## Quizlet

| 1. Alternate Exterior Angles | Lie on different sides of transversal outside the parallel lines (congruent). |
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| 2. Alternate Interior Angles | Line on different sides of the transversal between the parallel lines (congruent). |
| 3. Angle-AngleSide (AAS) | If two angles and a nonincluded side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and a nonincluded side of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent. |
| 4. Angle-SideAngle (ASA) | If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent. |
| 5. Base Angles of an Isosceles Triangle | Two congruent angles of an isosceles triangle. |
| 6. Base of an Isosceles Triangle | Side opposite of the vertex angle in an isosceles triangle. |
| 7. Congruence | When two figures have the same shape and size. |
| 8. Congruent Polygons | Polygons that have the same size and shape. |
| 9. Corollary | Statement that can be proved easily by applying a theorem. |
| 10. Corresponding Angles | Lie on the same side of the transversal and in corresponding positions (congruent). |
| 11. Hypotenuse | The side of a right triangle opposite the right angle; the longest side of a right triangle. |
| 12. HypotenuseLeg (HL) | If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent. |
| 13. Legs of an Isosceles Triangle | The two congruent sides of an isosceles triangle. |
| 14. Legs of a Triangle |  |
| 15. Same-Side <br> Interior <br> Angles | Lie on the same side of the transversal and between the intersected lines (supplementary). |

1. Alternate Exterior Angles

Alternate Interior Angles
Angle-AngleSide (AAS)

Angle-Side-
Angle (ASA)

Base Angles of an Isosceles

Base of an Isosceles Triangle

Congruence

Congruent

Corollary

Corresponding Angles

Hypotenuse

Hypotenuse-
Leg (HL)

Legs of an Isosceles Triangle

Legs of a Triangle

Same-Side Angles

Lie on different sides of transversal outside the parallel lines (congruent).

Line on different sides of the transversal between the parallel lines (congruent).

If two angles and a nonincluded side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and a nonincluded side of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

Two congruent angles of an isosceles triangle.

Side opposite of the vertex angle in an isosceles triangle.

When two figures have the same shape and size.

Polygons that have the same size and shape.

Statement that can be proved easily by applying a theorem.
and in corresponding positions (congruent).

The side of a right triangle opposite the right angle; the longest side of a right triangle.

If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

The two congruent sides of an isosceles triangle.

Lie on the same side of the transversal and between the intersected lines (supplementary).
16. Side-Angle-

Side (SAS)
Postulate
17. Side-Side-Side (SSS)
Postulate

Supplementary

Vertex Angle
of an Isosceles Triangle

If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.
If the three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.
The sum of the measures of two angles is $180^{\circ}$.
The angle opposite the base of an isosceles triangle.

