<name>
Class: Honors Geometry
Date: <date>
Topic: Lesson 1-4 (Measuring Segments, and Angles)

One-to-one correspondence	Pair every item in 1 set w/one & exactly 1 item in another set, none left over
Postulate 1-5	The Ruler Postulate There's a 1-to-1 correspondence btwn real # line & the pts on a line **** You can measure the length of a segment. ****
Segment length	Given $\overline{AB}$,the length of $\overline{AB}$ =AB = $\lvert a - b \rvert$
Congruent segments	Two segments with same len Symbol is $\cong$ If $AB = FE$ then $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{FE}$
Example	Pg 29, #2, optionally show steps
Postulate 1-6	The Segment Addition Postulate If pt B is on $\overline{AC}$ and between pts A & C, then $AB + BC = AC$ <diagrams as necessary>
Example	Pg 29, #10, optionally show steps
Midpoint of a segment	The pt that divides it into 2 congruent segments <diagrams as necessary>

Angle	2 rays that share common endpoint & aren't on same line
	• Rays are the <u>sides</u>
	• Endpoint is the <u>vertex</u>
	• Symbol is $\angle$
	• Named:
	  ○ $\angle ABC$ (vertex point in middle always)
	  ○ $\angle B$ (just use the vertex point)
	  ○ $\angle 1$ (if you've numbered the angles)
	• Only use vertex naming if no confusion
	<diagrams as necessary>

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Postulate 1-7	The Protractor Postulate There is a 1-to-1 correspondence btwn the real #'s 0-180 and the angles on one side of a line **** You can measure an angle in degrees. **** • Symbol for measure of an angle (COD): $m\angle COD$. <diagrams as necessary>
Types of angles	• Acute: $0° < \boldsymbol{x} < 90°$ • Right: $\boldsymbol{x} = 90°$ • Obtuse: $90° < \boldsymbol{x} < 180°$ • Straight: $\boldsymbol{x} = 180°$
Postulate 1-8	The Angle Addition Postulate If point B lies in the interior of $\angle ABC$, then $m\angle ABD + m\angle DBC = m\angle ABC$ <diagrams as necessary>
Congruent angles	Angles with the same measure. If $m\angle COD = m\angle FGH$, then $\angle COD \cong \angle FGH$