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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. Postulates are statements that are assumed to be true without proof. Theorems are statements that have been derived from postulates.

POINTS, LINES, AND PLANES

POINT = A point is an exact location in space. It is represented by a dot. It is not measured by size. It is represented by a dot. The size of the point is not defined.

LINE = A line is a collection of points forming a straight, continuous, infinite line. The line shown here has two endpoints, A and B .

POSTULATE = A statement that is accepted without proof. It is not derived from other statements. The line shown here has two endpoints, A and B .

PLANE = A plane is a surface with infinite length and width but no thickness. It is represented by a shaded rectangle. It is not measured by size. It is represented by a shaded rectangle.

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 derived from postulates, definitions, and other theorems.

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

POSTULATE = If two different planes intersect, then the intersection line is not a point.

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POSTULATE = The midpoint of a segment divides the segment into two congruent segments. 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 P on the ray lie between C and D . The endpoint of ray CD is the point that must be measured.

ANGLES

ANGLE = An angle is formed by two rays meeting at a common endpoint, the vertex. The vertex is labeled V in the figure below.

ANGLE CLASSIFICATIONS = Angles are classified according to their measure. The measure of an angle is the number of degrees it contains.

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°)

Protractor = A device for measuring an angle. 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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