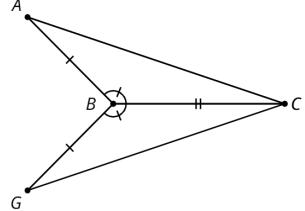
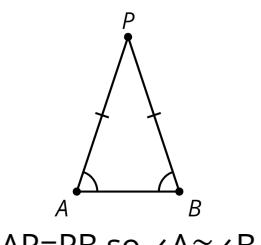
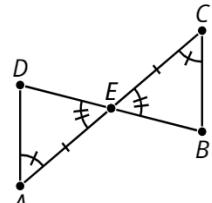
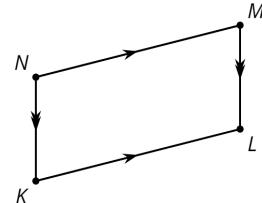
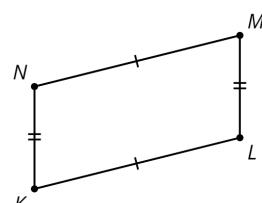
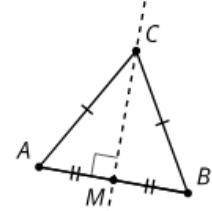
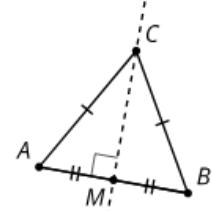
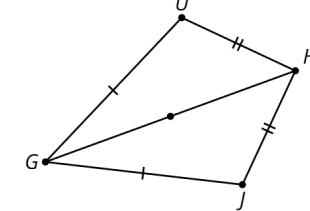
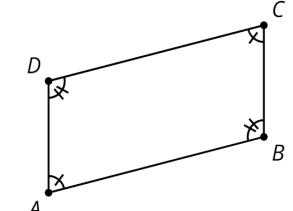
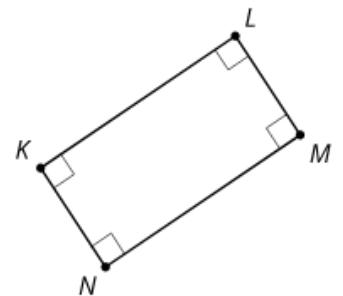
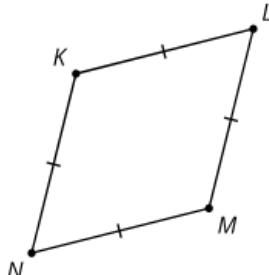
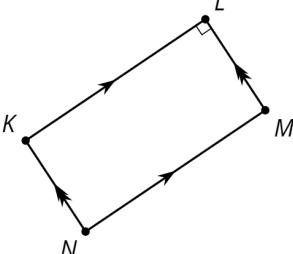


Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U1, L17 Thm	<p>Corresponding Angle Theorem: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent.</p> <p>Conversely, if two lines are cut by a transversal and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines have to be parallel.</p>	
U1, L18 Thm	<p>Triangle Angle Sum Theorem: The three angle measures of any triangle always sum to 180 degrees.</p>	<p>$a+b+c=180$</p>
U2, L1 Thm	<p>If two figures are congruent, then corresponding parts of those figures must be congruent</p>	<p>$\Delta PQR \cong \Delta DEF$ so $PQ=DE$, $PR=DF$, $QR=EF$, $\angle P \cong \angle D$, $\angle Q \cong \angle E$, $\angle R \cong \angle F$</p>
U2, L3 Thm	<p>If all pairs of corresponding sides and all pairs of corresponding angles are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent.</p>	<p>$AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, $CA=FD$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$</p>
U2, L5 Thm	<p>If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent.</p>	<p>$AB = CD$ so, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$</p>

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L6 Thm	Side-Angle-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem: In two triangles, if two pairs of congruent corresponding sides and the pair of corresponding angles between the sides are congruent, then the two triangles are congruent.	 <p>AB=GB, BC=BC, $\angle ABC \cong \angle GBC$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle GBC$</p>
U2, L6 Thm	Isosceles Triangle Theorem: In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are congruent.	 <p>AP=PB so $\angle A \cong \angle B$</p>
U2, L7 Thm	Angle-Side-Angle Triangle Congruence Theorem: In two triangles, if two pairs of corresponding angles, and the pair of corresponding sides between the angles, are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent.	 <p>$\angle A \cong \angle C$, $AE=EC$, $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$, so $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$</p>
U2, L7 Def'n	A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite sides parallel.	 <p>NM \parallel KL, NK \parallel ML, so MNKL is a parallelogram</p>
U2, L7 Thm	In a parallelogram, pairs of opposite sides are congruent.	 <p>MNKL is a parallelogram, so NM=KL, NK=ML</p>

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L8 Thm	If a point C is the same distance from A as it is from B, then C must be on the perpendicular bisector of AB.	 <p>AC=BC, M is the midpoint, so MC\perpAB</p>
U2, L8 Thm	If C is a point on the perpendicular bisector of segment AB, the distance from C to A is the same as the distance from C to B.	 <p>AB\perpCM, AM=BM, so AC=BC</p>
U2, L9 Thm	Side-Side-Side Triangle Congruence Theorem: In two triangles, if all three pairs of corresponding sides are congruent, then the triangles must be congruent.	 <p>HU=HJ, UG=GJ, HG=HG so, $\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HGJ$</p>
U2, L9 Thm	In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent.	 <p>ABCD is a parallelogram, $\angle A \cong \angle C, \angle D \cong \angle B$</p>
U2, L12 Def'n	A rectangle is a quadrilateral with four right angles.	

Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U2, L12 Def'n	A rhombus is a quadrilateral with four congruent sides.	 <p>A quadrilateral KLMN is shown. All four sides, KN, NM, ML, and KL, are marked with double tick marks, indicating they are congruent. The vertices are labeled K (top-left), L (top-right), M (bottom-right), and N (bottom-left).</p>
U2, L12 Thm	If a parallelogram has (at least) one right angle, then it is a rectangle.	 <p>A parallelogram KLMN is shown with vertices K (top-left), L (top-right), M (bottom-right), and N (bottom-left). Arrows on the sides indicate a clockwise cycle. A small square symbol at vertex N indicates a right angle. All four sides are marked with single tick marks, indicating they are congruent.</p>