
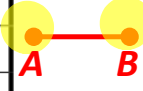




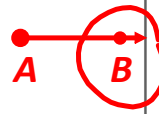


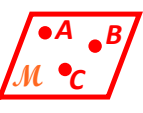
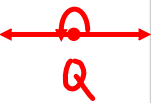


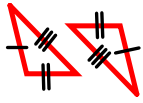

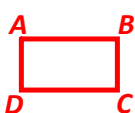
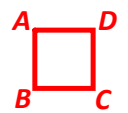
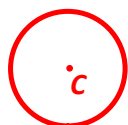


Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective: Topic 1 Prove Geometric Theorems	Name:	
	Geometry Prerequisites	Class/Period: Geometry 1-2	
	CCSS: G.CO.1	Date:	
Essential Question: <i>What are the prerequisites necessary to prove geometric theorems?</i>			
What is/are:	Diagram	Notation	Definition
Point		"Point P"	A point 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			A line has one dimension and extends without end in two directions. It is represented by a line with two arrowheads.
Segment			Part of a line that consists of two points, called <i>endpoints</i> , and all points on the line that are between the endpoints.
Ray			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 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 lines that do not lie in the same plane (non-coplanar) and do not intersect And are not parallel
Angle		$\angle ABC$ or $\angle B$	Consists of two rays with the same endpoint. The rays are the <i>sides</i> of the angle and the endpoint is the <i>vertex</i> of the angle. There are five types of angles: acute, right, obtuse, straight and reflex.
Acute angle		$\angle CBA$ ∩	An angle whose measure is greater than 0° and less than 90°
Right angle		∩ ∩	An angle whose measure is exactly 90°
Obtuse angle		∩	An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180° .
Summary:			

What is/are:	Diagram	Notation	Definition
Straight angle		$\sphericalangle Q$	An angle whose measure is exactly 180° .
Reflex angle			An angle whose measure is greater than 180° and less than 360° .
Midpoint			The exact middle point that divides a segment in exactly two congruent parts.
Congruent		\cong	Figures that have the same size and shape.
Triangle		$\triangle ABC$	Figures that have the same size and shape. 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:			