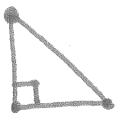
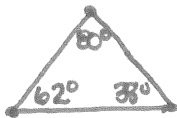
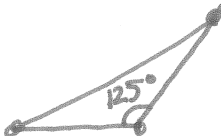
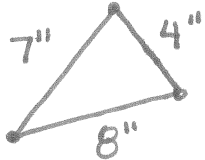
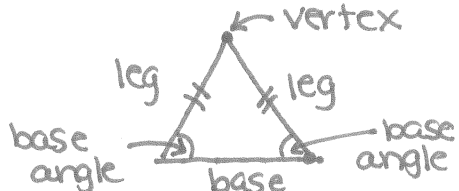
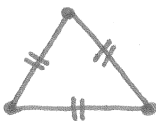
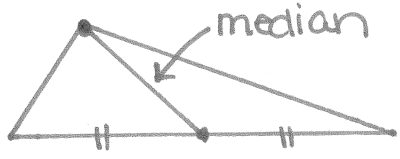


H. Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

Section 1.5

<p>Assumptions</p>	<p>Something you can accept as true without <u>facts</u> or <u>proof</u></p>
<p>Things you CAN assume from a figure</p>	<p>(1) lines are straight (2) 2 lines intersect at one point (3) points on a line are collinear (4) points on a single plane are coplanar (5) anything marked</p>
<p>Things you CAN'T assume from a figure</p>	<p>(1) parallel lines / segments (2) perpendicular lines / segments (3) congruence of any segment / angle / polygons.</p>
<p>Right Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is a right triangle IFF exactly <u>one</u> of its angles is a <u>right</u> triangle.</p> 
<p>Acute Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is an acute triangle IFF <u>all 3</u> of its angles are acute.</p> 
<p>Obtuse Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is an obtuse triangle IFF exactly <u>one</u> of its' angles is an <u>obtuse</u> triangle.</p> 

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<p>Scalene Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is a scalene triangle IFF each of its' three sides have <u>different</u> lengths.</p> 
<p>Isosceles Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is an isosceles triangle IFF at least <u>two</u> of its' sides have equal length.</p> 
<p>Equilateral Triangle</p>	<p>A triangle is equilateral IFF all three of it's sides have <u>equal</u> lengths.</p> <p>NOTE: An equilateral triangle is one type of <u>Isosceles</u> triangle.</p> 
<p>Median of a Δ</p>	<p>A median of a triangle is a segment joining a <u>vertex</u> of the triangle to the <u>midpoint</u> of the opposite side.</p> <p>NOTE: All 3 medians are concurrent (meet @ one point).</p> 
<p>Altitude of a Δ</p>	<p>An altitude of a triangle is a segment from a vertex of the triangles' <u>perpendicular</u> to the line containing the <u>opposite</u> side.</p> <p>NOTE: All three altitudes are also concurrent.</p> 