

Fill in the following blanks with the if-then form of the definition, postulate, property, or theorem. These statements can be found in your textbook and in the notes.

**Definitions**

<b>Vertical angles</b>	<b>Congruent</b>	<b>Midpoint</b>
<b>Bisect (Bisector)</b>	<b>Trisect (trisector)</b>	<b>Supplementary angles</b>
<b>Complementary angles</b>	<b>Linear pair</b>	<b>Right angle</b>
<b>Perpendicular</b>		

**Postulates**

<b>Segment addition postulate</b>	<b>Angle addition postulate</b>	<b>Linear pair postulate</b>
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**Properties**

<b>Reflexive (= or <math>\cong</math>)</b>	<b>Symmetry (= or <math>\cong</math>)</b>	<b>Transitive (= or <math>\cong</math>)</b>
<b>Substitution</b>	<b>Addition property of equality</b>	<b>Subtraction property of equality</b>
<b>Multiplication property of equality</b>	<b>Division property of equality</b>	<b>Addition property (segments &amp; angles)</b>
<b>Subtraction property (segments &amp; angles)</b>	<b>Multiplication property (segments &amp; angles)</b>	<b>Division property (segments &amp; angles)</b>

**Theorems**

<b>If two angles are right angles, then they are congruent (§1.4, p. 24).</b>	<b>If two angles are straight angles, then they are congruent (§1.4, p. 24).</b>	<b>If the sum of two angles is a right angle, then the angles are complementary (§2.2, p. 67)</b>
<b>If the sum of two angles is a straight angle, then the angles are supplementary (§2.2, p. 67).</b>	<b>Congruent complements theorem</b>	<b>Congruent supplements theorem</b>
<b>Vertical angles theorem</b>	<b>Triangle inequality theorem</b>	