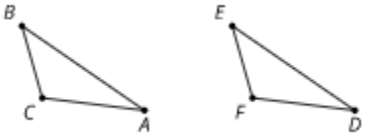
Unit 2 Glossary Terms

Corresponding

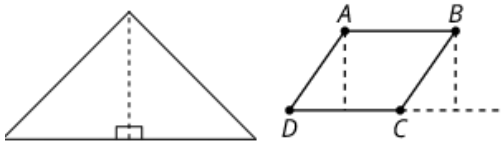
For a rigid transformation that takes one figure onto another, a part of the first figure and its image in the second figure are called corresponding parts. We also talk about corresponding parts when we are trying to prove two figures are congruent and set up a correspondence between the parts to see if the parts are congruent.



In the figure, segment AB corresponds to segment DE , and angle BCEcorresponds to angle EFD.

Auxillary line

An extra line drawn in a figure to reveal hidden structure.



For example, the line shown in the isosceles triangle is a line of symmetry, and the lines shown in the parallelogram suggest a way of rearranging it into a rectangle.

Parallelogram

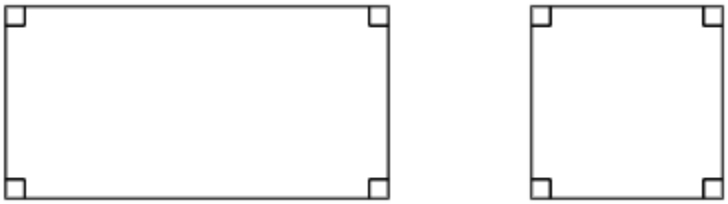
A quadrilateral in which pairs of opposite sides are parallel.

converse

The converse of an if-then statement is the statement that interchanges the hypothesis and the conclusion. For example, the converse of "if it's Tuesday, then this must be Belgium" is "if this is Belgium, then it must be Tuesday."

rectangle

A quadrilateral with four right angles.



rhombus

A quadrilateral with four congruent sides.