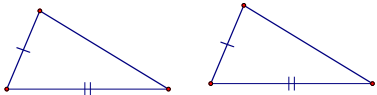
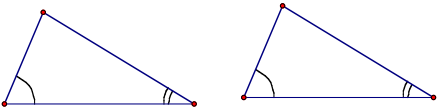
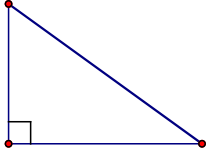
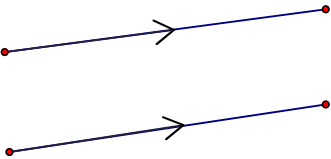
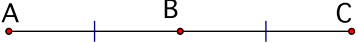
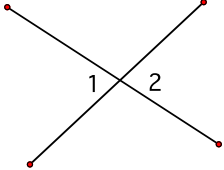
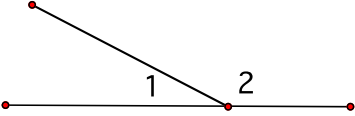
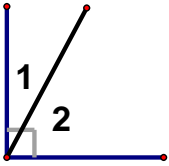
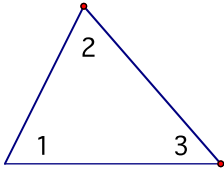
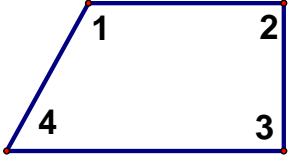


Notation	Meaning
	Marks show which sides are congruent to each other
	Marks show which angles are congruent to each other
	Square mark indicates angle is a right angle (90 degrees)
$\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$	Line AB is perpendicular (90 degrees) to line CD
$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$	Line AB is parallel to line CD (never intersect, on the same plane)
	Arrows on segments mean the two segments are parallel
	Segment AB is congruent to BC. Therefore, B is the midpoint of AC. $AB = BC$
$\sphericalangle A$	Means "angle A"
$m\angle A$	Means "the measure of angle A"
$@$	Congruent. Objects are exactly same size and shape. Congruent segments have same length. Congruent angles have same measure in degrees.
\sim	Similar. Means two polygons are the same shape but not necessarily the same size. Example: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

	<p>Angles 1 and 2 are vertical angles. Vertical angles are congruent (same measure)</p>
	<p>$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$ ($\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are called supplementary angles or linear pair angles)</p>
	<p>$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90$ ($\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are called complementary angles)</p>
	<p>$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180$</p>
	<p>$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 360$</p>