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Geometric Formulas (Quickstudy: Academic)

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Quick Study ACADEMIC GEOMETRIC FORMULAS

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[UNDEFINED Terms]

- 1) **Point, notation:** Point A is labeled with a capital letter, A. In this case.
- 2) **Line, notation:** Line KM is labeled either \overleftrightarrow{KM} or \overleftrightarrow{MK} .
- 3) **Plane, notation:** Plane N is labeled either plane n or plane ABC, if points A, B, and C are on plane n.

[DEFINED Terms]

[GENERAL Terms]

- 1) **Similar:** Shapes are the same shape and size.
- 2) **Similar:** Shapes are the same shape, but can be different sizes.
- 3) **Equal:** Sets of points or numerical measurements are exactly the same.
- 4) **Union:** Describes the result when all of the points are put together.
- 5) **Intersection:** Describes the points where indicated shapes touch.
a) **Spoke:** The set of all points.

[LINES]

- 1) **Collinear:** points are on the same line.
- 2) **Non-collinear:** points are not on the same line.
- 3) **Intersecting:** lines have one and only one point in common.
- 4) **Perpendicular:** lines intersect and form 90° angles at the intersection, \perp .
- 5) **Skew:** lines are not in the same plane, never touch, and go in different directions.
- 6) **Transversal:** lines intersect two or more co-planar lines at different points.
- 7) **Parallel:** lines are co-planar (in the same plane), share no points in common, do not intersect, go in the same direction and never touch, \parallel .

[LINE Segments]

- 1) The set of any 2 points on a line and all of the collinear points between them, \overline{AB} where A and B are the endpoints of the line segment.
- 2) The **length** is the distance between the 2 endpoints; it is a numerical value; AB means the length of \overline{AB} .
- 3) The **midpoint** is a point exactly in the middle of the two endpoints.
- 4) The **bisector** intersects a line segment at its midpoint.
- 5) The **perpendicular bisector** intersects a line segment at its midpoint and forms 90° angles at the intersection.
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[RAYS]

- 1) The set of collinear points going in one direction from one point (the endpoint of the ray) on a line; notation: \overrightarrow{AB} where A is the endpoint, notice $\overrightarrow{BA} \neq \overrightarrow{AB}$ because they have different endpoints and contain different points on the line.
- 2) **Opposite rays** are collinear, share only a common endpoint and go in opposite directions.

[ANGLES]

- 1) The union of two rays that share one and only one point, the endpoint of the rays.
a. The **sides** of the angle are the rays and the **vertex** is the endpoint of the rays.
b. The **interior** is all the points between the two sides of the angle.
c. $\angle ABC$ where B is the vertex or simply $\angle A$ if there is only one angle with vertex B.
- 2) **Overlapping angles** share some common interior points.
- 3) An **acute angle** measures less than 90° .
- 4) An **obtuse angle** measures more than 90° .
- 5) A **right angle** measures exactly 90° ; it is indicated on diagrams by drawing a square in the corner by the vertex of the angle.
- 6) A **straight angle** measures exactly 180° .
- 7) **Complementary angles** are two angles whose measures total 90° .
- 8) **Supplementary angles** are two angles whose measures total 180° .
- 9) **Vertical angles** are two angles that share only a common vertex and whose sides form lines.
- 10) **Adjacent angles** are two angles that share exactly one vertex and one side, but no common interior points; i.e., they do not overlap.
- 11) An **angle bisector** is a ray or a line that contains the vertex of the angle, it is the interior, and separates the angle into two adjacent angles with equal measures.

[TRANSVERSAL LINE Angles]

- 1) **Interior angles** are formed with the rays from the 2 lines and the transversal such that the interior regions of the angles are located between the 2 lines.
- 2) **Alternate interior angles** are interior angles with different vertices and interior regions on opposite sides of the transversal.
- 3) **Same side interior angles** are interior angles with different vertices and interior regions on the same side of the transversal.
- 4) **Exterior angles** are formed with rays from the 2 lines and the transversal such that the exterior regions of the angles are not between the 2 lines.
- 5) **Alternate exterior angles** are exterior angles with different vertices and interior regions on opposite sides of the transversal.
- 6) **Corresponding angles** have different vertices; their interior regions are on the same side of the transversal and in the same positions relative to the lines and the transversal, one of the pair of corresponding angles is an interior angle and the other is an exterior angle.

[POLYGONS]

- 1) Polygons are plan (flat), closed shapes that are formed by line segments that intersect only at their endpoints.
a. **Sides:** They are named by listing the endpoints of the line segments in order, going either clockwise or counterclockwise, starting at any one of the endpoints.
b. The **sides** are line segments.
c. The **interior** is all of the points enclosed by the sides.
d. The **exterior** is all of the points on the plane of the polygon, but neither on the sides nor in the interior.
e. The **vertices** (or vertices) are the endpoints of the line segments.
f. Include all the points on the sides (line segments) and the vertices.
g. The **interior angles** of a polygon have the same vertices as the vertices of the polygon, have sides that contain the sides of the polygon, and have interior regions that contain the interior of the polygon—every polygon has as many interior angles as it has vertices.



Synopsis

6-page laminated guide includes: • general terms • lines • line segments • rays • angles • transversal line angles • polygons • circles • theorems & relationships • postulates • geometric formulas

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