



## CHAPTER 2

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Postulate 2.1	Through any two points, there is exactly one line.
Postulate 2.2	Through any three points not on the same line, there is exactly one plane.
Midpoint Theorem	If M is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ , then $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$
Reflexive Property (Th with $\cong$ )	$PQ = PQ$ ; $m\angle R = m\angle R$
Symmetric Property (Th with $\cong$ )	If $AB=CD$ , then $CD=AB$ ; if $m\angle Q = m\angle R$ , then $m\angle R = m\angle Q$
Transitive Property (Th with $\cong$ )	If $GH=JK$ and $JK=LM$ , then $GH=LM$ ; if $m\angle U = m\angle V$ and $m\angle V = m\angle Y$ , then $m\angle U = m\angle Y$
Substitution Property	If $a=b$ , then $a$ may be replaced by $b$ in any equation or expression.
Segment Addition Postulate	If $B$ is between $A$ and $C$ , then $AB + BC = AC$ .
Angle Addition Postulate	If $R$ is in the interior of $\angle PQS$ , then $m\angle PQR + m\angle RQS = m\angle PQS$ .
Linear Pair Theorem (book calls this Supplement Theorem)	If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary angles.
Supplements (Complements) Theorem	Angles supplementary (complementary) to the same angle or to congruent angles are congruent.
VAT	Vertical angles are congruent
all  $\cong$ Theorem	All right angles are congruent
$\perp$ lines form 4 	Perpendicular lines form four right angles