

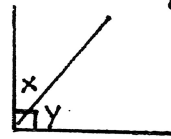
# GEOMETRY REVIEW

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Definitions:

## CA - Complementary Angles

Complementary angles add to \_\_\_\_\_

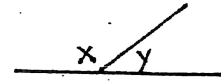


diagrams

$$x + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## SA - Supplementary Angles

Supplementary angles add to \_\_\_\_\_

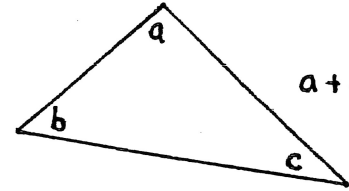


$$x + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Angle Theorems:

## ASTT - Angle Sum of a Triangle Theorem

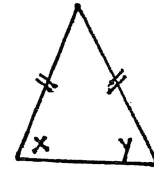
The sum of the angles in a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_



$$a + b + c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## ITT - Isosceles Triangle Theorem

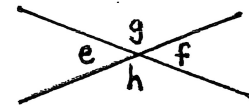
The angles opposite the equal sides are \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## OAT - Opposite Angle Theorem

Opposite angles are \_\_\_\_\_



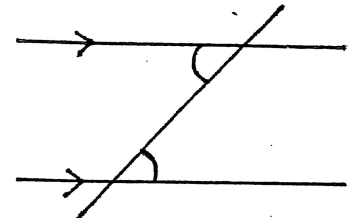
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Parallel Line Theorems:

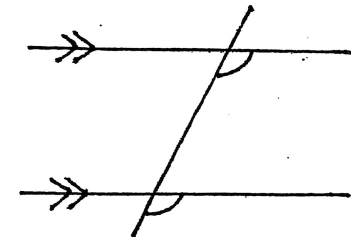
## PLT-Z - Parallel Line Theorem - Z-pattern (ALTERNATE angles)

Alternate angles are \_\_\_\_\_



## PLT-F - Parallel Line Theorem - F-pattern (CORRESPONDING angles)

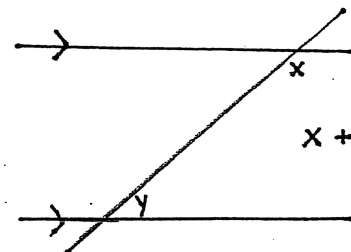
Corresponding angles are \_\_\_\_\_



## PLT-C - Parallel Line Theorem - C-pattern (CO-INTERIOR angles)

Co-interior angles are \_\_\_\_\_

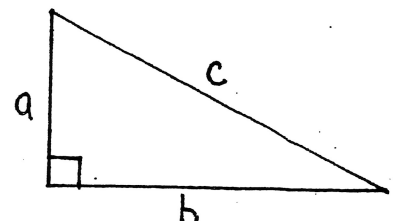
ie. They add up to \_\_\_\_\_



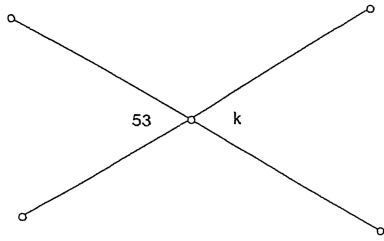
$$x + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

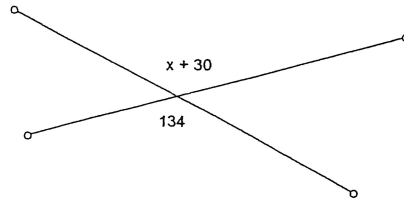
The sum of the squares of the smallest two sides in a right-angled triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.



