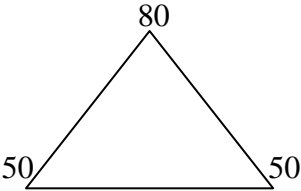
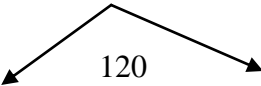
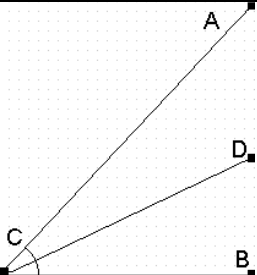
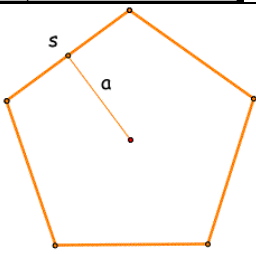
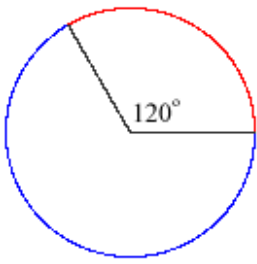
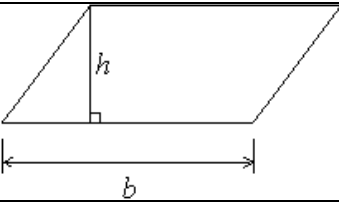
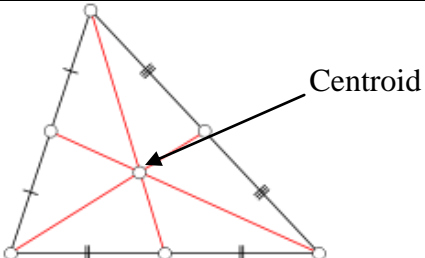

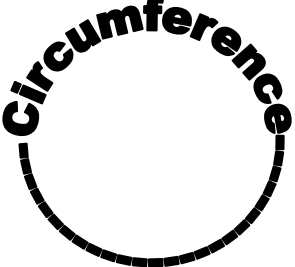
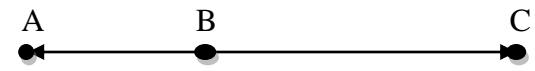

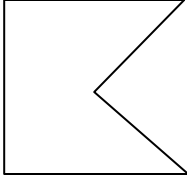
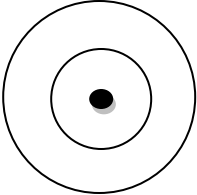
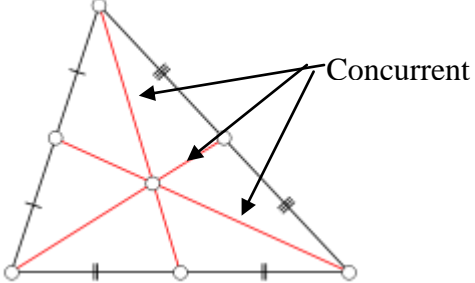

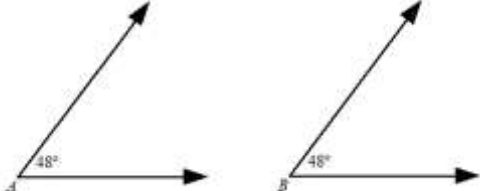
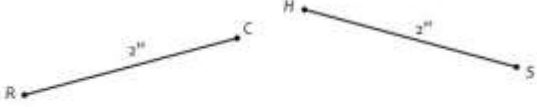
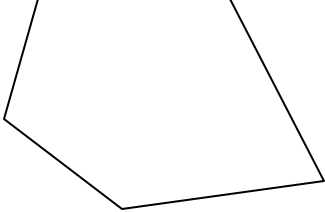
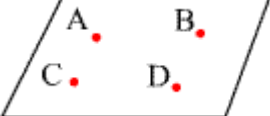
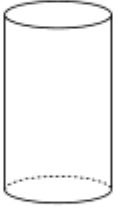
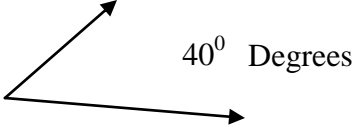
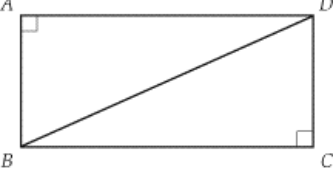

