

**GEOMETRY
HONORS
CLASS NOTES**

Name: _____

Section: 2.3 Period: _____ Date: _____

Key Question: _____

Questions/ Main Ideas:

Warm-up: Do not use your calculator! Show the work!

- a. Subtract: $0.082 - 0.0124$ b. A pipe that is 8.2 meters long must be cut into pieces 0.004 meters long. How many pieces can be cut?

Notes:

Example 1

Consider the following conditional statement:

“If a figure is a triangle, then it has three sides.”

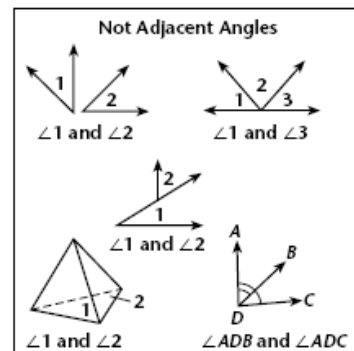
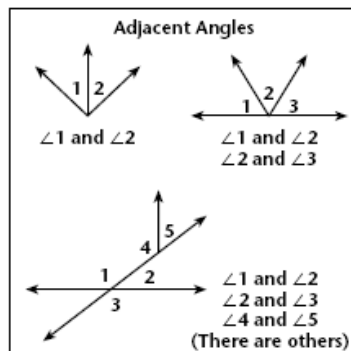
Write the converse of this conditional.

- Is the original statement true? _____ Is the converse true? _____
- When both a conditional statement and its converse is true we call this a _____.
- The two true conditionals can be combined by joining the hypothesis and the conclusion with the phrase “if and only if” ...
 p if and only if q or $p \Leftrightarrow q$
- This resulting statement is known as a _____.

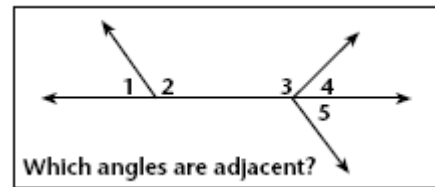
Activity 2 (textbook page 101)

An important concept in geometry is that of *adjacent angles*.

Examine the figures on the below to form a definition of what adjacent angles are and are not.



1. List the adjacent angles in the figure at right.



2. What do adjacent angles have in common? Can they overlap?

3. Using what you observed in steps 1 & 2, write a definition of adjacent angles.

Definition: Adjacent Angles – *Adjacent angles* are angles in a plane that have their _____ and one _____ in common, but no _____ in common.

Example 2

Use the information given to write a definition of a rectangular solid.

These figures are rectangular solids.



These figures are not rectangular solids.



A figure is a rectangular solid *if and only if* _____

Summary: _____

