CORNELL NOTES

TOPIC/OBJECTIVE: Proof Notes

CONTENT/CLASS: Geometry

NAME:

CLASS/PERIOD: 7

DATE: 2/4/16

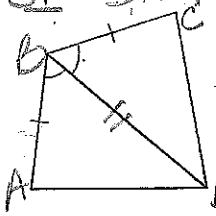
ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What information is helpful when proving 2 triangles are $\cong$?

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

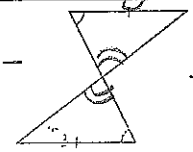
Given - this is a reason used when what you are stating in a proof is marked in a diagram or stated as a given.

Reflexive Property – (shared side)



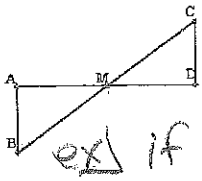
this property is used to state if a line segment is congruent to itself ex) $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$

Vertical angles –



not marked on a diagram but they are $\cong$

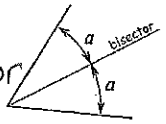
Midpoint



divides line segment into two $\cong$ parts

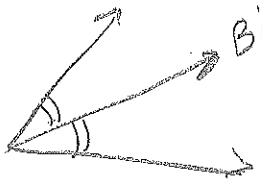
ex) if M is midpt of $\overline{BC}$, then $\overline{BM} \cong \overline{CM}$

Bisector

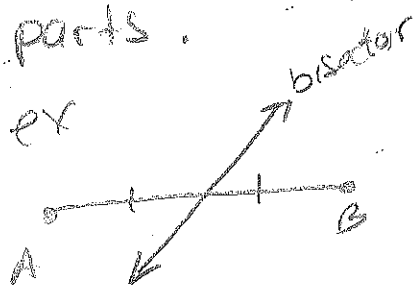


line/segment/ray that divides an angle or line into 2 congruent parts.

ex)



ex



SUMMARY:

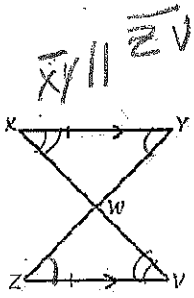
QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

Parallel lines & their angles -

Symbol: $\parallel$

AIA are $\cong$

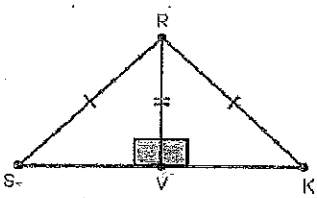


parallel lines have the same slope

AIA are NOT marked for you.

Symbol: $\perp$

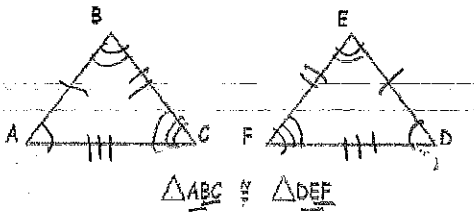
Perpendicular lines & their angles -



$\overline{RV} \perp \overline{SK}$

create two 90° angles. (they are $\cong$): $\angle RVS \cong \angle RVK$

List the six corresponding parts of the congruent triangles. Mark the congruences on the figure.



$\angle A \cong \angle D$	$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$
$\angle B \cong \angle E$	$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{FE}$
$\angle C \cong \angle F$	$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{FD}$

Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent (CPCTC) –

if two or more triangles are proven to be $\cong$, then all corresponding angles and sides are $\cong$.

SUMMARY: