Geometry

Proofs:

Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Theorem: in trigonometry, the law of sines can be used to solve a triangle when two angles and a side not between the angles are known.

Angle-Angle (AA) Similarity Postulate: If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar.

Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Postulate: If two angles of a triangle and the side between them are congruent to those of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

Congruent: equal in size and shape.

Conjecture: a conclusion that may be thought to be true but that is not proven.

Construction: the use of tools, such as a compass and a straightedge to accomplish a geometric task.

Coordinate Proof: a proof that uses the coordinate system.

Corollary: a theorem easily proven from another theorem.

Counterexample: an example that will prove a conjecture false.

Flow Proof: a way to format a proof using arrows to indicate that a statement follows from one or more other statements.

Given: information that you are told is true, from either a diagram or a statement that is used in a proof.

Indirect Reasoning: reaching a conclusion by proving that a hypothesized statement is false.

Inductive Reasoning: reaching conclusions based on a pattern of facts and data. A conclusion reached by inductive reasoning is not guaranteed to be true.

Paragraph Proof: a proof written and justified in paragraph format instead of in two columns.

Perpendicular Bisector: a perpendicular line that divided a line segment in half.

Perspective: an artistic representation of three-dimensions on a surface, involving the use of one or more vanishing points.

Postulate: a statement that is accepted to be true without proof.

Proof: a series of statements arranged logically, each supported by reason, such as a mathematical property or a postulate that demonstrates the truth of an assertion.

Reason: supports or negates a statement.

Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Postulate: in trigonometry, the law of cosines can be used to calculate the third side of an oblique triangle, given the other two sides and the angle between them.

Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Similarity Theorem: if the lengths of two corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional and the angles the sides form are congruent, then the triangles are similar.

Side-Side-Side (SSS) Postulate: In trigonometry, the law of cosines can be used to find the measure of the angles of a triangle when the three sides are known.

Side-Side-Side (SSS) Similarity Theorem: If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, then the triangles are similar.

Theorem: a conditional statement that can be proven true using postulates and other theorems.