Euclidean Geometry

Geometry Definitions

Notation

$\parallel$ – is parallel to

$\perp$ – is perpendicular to

$\equiv$ – is congruent to

$|||$ – is similar to

$\therefore$ – therefore

$\because$ – because

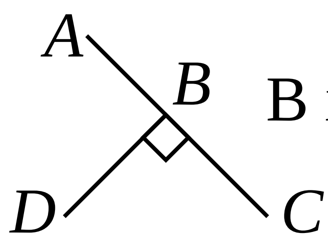
Terminology

produced – the line is extended

XY is produced to A

YX is produced to B

foot – the base or the bottom



B is the foot of the perpendicular

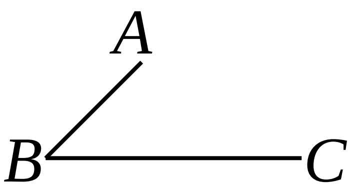
collinear – the points lie on the same line

concurrent – the lines intersect at the same point

transversal – a line that cuts two(or more) other lines

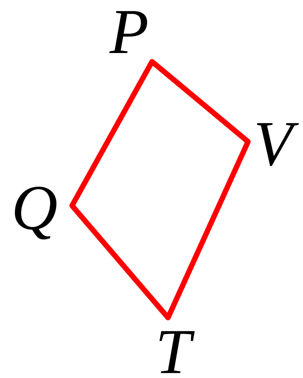
Naming Conventions

Angles and Polygons are named in cyclic order



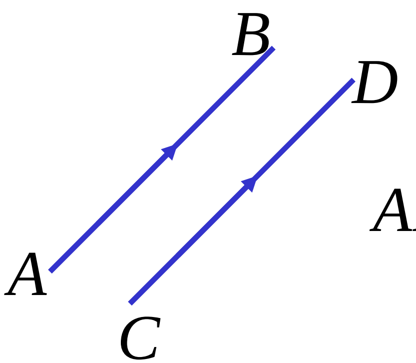
$\angle ABC$ or $A\hat{B}C$

(If no ambiguity $\angle B$ or $\hat{B}$)



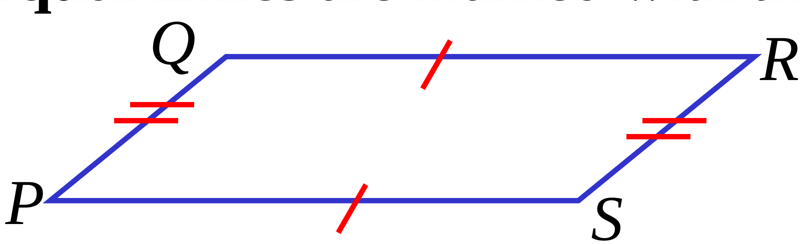
VPQT or *QPVT* or *QTVP* etc

Parallel Lines are named in corresponding order



$AB \| CD$

Equal Lines are marked with the same symbol



$PQ = SR$

$PS = QR$

Constructing Proofs

When constructing a proof, any line that you state must be one of the following;

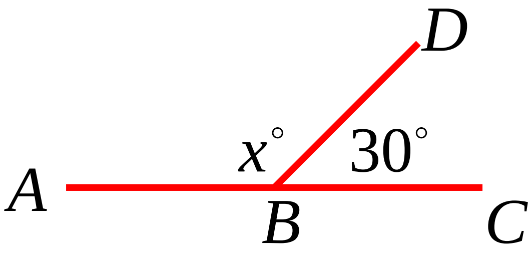
1. **Given information**, do not assume information is given, e.g. if you are told two sides are of a triangle are equal don't assume it is isosceles, state that it is isosceles because two sides are equal.

2. **Construction of new lines**, state clearly your construction so that anyone reading your proof could recreate the construction.

3. **A recognised geometrical theorem (or assumption)**, you must state clearly the theorem you are using
   e.g. $\angle A + 25 + 120 = 180$ $\quad (\angle \text{sum } \Delta = 180)$

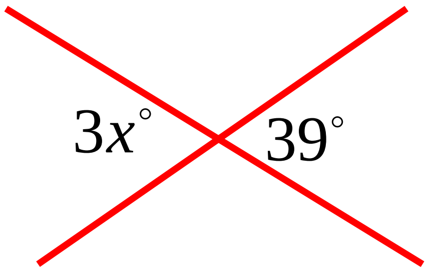
4. **Any working out that follows from lines already stated.**

Angle Theorems



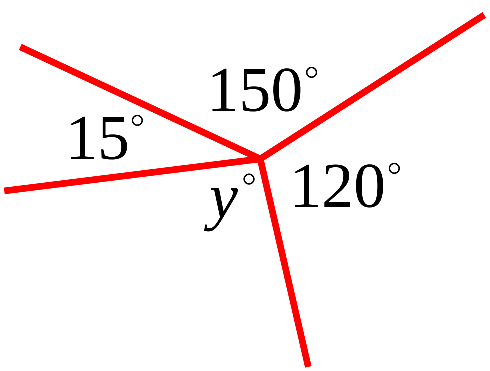
Angles in a straight line add up to 180°

$$x + 30 = 180 \qquad (\text{straight}\angle ABC = 180^\circ)$$
$$\underline{x = 150}$$



