

Vocabulary Toolkit

locater	Term	Definition
7.4	AAS	Angle—Angle—Side which means which means two pairs of corresponding angles AND one of the two <i>non-included sides</i> are congruent in a pair of triangles, guaranteeing that the triangles themselves are congruent.
7.2	Angle bisector	A line (or portion of a line) which cuts an angle into two equal halves.
7.4	ASA	Angle—Side—Angle which means which means two pairs of corresponding angles AND the side <i>in between</i> them are congruent in a pair of triangles, guaranteeing that the triangles themselves are congruent.
7.2	Circumscribe	To draw a shape outside of another such that both shapes touch in as many points as possible.
7.1	Geometric Construction	Creating a geometric object employing only straightedge and compass (using only straight lines and circles). These are the <i>foundation of proof</i> , for example, Construction of a rhombus creates opposite congruent angles, opposite congruent line segments, parallel lines (opposite sides), and an angle bisector.
7.2	Inscribe	To draw a shape inside another such that both shapes touch in as many points as possible (the vertices of the inner shape will be on the edges of the outer shape).
7.5	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length.
7.4	SAS	Side—Angle—Side which means which means two pairs of corresponding sides AND the angle <i>in between them</i> are congruent in a pair of triangles, guaranteeing that the triangles themselves are congruent.
7.4	SSS	Side—Side—Side which means all three pairs of corresponding sides in two triangles are congruent, guaranteeing that the triangles themselves are congruent.