
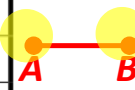




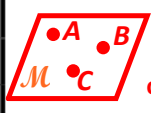
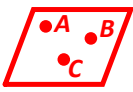
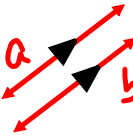
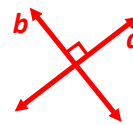
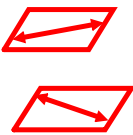
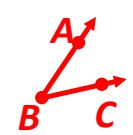

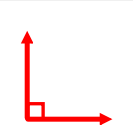
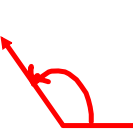





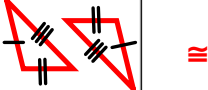

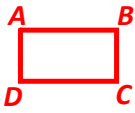
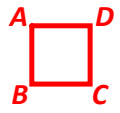

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective: Topic 1 Prove Geometric Theorems	Name:
	Geometry Prerequisites	Class/Period: Geometry 1-2
	CCSS: G.CO.1	Date:

Essential Question: *What are the prerequisites necessary to prove geometric theorems?*

What is/are:	Diagram	Notation	Definition
Point		"Point P"	A point has no dimension. It is represented by a small dot or coordinate.
Endpoint		"Point A" or "Point B"	A point at which a line segment or a ray begins and a line segment ends.
Line		\overleftrightarrow{AB} \overleftrightarrow{BA}	A line has one dimension and extends without end in two directions. It is represented by a line with two arrowheads.
Segment		\overline{AB} \overline{BA}	Part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all points on the line that are between those endpoints.
Ray		\overrightarrow{AB}	Part of a line: Has a starting point (called the endpoint) and continues indefinitely (noted by the arrow).
Collinear		No real "notation"	Points that lie on the same line.
Plane		Either: "Plane ABC" or "Plane M"	A plane has 2 dimensions, represented by a parallelogram. It extends without end.

Summary:

What is/are:	Diagram	Notation	Definition
Coplanar		No real "notation"	Items that lie on the same plane.
Parallel Lines		$a \parallel b$	2 or more lines that lie in the same plane (coplanar) and do not intersect.
Perpendicular Lines		$a \perp b$	2 lines that intersect to form a right angle.
Skew Lines		No real notation	2 or more lines that do not lie in the same plane (non-coplanar), do not intersect, and are <u>NOT</u> parallel.
Angle		$\angle ABC$, $\angle B$, or $\angle CBA$	Formed by 2 rays that share an endpoint. The rays are the <u>sides</u> of the angle and the endpoint is the <u>vertex</u> of the angle.
Acute angle			An angle whose measure is greater than 0° and less than 90° .
Right angle			An angle whose measure is <u>EXACTLY</u> 90° .
Obtuse angle			An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180° .
Summary:			

What is/are:	Diagram	Notation	Definition
Straight angle			An angle whose measure is EXACTLY 180° .
Reflex angle			An angle whose measure is greater than 180° and less than 360°.
Midpoint		$AM = MB$ or $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$	The exact middle point of that divides a segment into exactly two congruent parts.
Congruent		\cong	Figures that have the same size and shape.
Triangle		$\triangle ABC$	A three-sided polygon.
Rectangle		$\square ABCD$	A parallelogram with four right angles.
Square		$\square ABCD$	A parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles.
Circle		$\odot C$ or Circle C	A round plane figure whose boundary (the circumference) consists of points equidistant from a fixed point (the center).
Summary:			