Name Key

CHAPTER 1 FINAL REVIEW SHEET

Section 1.1:

The undefined terms are: POINT, LINE and PLANE.

Vocab Term	Definition	Diagram
Point	NAMES A LOCATION AND HAS NO SIZE. REPRESENTED BY A DOT.	• A "POINT A"
Line	STRAIGHT PATH THAT HAS NO THICKNESS AND EXTENDS FOREVER	X Y ℓ "LINE ℓ" "LINE XY"
Plane	FLAT SURFACE THAT HAS NO THICKNESS AND EXTENDS FOREVER	A B C R "PLANE R" "PLANE ABC"
Segment	PART OF A LINE THAT CONSISTS OF TWO ENDPOINTS AND THE LINE BETWEEN THEM	A B "$\overline{AB}$"
Endpoint	A POINT AT ONE END OF A SEGMENT OR THE STARTING POINT OF A RAY	R S R IS AN ENDPOINT.
Ray	PART OF A LINE THAT STARTS AT AN ENDPOINT AND EXTENDS IN ONE DIRECTION	R S "RAY $\overrightarrow{RS}$"
Opposite Rays	TWO RAYS THAT HAVE A COMMON ENDPOINT AND FORM A LINE	F E G $\overrightarrow{EF}$ & $\overrightarrow{EG}$ ARE OPPOSITE RAYS

Collinear (definition): POINTS THAT LIE ON THE SAME LINE

Coplanar (definition): POINTS THAT LIE ON THE SAME PLANE

Postulate, otherwise known as AXIOM (definition):

Postulate 1-1-1: Through ANY two POINTS there is exactly one LINE.

Postulate 1-1-2: Through ANY three NONCOLLINEAR points there is exactly ONE plane containing them.

1-1-3: If TWO points lie in a PLANE, then the line containing those points lies in THE PLANE.

1-1-4: If two LINES intersect, then they intersect in exactly ONE POINT.

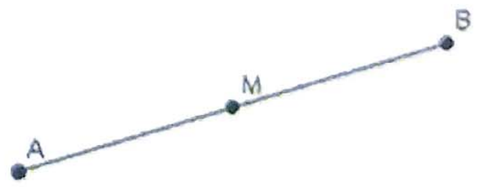
1-1-5: If two PLANES intersect, then they intersect in exactly ONE LINE.

Section 1.2:

How to find the distance between two points on a number line: RULER POSTULATE: $|a-b|$

Congruent segments: SEGMENTS THAT HAVE THE SAME LENGTH

Segment Addition Postulate (Use the line seg at right to write an equation): AM+MB=AB



Midpoint: (def) THE POINT THAT BISECTS (DIVIDES) A SEGMENT INTO TWO CONGRUENT SEGMENTS. (M IS THE MIDPOINT OF AB IF AM=MB)

Bisect (def): DIVIDE INTO TWO CONGRUENT SECTIONS

Section 1.3:

Angle: (def) FIGURE FORMED BY TWO RAYS, OR SIDES, WITH A COMMON ENDPOINT

Vertex: (def) THE COMMON ENDPOINT OF THE SIDES OF AN ANGLE

Acute Angle: (def) AN ANGLE WITH A MEASURE $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$

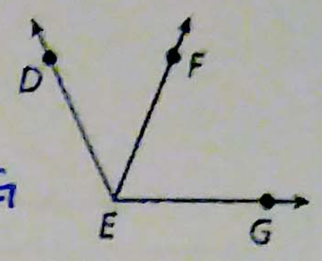
Right Angle: (def) AN ANGLE WITH A MEASURE $x = 90°$

Obtuse Angle: (def) AN ANGLE WITH A MEASURE $90° < x < 180°$

Straight Angle: (def) AN ANGLE WITH A MEASURE $x = 180°$

Congruent Angles: (def) ANGLES THAT HAVE THE SAME MEASURE

Angle Addition Postulate (use the diagram at right to write an equation): $m\angle DEF + m\angle FEG = m\angle DEG$



Section 1.4:

Adjacent Angles: (def) TWO ANGLES IN THE SAME PLANE WITH A COMMON VERTEX AND A COMMON SIDE, BUT NO COMMON INTERIOR POINTS.

Linear Pair: (def) A PAIR OF ADJACENT ANGLES WHOSE NONCOMMON SIDES ARE OPPOSITE RAYS

Complementary Angles: (def) TWO ANGLES WHOSE MEASURES ADD UP TO 90°

Supplementary Angles: (def) TWO ANGLES WHOSE MEASURES ADD UP TO 180°

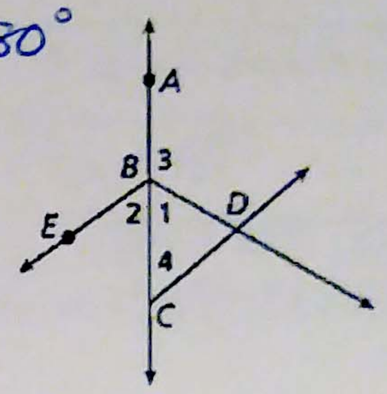
Use diagram at right to list an example of the following ($m\angle EBD = 90°$):

Adjacent Angles: $\angle ABE$ & $\angle ABD$

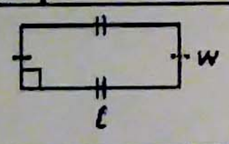
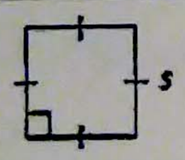
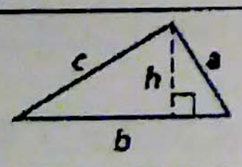
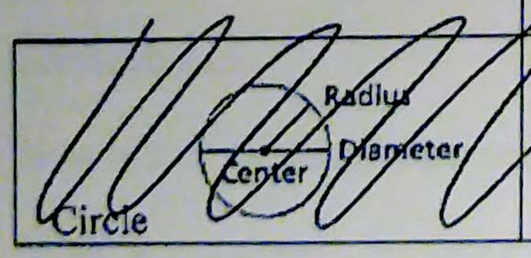
Linear Pair: $\angle ABE$ & $\angle EBC$

Complementary Angles: $\angle EBC$ & $\angle CBD$

Supplementary Angles: $\angle ABE$ & $\angle EBC$



Section 1.5:

Shape	Perimeter Formula	Area Formula
 Rectangle	$2w + 2l$	$w \cdot l$
 Square	$4s$	s^2
 Triangle	$a + b + c$	$\frac{1}{2}bh$
 Circle	Circumference Formula	Area Formula

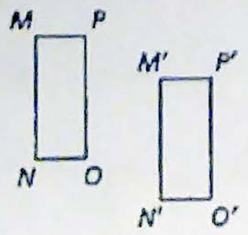
Section 1.6:

Midpoint Formula: $M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

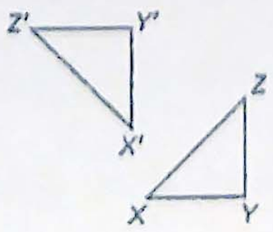
Distance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

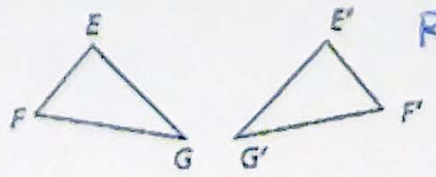
Section 1.7: Name the following transformations (reflection, rotation, or translation)



TRANSLATION



ROTATION



REFLECTION