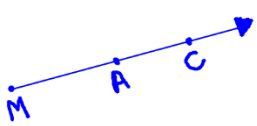
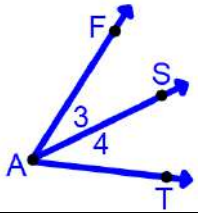
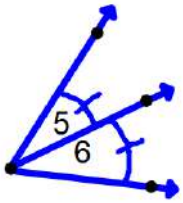
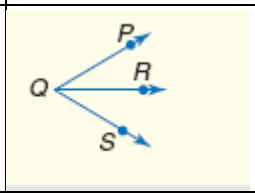
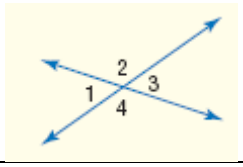
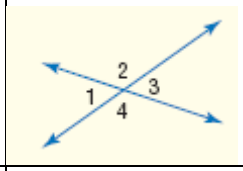
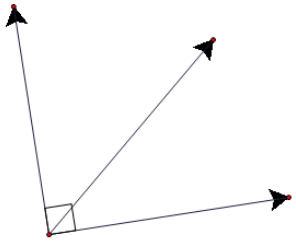
Chapter 1 Flashcards

Card #	Front Side of the card	Back Side of the card
1	Ray	Starts at an endpoint and goes on forever in one direction. Named with endpoint first then one point on the ray
2	 Name the ray	$\overrightarrow{MA}$ or $\overrightarrow{MC}$
3	$m\overline{AB}$ means:	The measure of segment AB.
4	AB means:	The distance between points A and B, also means the measure of the segment AB.
5	$m\measuredangle DIG$	The measure of angle DIG.
6	$\overline{MA} \cong \overline{TH}$	Segment MA is congruent to segment TH. It means they have the same or equal measures. Also $MA = TH$ or $m\overline{MA} = m\overline{TH}$
7	What is the intersection of two lines?	The intersection of two lines is one point.
8	What is the intersection of two planes?	The intersection of two planes is a line.
9	How many points define a plane?	Three non-collinear points will create a plane.
10	What is a midpoint?	A midpoint is a point that divides a segment into two congruent segments (segments that are equal in measure)
11	 Point O is called a _____	Midpoint or segment bisector
12	What is an angle bisector?	An angle bisector is a ray that divides an angle into 2 congruent angles (angles that have the same measure)
13	 If $\overrightarrow{AS}$ bisects $\measuredangle FAT$, what is true?	$\measuredangle 3 \cong \measuredangle 4$ or $m\measuredangle 3 = m\measuredangle 4$
14	Complementary angles are _____	Complementary angles are two angles that add to 90 degrees
15	Supplementary angles are _____	Supplementary angles are two angles that add to 180 degrees
16	A linear pair of angles are _____	A linear pair of angles are angles that are adjacent and supplementary. The non-shared sides form a straight line.
17	What is the relationship between the measures of vertical angles?	Vertical angles are congruent (have the same measure).
18	 What is the relationship between the two angles?	$\measuredangle 5 \cong \measuredangle 6$ The angles are congruent or equal in measure.

19	What is the distance formula?	$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
20	 If B is between A and C What is true?	AB + BC = AC (Segment Addition Postulate) Two small segments add to equal the big segment.
21	 What is true about the angles in the diagram?	$m\angle PQR + m\angle RQS = m\angle PQS$ (Angle Addition Postulate) Two small angles add to equal the big angle.
22	 $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are?	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair and supplementary
23	 $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are ?	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles and congruent
24	 What is the relationship between these two angles?	These two angles form a right angle. Since a right angle measures 90 degrees, these two angles are complementary.
25	What is the Pythagorean theorem?	In a right triangle where c is the side across from the right angle. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
26	What is the midpoint formula?	$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$
27	Find DE if D(-1, 6) and (5, -2)	DE = $\sqrt{(5 - -1)^2 + (-2 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + (-8)^2}$ $= \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$
28	Find the midpoint of $\overline{DE}$ if D(-1, 6) and (5, -2).	$\left(\frac{-1+5}{2}, \frac{6+-2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right) = (2,2)$
29	If A(-3, 2) is the midpoint of $\overline{CT}$ and C has the coordinates of (-1, 7), what is the coordinates of point T?	$-3 = \frac{-1+x}{2}$ and $2 = \frac{7+y}{2}$ $(2)(-3) = \frac{-1+x}{2}(2)$ $(2)(2) = \frac{7+y}{2}(2)$ $-6 = -1 + x$ $4 = 7 + y$ $+1 \quad +1$ $-7 \quad -7$ $-5 = x$ $-3 = x$
30	What are the sides and vertex of $\measuredangle NOG$?	Vertex is point O Sides are $\overrightarrow{ON}$ and $\overrightarrow{OG}$

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