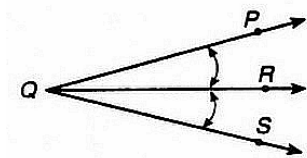
Complementary angles: two angles whose measures have a sum of 90°



Congruent angles: angles that have the same measure (congruent = the same)



Adjacent angles: two angles with a common side, a common vertex, and no common points within the angles



Bisector of an angle: a ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles

