**Congruent**

Segments are congruent iff they are the same length.

\[ \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD} \]

**Midpoint**

A point is the midpoint of a segment iff it is exactly the middle of the segment (divides the segment into 2 equal parts).

**Bisect**

A segment is bisected iff it is cut in half (divided into 2 equal parts).

**Parallel**

Lines or planes are parallel iff they never intersect (and they are the same distance apart).

**Units of Length**

- \(1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ in.} \)
- \(1 \text{ yd} = 3 \text{ ft} \)
- \(1 \text{ mile} = 5280 \text{ ft} \)
- \(1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm} \)
- \(1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm} \)
- \(1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m} \)

**Segment Addition Postulate**

If A, B, and C are collinear and B is between A and C, then...

\[ AB + BC = AC \]

**Midpoint Formula**

To find the midpoint \(\overline{AB} \), use the formula:

\[ \text{midpoint} = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \]

**Perimeter**

- **Polygon**
  \( P = \text{add all sides} \)

- **Circle**
  \( C = 2\pi r \) or \( C = \pi d \)