1. **1-1 Isometric Drawing:** Shows a corner view of a 3-dimensional figure; uses slanted lines to show depth; "equal measure"

2. **1-1 Net:** A 2-dimensional diagram that folds into a 3-dimensional figure.

3. **1-1 Orthographic Drawing:** 3 separate views (top, front, & right); "straight drawing"

4. **1-2 2 lines intersect in exactly ___ ____.:** one point

5. **1-2 2 planes intersect in exactly ___ ___.:** one line

6. **1-2 A line and a plane intersect in exactly ___ _____.:** one point

7. **1-2 Collinear Points:** Points that lie on the same line.

8. **1-2 Coplanar Points:** Points or lines that lie in the same plane.

9. **1-2 Four points are _____ coplanar.:** sometimes

10. **1-2 Intersection:** The set of points which 2 figures have in common.

11. **1-2 Line:** Straight path in 2 opposite directions; no end; no thickness; contains infinitely many points; 1 dimension.

12. **1-2 Opposite Rays:** 2 rays that share the same endpoint and form a line.

13. **1-2 Plane:** Flat surface that extends without end; no thickness; contains infinitely many lines; 2 dimensions.

14. **1-2 Point:** Indicates a location; has no size.

15. **1-2 Postulate or Axiom:** An accepted statement of fact; does not require further proof.

16. **1-2 Ray:** A part of a line with 1 endpoint and all the points on one side; extends forever in 1 direction.

17. **1-2 Segment or Line Segment:** A part of a line with 2 endpoints and all points between.

18. **1-2 Space:** A boundless set of all points in 3 dimensions.

19. **1-2 The smallest number of points to define a plane is _____.:** 3

20. **1-2 Three points are _____ coplanar.:** always

21. **1-2 Through any 2 points there is exactly ___ ___.:** one line

22. **1-2 Through any __ noncollinear points there is exactly 1 plane.:** 3

23. **1-3 Congruent Segments:** 2 segments with the same length.

24. **1-3 Coordinate:** The real number that corresponds to a point.

25. **1-3 Distance:** The absolute value of the difference of coordinates. Always a positive number.

26. **1-3 Distance Formula (Number Line):** la - bl

27. **1-3 Midpoint:** The point which divides a segment into 2 congruent segments.

28. **1-3 Midpoint Formula (Number Line):** Average or mean. (a + b)/2

29. **1-3 Segment Addition Postulate:** If points A, B, and C are collinear, and B is between A and C, then AB + BC = AC

30. **1-3 Segment Bisector:** A point, line, ray, or segment that intersects a segment at its midpoint.

31. **1-4 Acute Angle:** 0 deg < x < 90 deg

32. **1-4 Angle:** Formed by 2 rays (sides) with the same endpoint (vertex).

33. **1-4 Congruent Angles:** Angles with the same measure.

34. **1-4 Obtuse Angle:** 90 deg < x < 180 deg

35. **1-4 Right Angle:** x = 90 deg

36. **1-4 Straight Angle:** x = 180 deg

37. **1-5 Adjacent Angles:** 2 coplanar angles with a common (shared) side, a common (shared) vertex, and no common interior points (no gaps or overlaps).

38. **1-5 Angle Bisector:** A ray that divides an angle into 2 congruent angles.

39. **1-5 Complementary Angles:** 2 angles whose measures have a sum of 90 degrees.

40. **1-5 Linear Pair:** 2 adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays. Forms a straight angle. Supplementary.

41. **1-5 Supplementary Angles:** 2 angles whose measures have a sum of 180 degrees.

42. **1-5 Vertical Angles:** 2 angles whose sides are opposite rays. Congruent.

43. **1-7 Distance Formula (Coordinate Plane):** Pythagorean Theorem: Square Root of (Base squared + Height squared)

44. **1-7 Midpoint Formula (Coordinate Plane):** Average or mean. x-coordinate is (x1 + x2)/2 and y-coordinate is (y1 + y2)/2

45. **1-8 Area:** The number of square units a polygon or circle encloses. 2-dimensional.

46. **1-8 Circumference:** The distance around a circle.

47. **1-8 Perimeter:** The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon. 1-dimensional.

48. **(-3)^2:** Positive 9

49. **8-1 Hypotenuse:** The longest side of a right triangle. The side opposite (across from) the right angle.

50. **8-1 Pythagorean Theorem:** In a right triangle, the sum of the squares of measures of the legs equals the square of the measure of the hypotenuse. a^2 + b^2 = c^2