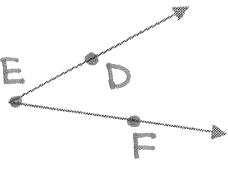
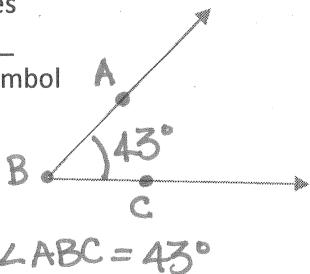
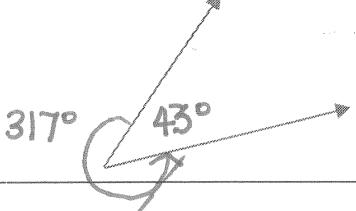
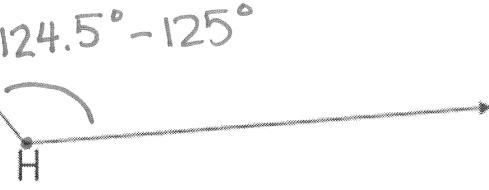
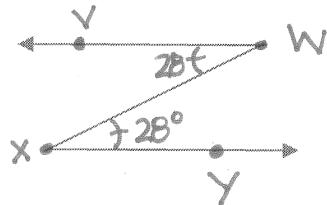
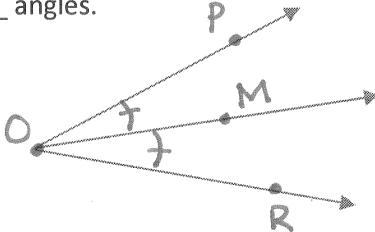
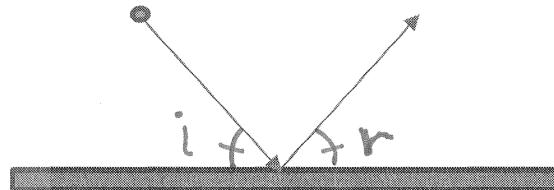


H.Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

Section 1.2

Angle (vertex and sides)	<p>Two rays that share a <u>common endpoint</u> provided the rays do not lie on the same line</p> <p>Vertex: <u>common endpoint (E)</u></p> <p>Side: <u>the two rays (\overrightarrow{ED}, \overrightarrow{EF})</u></p>  <p>EX: $\angle DEF$, $\angle FED$</p>
Measure of an angle	<p>The <u>smallest</u> amount of rotation in degrees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angle measures between <u>0°</u> to <u>180°</u> Measure has <u>"m"</u> in front of the angle symbol Full rotation: <u>360°</u> Half rotation: <u>180°</u> On-fourth rotation: <u>90°</u>  <p>$m\angle ABC = 43^\circ$</p>
Reflex measure of an angle	<p>The <u>largest</u> amount of rotation between the sides of an angle (subtract from <u>360°</u> to get the measure)</p> 
Protractor Used to measure <u>angles</u> Steps to using it: (1) <u>center goes on vertex</u> (2) <u>one angle side goes on zero-edge</u> (3) <u>read the correct scale.</u>	 

H.Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

Congruent Angles	<p>Two angles are congruent <u>if and only if</u> they have the same <u>measure</u>.</p> <p>If figures are <u>\cong</u>, then measures are <u>$=$</u>.</p> <p>Example:</p> $\angle VWX \cong \angle YXW$ $m\angle VWX = m\angle YXW$ 
Angle Bisector	<p>A <u>ray</u> is an angle bisector <u>if and only if</u> it divides the angle into two <u>congruent</u> angles.</p> <p>Example:</p> $\overrightarrow{OM} \text{ bisects } \angle POR$ $\text{IFF } \angle POM \cong \angle MOR$ 
Incoming and outgoing angles	<p>Incoming: angle formed by incoming path and plane (i) (angle of incidence)</p> <p>Outgoing: angle formed by outgoing path and plane (r) (angle of reflection)</p> <p>Incoming and outgoing angles are <u>EQUAL</u></p>  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> $i=r$ </div>