

Geometry Essential Standards	
<b>G.G-CO.A.2</b>	Represent and describe transformations in the plane as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not.
<b>G.G-CO.B.8</b>	Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, AAS, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.
<b>G.G-CO.C.10</b>	Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to $180^\circ$ ; base angles of isosceles triangle are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.
<b>G.G-SRT.A.2</b>	Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.
<b>G.G-SRT.C.8</b>	Use trigonometric ratios (including inverse trigonometric ratios) and the Pythagorean Theorem to find unknown measurements in right triangles utilizing real-world context.
<b>G.G-GPE.B.4</b>	Use coordinates to algebraically prove or disprove geometric relationships. Relationships include: proving or disproving geometric figures given specific points in the coordinate plane; and proving or disproving if a specific point lies on a given circle.
<b>G.G-GMD.A.3</b>	Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems utilizing real-world context.