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Geometry 1 - REA's Quick Access Reference Chart (Quick Access Reference Charts)

FAST FACTS REVIEW

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GEOMETRY I

INTRODUCTION
Geometry is the mathematical study of the properties, relationships, and measurements of points, lines, planes, surfaces, angles, and figures in space. The basic concepts include terms, postulates, and theorems. Most theorems have conditions and conclusions that must be met for the theorem to be true.

POINT = A point is an exact location in space. It is represented by a dot. It has no size, no width, no height, and no depth.

LINE = A line is a collection of points forming a straight, continuous, infinite line. The line shown here has no endpoints. The line shown here has two endpoints. The line shown here has three endpoints.

POSTULATE = A statement that is accepted as true without being proved. It is a statement that is assumed to be true.

PLANE = A plane is a surface with infinite length and width but no thickness. Although often described as a flat surface, it is not necessarily flat.

COLLINEAR = Points are collinear if they lie on the same line.

COPLANAR = Points are coplanar if they lie on the same plane.

INTERSECTION = To intersect is to meet or cross. The intersection of two figures is the set of points common to both figures.

THEOREM = A true statement that is proved by a series of logical steps.

CONGRUENCY = Two congruent figures have the same size and shape. The symbol \cong is used to denote congruency. Two figures are congruent if they have the same shape.

SEGMENT = The midpoint of a segment divides the segment into two congruent parts. In the figure below, M is the midpoint of AB .

RAY = A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and extends indefinitely in one direction. In the diagram below, C is the endpoint of ray CD and all other points of ray CD are in the interior of $\angle ACD$. The ray is labeled \overrightarrow{CD} .

PLANE = A plane is a surface with infinite length and width but no thickness. Although often described as a flat surface, it is not necessarily flat.

ANGLES

ANGLE = An angle is formed by two rays meeting at a common endpoint, the vertex. The angle is measured in degrees. The angle shown here is 30° .

BY A RAY = A ray is formed by two rays meeting at a common endpoint, the vertex. The angle is measured in degrees. The angle shown here is 30° .

ANGLE CLASSIFICATIONS = Angles are classified according to their measure. The classification of an angle is based on its measure.

Acute (less than 90°)

Right (exactly 90°)

Obtuse (greater than 90° but less than 180°)

Straight (exactly 180°)

Reflex (greater than 180° but less than 360°)

Full (greater than 360°)

PROTRACTOR = A protractor is an instrument used for measuring and drawing angles. The center of the protractor is placed on the vertex and a straight line is aligned with the zero line. The degree measurement of the angle is indicated by the other line.

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Synopsis

Fast Facts at Your Fingertips! REA's Quick Access Study Charts contain all the information students, teachers, and professionals need in one handy reference. They provide quick, easy access to important facts. The charts contain commonly used mathematical formulas, historical facts, language conjugations, vocabulary and more! Great for exams, classroom reference, or a quick refresher on the subject. Most laminated charts consist of 2 fold-out panels (4 pages) that fit into any briefcase or backpack. Each chart has a 3-hole punch for easy placement in a binder. Each chart measures 8 1/2" x 11"

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