Vertically opposite angles are equal

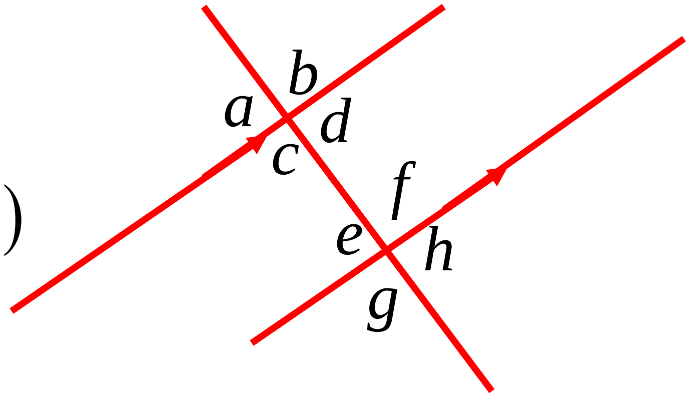
$$3x = 39 \qquad (\text{vertically opposite}\angle\text{'s are} =)$$
$$\underline{x = 13}$$



Angles about a point equal 360°

$$y + 15 + 150 + 120 = 360 \qquad (\text{revolution} = 360^\circ)$$
$$\underline{y = 75}$$

Parallel Line Theorems



Alternate angles (Z) are equal

$$c = f \qquad (\text{alternate}\angle\text{'s} =, \| \text{ lines})$$
$$d = e$$

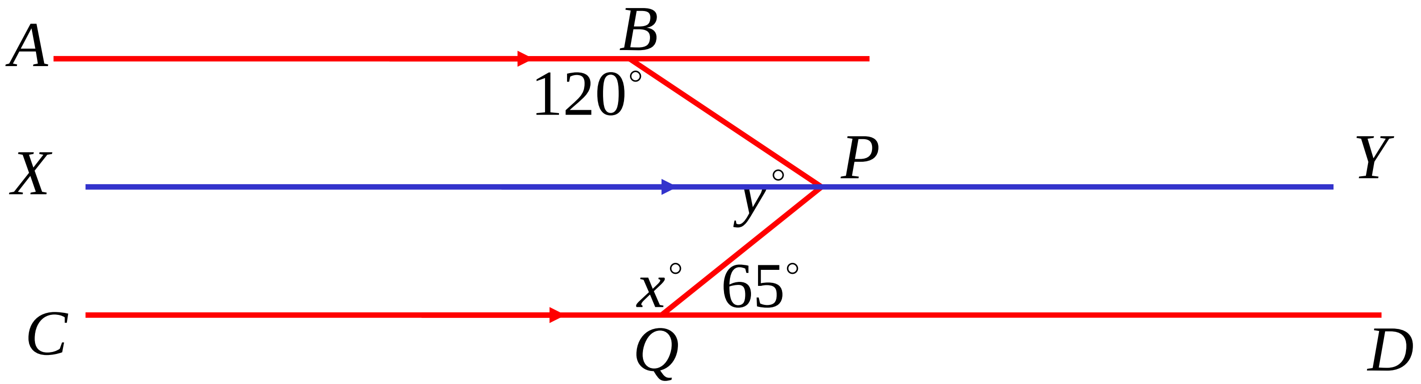
Corresponding angles (F) are equal

$$a = e \qquad (\text{corresponding}\angle\text{'s} =, \| \text{ lines})$$
$$b = f$$
$$c = g$$
$$d = h$$

Cointerior angles (C) are supplementary

$$c + e = 180 \qquad (\text{cointerior}\angle\text{'s} = 180, \| \text{ lines})$$
$$d + f = 180$$

e.g.



$x + 65 = 180$ $\quad$ $\left(\text{straight}\angle CQD = 180^\circ\right)$

$\underline{x = 115}$

Construct $XY \| CD$ passing through P

$\angle XPQ = 65^\circ$ $\quad$ $\left(\text{alternate}\angle\text{'s} =, XY \| CQ\right)$

$\angle XPB + 120 = 180$ $\quad$ $\left(\text{cointerior}\angle\text{'s} = 180^\circ, AB \| XY\right)$

$\angle XPB = 60^\circ$

$\angle BPQ = \angle XPQ + \angle XPB$ $\quad$ $\left(\text{common}\ \angle\right)$

$y = 65 + 60$

$\underline{y = 125}$

Book 2
Exercise 8A;
1cfh, 2bdeh, 3bd, 5bcf, 6bef, 10bd, 11b, 12bc, 13ad, 14, 15