Lesson 6

READY

Topic: Symbols in Geometry

Throughout the study of mathematics, you have encountered many symbols that help you write mathematical sentences and phrases without using words. Symbols help the mathematician calculate efficiently and communicate concisely.

Below is a set of common mathematical symbols. Your job is to match them to their definitions. Are the symbols logical?

Symbol	Definitions
_____1. $=$	A. **Absolute value** – it is always equal to the positive value of the number inside the lines. It represents distance from zero.
_____2. $m\angle C$	B. **Congruent** – Figures that are the same size and shape are said to be congruent.
_____3. GH	C. **Parallel** – used between segments, lines, rays, or planes
_____4. ΔABC	D. **Line segment with endpoints G and H**. Line segments can be congruent to each other. You would not say they were equal.
_____5. $\perp$	E. **Ray GH** – The letter on the left indicates the endpoint of the ray.
_____6. $\angle ABC$	F. Used when comparing numbers of **equal value**.
_____7. $\overleftrightarrow{GH}$	G. **Plus or minus** – indicates 2 values, the positive value and the negative value
_____8. $\cong$	H. **Triangle ABC**
_____9. $\sim$	J. Indicates the **measure of an angle**. It would be set equal to a number.
_____10. $\overline{GH}$	K. **Perpendicular** - Lines, rays, segments, and planes can all be perpendicular
_____11. $\overrightarrow{GH}$	L. **Angle ABC** – The middle letter is always the vertex of the angle.
_____12. $||$	M. **Similar** – Figures that have been dilated are similar.
_____13. $\pm$	N. **The length of GH**. It would equal a number.
_____14. $|x|$	P. Refers to the **infinite line GH**. Lines are not equal or congruent to other lines.

Need help? Visit **www.rsgsupport.org**

mathematics
vision project