4-1 Congruent Polygons	Same shape, same size. Have congruent corresponding parts (matching sides and angles).
4-1 Naming Polygons	Pick a starting vertex, then go clockwise or counter-clockwise, and list each vertex in order
4-1 Third Angles Theorem	If 2 angles of a triangle are congruent to 2 angles of another triangle, then the 3rd angles are congruent
4-2 Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruence Postulate	If 3 sides of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding sides of another, then the 2 triangles are congruent
4-2 Included Angle	An angle formed by 2 adjacent sides of a triangle or polygon
4-2 Adjacent Sides	Any two sides of a polygon that share a vertex
4-2 Included Side	The common (shared) side of 2 consecutive angles
4-2 Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence Postulate	If 2 sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding sides and the included angle of the other, then the 2 triangles are congruent
4-3 Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Congruence Postulate	If 2 angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to 2 angles and the included side of another, then the 2 triangles are congruent
4-3 Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Congruence Postulate	If 2 angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to 2 angles and the corresponding non-included side of another, then the 2 triangles are congruent
4-4 CPCTC	Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent
4-5 Isosceles Triangle	(At least, ≥) 2 congruent sides
4-5 Legs of Isosceles Triangle	The 2 congruent sides
4-5 Base of Isosceles Triangle	The side that is not congruent
4-5 Vertex Angle of Isosceles Triangle	Between the 2 congruent legs. Opposite the base.
4-5 Base Angles of Isosceles Triangle	The 2 angles along the base. The base is 1 side of each angle.
4-5 Isosceles Triangle Theorem	If 2 sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent
4-5 Angle Bisector of Vertex Angle of an Isosceles Triangle	is also the perpendicular bisector of the base
4-5 Corollary	The obvious result extended from a theorem. Not unique or important enough to be its own theorem.
4-5 Equilateral	All sides are congruent
4-5 Equiangular	All angles are congruent
4-5 Equilateral Triangle	All 3 sides are congruent. Results in 3 angles being congruent. Each angle measures 60 degrees
4-5 Scalene Triangle	No congruent sides
4-5 Acute Triangle	All 3 angles are acute
4-5 Obtuse Triangle	1 obtuse angle. The other 2 must be acute.
4-6 Right Triangle	1 right angle. The other 2 must be acute AND complementary.
4-6 Hypotenuse	The side opposite (across from) the right angle. The longest side.
4-6 Legs of Right Triangle	The 2 sides sharing the right angle
4-6 HL Congruence	If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the same in another, then the 2 triangles are congruent.
4-6 Which letter combinations DO work?	SSS, SAS, AAS, ASA, HL
4-6 Which letter combinations DO NOT work?	SSA (unless HL), AAA
4-6 What can AAA be used to prove?	Similarity only