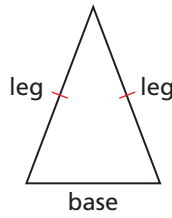


Vocabulary Flash Cards

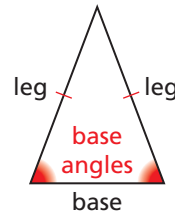
<p>base angles of an isosceles triangle</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 252)</i></p>	<p>base of an isosceles triangle</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 252)</i></p>
<p>coordinate proof</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 284)</i></p>	<p>corollary to a theorem</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 235)</i></p>
<p>corresponding parts</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 240)</i></p>	<p>exterior angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 233)</i></p>
<p>hypotenuse</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 264)</i></p>	<p>interior angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 5 (p. 233)</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The side of an isosceles triangle that is not one of the legs



The two angles adjacent to the base of an isosceles triangle

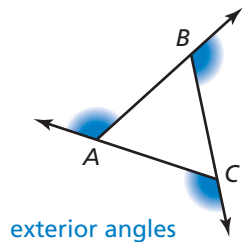


A statement that can be proved easily using the theorem

The Corollary to the Triangle Sum Theorem states that the acute angles of a right triangle are complementary.

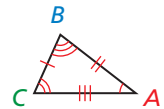
A style of proof that involves placing geometric figures in a coordinate plane

Angles that form linear pairs with the interior angles of a polygon

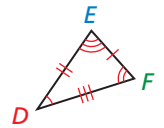


A pair of sides or angles that have the same relative position in two congruent figures

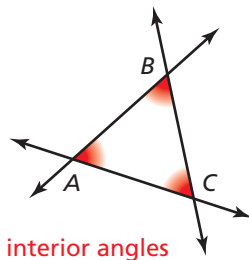
Corresponding angles
 $\angle A \cong \angle D, \angle B \cong \angle E, \angle C \cong \angle F$



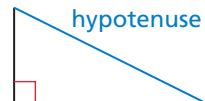
Corresponding sides
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}, \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}, \overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$



Angles of a polygon



The side opposite the right angle of a right triangle



Vocabulary Flash Cards

legs of an isosceles triangle

Chapter 5 (p. 252)

legs of a right triangle

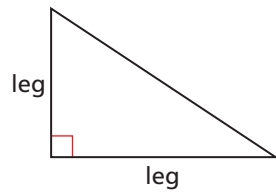
Chapter 5 (p. 264)

vertex angle

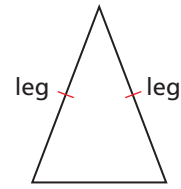
Chapter 5 (p. 252)

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The sides adjacent to the right angle of a right triangle



The two congruent sides of an isosceles triangle



The angle formed by the legs of an isosceles triangle

