

# DEFINITION RECALL

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

PART I – DEFINITIONS: Remember that the **CONVERSE** of definitions are also true!

- 1) Acute angle: **If an angle is acute, then its measure is less than  $90^\circ$ .**
- 2) Obtuse angle **If an angle is obtuse, then its measure is greater than  $90^\circ$  and less than  $180^\circ$ .**
- 3) Right angle **If an angle is a right angle, then it is  $90^\circ$ .**
- 4) Straight angle: **If an angle is a straight angle, then it is  $180^\circ$ .**
- 5) Congruent segments (angles) **If two segments (or angles) are congruent, then they have the same measure**
- 6) Midpoint: **If a point is the midpoint of a segment, then it divides the segment into two congruent segments.**
- 7) Bisect (segments and angles): **If a ray (segment, or line) bisects an segment (or angle), then it divides it into two congruent segments (or angles).**
- 8) Complementary **If two angles are complementary, then they add to  $90^\circ$ .**
- 9) Supplementary **If two angles are supplementary, then they add to  $180^\circ$ .**

PART II: THEOREMS:

- 1) If two angles are right angles then **they are congruent.**
- 2) **If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary.**
- 3) If two angles are vertical angles, then they are congruent. (Vertical angles are congruent)
- 3) If two angles are supplementary (or complementary) to the **same angle** then **they are congruent.**
- 4) If two angles are supplementary (or complementary) to **congruent angles** then **they are congruent.**

## RECAP: (PROCEDURE FOR DRAWING CONCLUSIONS)

- ✓ Memorize theorems and definitions.
- ✓ Look for key words and symbols in the given information.
- ✓ Decide which theorem or definition allows you to draw a conclusion.
- ✓ Draw a conclusion and give a reason to justify the conclusion.
  - ★ Be certain that you have not used the converse of the correct reason.
  - ★ Remember... If (given), then (conclusion)