











Geometry

1. STATEMENTS (GIVEN AND DEFINITIONS)

STATEMENTS	GENERALIZATIONS
<p>a. Given Statement: All lines are CD Definition: $\angle 1 = \angle 2$</p> 	Definition of bisect: To bisect means to divide into two congruent parts.
<p>b. Given Statement: All straight lines Definition: $\angle 1 = \angle 2$</p> 	
<p>c. Given Statement: The bisecting of AB Definition: $\angle 1 = \angle 2$</p> 	Definition of bisected: The midpoint of a segment divides it into two congruent parts.
<p>d. Given Statement: $PS \perp PQ$ Definition: $\angle 1 = 90^\circ$ angle</p> 	Definition of perpendicular: Lines, segments, or rays are perpendicular if and only if the lines containing them form right angles.
<p>e. Given Statement: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary. Definition: $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$</p> 	Definition of supplementary: Two angles are supplementary if and only if the sum of their measures is 180° .
<p>f. Given Statement: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary. Definition: $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ$</p> 	Definition of complementary: Two angles are complementary if and only if the sum of their measures is 90° .

2. GENERALIZATIONS FROM GIVEN CONCLUSIONS

STATEMENTS	GENERALIZATIONS
<p>a. Given Statement: The figure is given. Definition: $AC = 1$</p> 	A segment is congruent to itself.
<p>b. Given Statement: The figure is given. Definition: $\angle 1 = \angle 2$</p> 	An angle is congruent to itself.
<p>c. Given Statement: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are right angles. Definition: $\angle 1 = 90^\circ$</p> 	Any two right angles are congruent.
<p>d. Given Statement: The figure is given. Definition: $\angle 1$ is supplementary to $\angle 2$</p> 	The angles of a linear pair are supplementary.