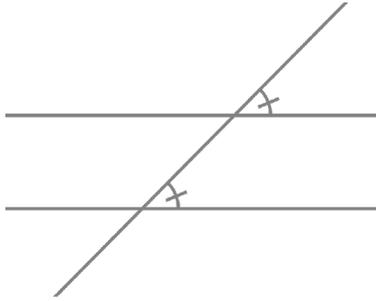
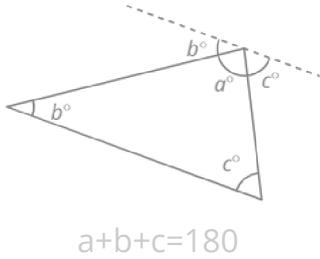
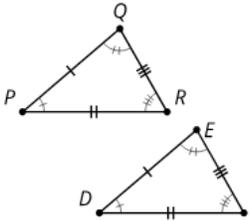
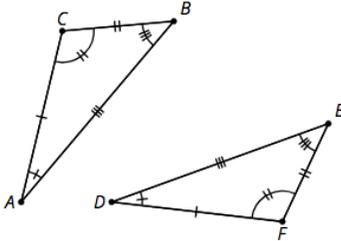
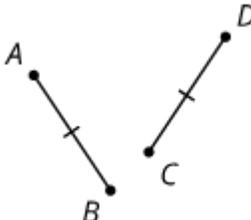
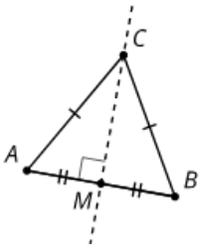
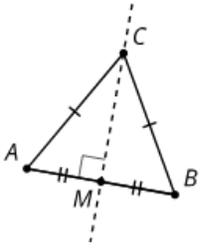
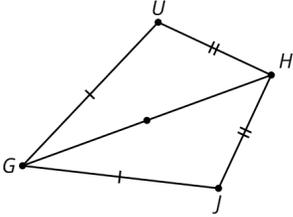
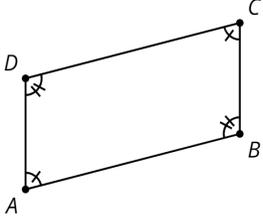
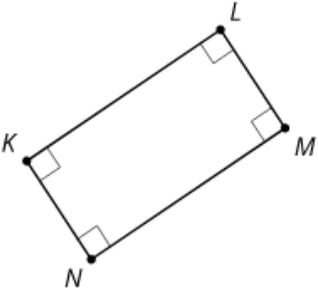
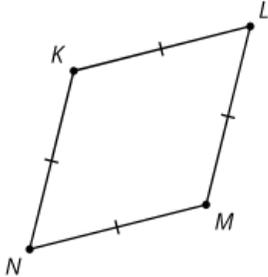
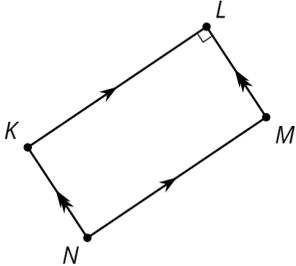


Lesson, Type	Statement	Diagram
U1, L17 Thm	<p>Corresponding Angle Theorem: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent.</p> <p>Conversely, if two lines are cut by a transversal and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines have to be parallel.</p>	
U1, L18 Thm	<p>Triangle Angle Sum Theorem: The three angle measures of any triangle always sum to 180 degrees.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$a+b+c=180$</p>
U2, L1 Thm	<p>If two figures are congruent, then corresponding parts of those figures must be congruent</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$\triangle PQR \cong \triangle DEF$ 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 style="text-align: center;">$AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, $CA=FD$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\angle A \cong \angle D$, $\angle C \cong \angle F$ so $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$</p>
U2, L5 Thm	<p>If two segments have the same length, then they are congruent.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$AB = CD$ 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 $MC \perp AB$</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>$AB \perp CM$, $AM = BM$, 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>$HU = HJ$, $UG = JG$, $HG = HG$ so, $\triangle HUG \cong \triangle HJG$</p>
U2, L9 Thm	In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent.	 <p>ABCD is a parallelogram, so $\angle A \cong \angle C$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$</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 with vertices labeled K, L, M, and N. Each of the four sides (KL, LM, MN, and NK) has a single tick mark, indicating that all four sides are congruent.</p>
U2, L12 Thm	If a parallelogram has (at least) one right angle, then it is a rectangle.	 <p>A quadrilateral with vertices labeled K, L, M, and N. Opposite sides are marked with arrows to indicate they are parallel, forming a parallelogram. A right angle symbol is drawn at vertex L.</p>