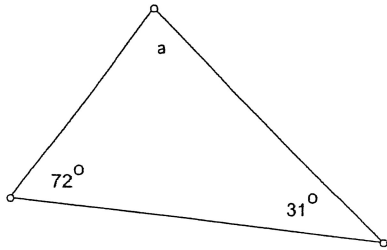
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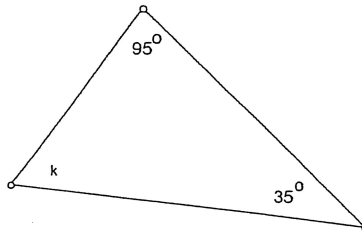
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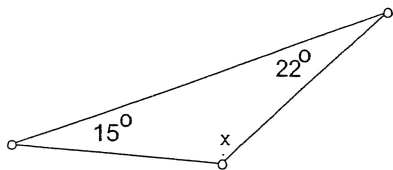
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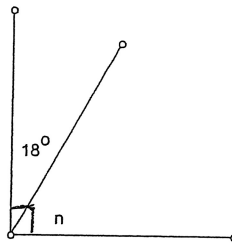
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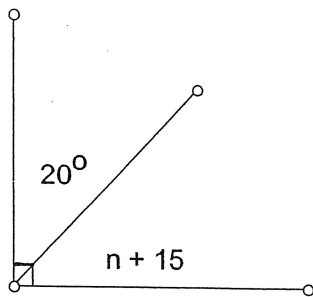
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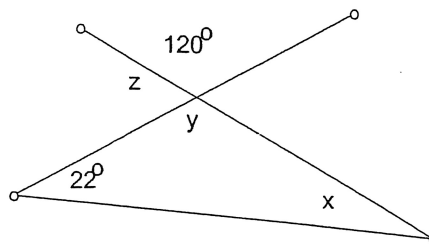
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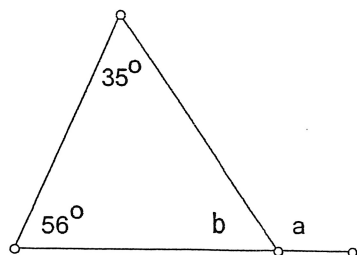
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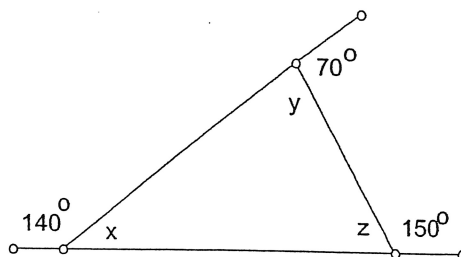
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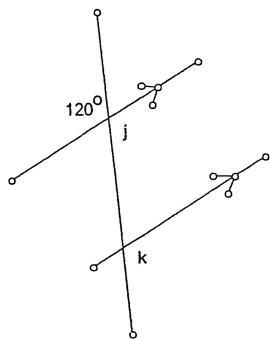
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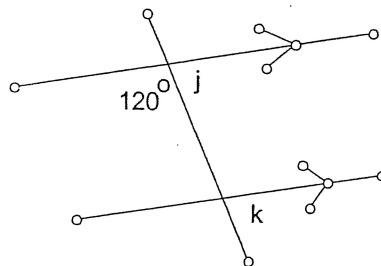
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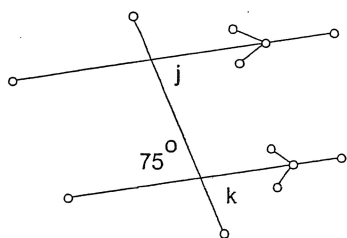
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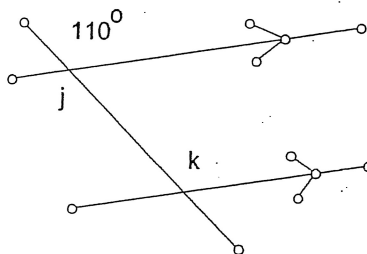
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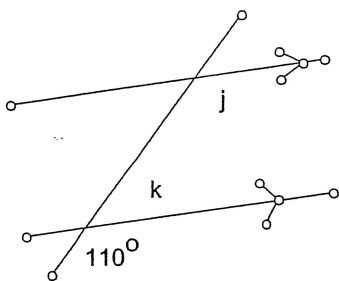
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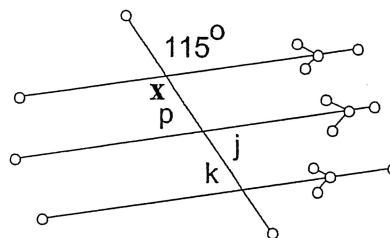
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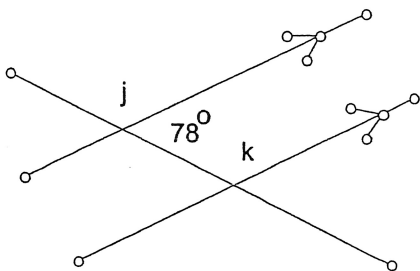
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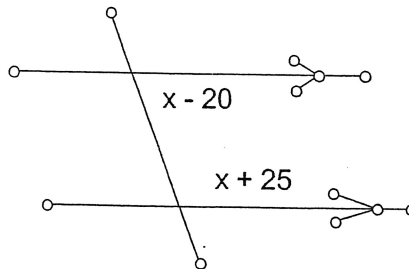
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7.

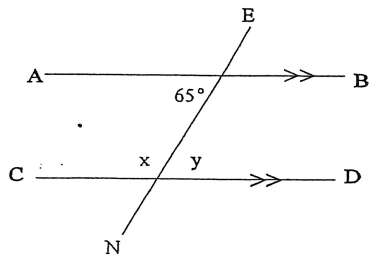


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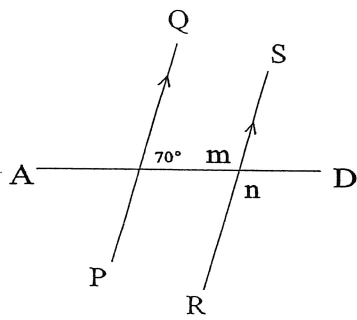


*Examples* Find the measures of the unknown angles.

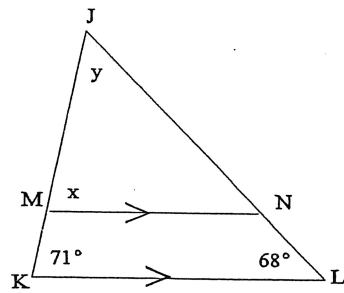
a)



b)



c)



d)

