Chapter 4 Flashcards

Geometry C

You will need:

10 index cards
Scissors
Pencil
Envelope

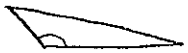
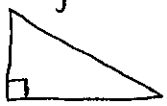
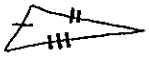
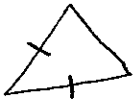
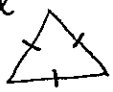
Directions:

1. Cut each index card in half, so you have 20 small index cards now.

2. Fill out each index card, front and back, the same as the other side of this paper.

3. Use your flashcards to study.

4. Keep your flashcards in an envelope with your name on it so that you can study for the test.

Front of Index Card	Back of Index Card
Acute △	all angles are less than 90° ex: 
Obtuse △	one angle is more than 90° ex: 
Right △	one angle is 90° ex: 
Equiangular △	all angles are equal ex:  60° each
Scalene △	all 3 sides are different lengths ex: 
Isosceles △	2 sides are equal ex: 
Equilateral △	3 sides are equal ex: 
Triangle Sum Theorem	the angles of a triangle add up to 180°
CPCF	parts (angles & sides) of ≅ figures are ≅
SSS	3 sides are ≅ on each

Front of Index Card	Back of Index Card
SAS	2 sides & an angle in the **middle**
ASA	2 angles & a side in the **middle**
AAS	2 angles & a side not in the middle
Vertex Angle	angle between 2 congruent sides
Base Angles	angles across from 2 congruent sides
Base	side between base angles
ITBAT	If two sides of a △ are ≅, then 2 angles are ≅.
ITBAT Converse	If 2 angles of a △ are ≅, then 2 sides are ≅
Equiangular △ Theorem	If 3 angles of a △ are ≅, then 3 sides are ≅
Equilateral △ Theorem	If 3 sides of a △ are ≅, then 3 angles are ≅