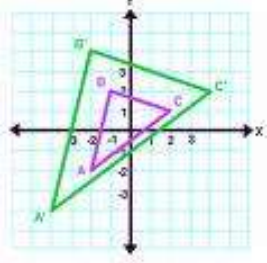
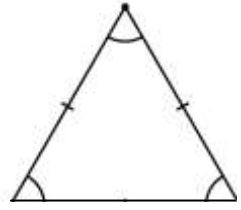
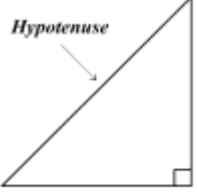
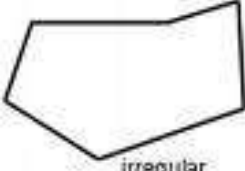
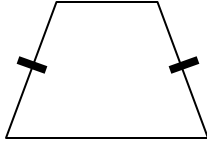
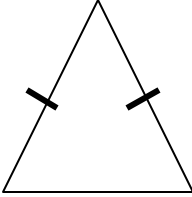
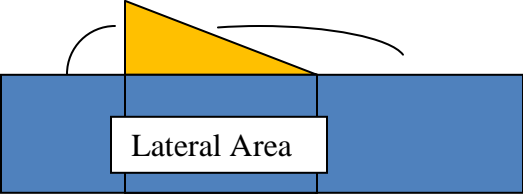
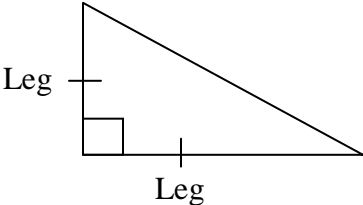
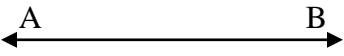
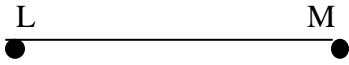
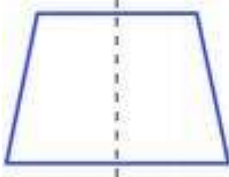
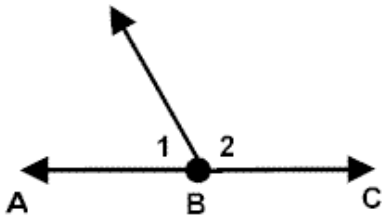


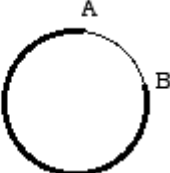
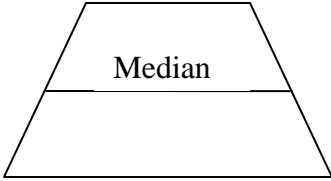
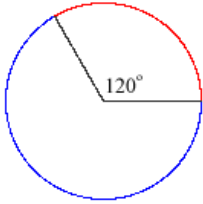
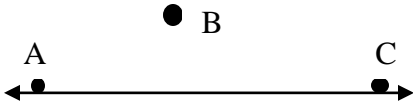
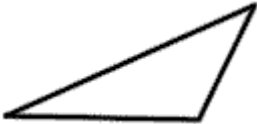
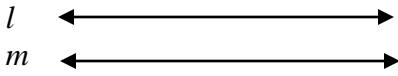

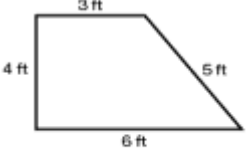
Vocabulary Words	Examples
<p>Acute Triangles: A triangle with all acute angles.</p>	
<p>Angle: A figure formed by two noncollinear rays that have a common endpoint and are not opposite rays.</p>	
<p>Angle Bisector: A ray whose endpoint is the vertex and is located in the interior of the angle that separates a given angle into two angles with equal measure.</p>	
<p>Apothem: A segment from the center of a polygon perpendicular to a side of the polygon.</p>	
<p>Arc: A set of points along a circle defined by a central angle.</p>	
<p>Area: The number of squares units in a polygonal region needed to cover its surface.</p>	
<p>Centroid: The point of intersection of the three medians of a triangle.</p>	

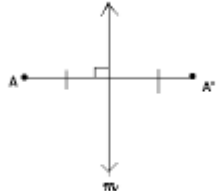
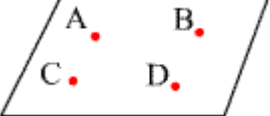

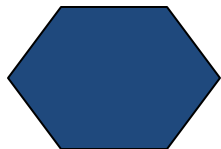

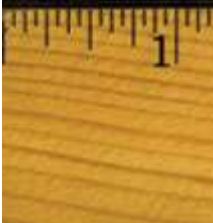
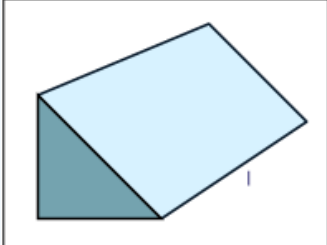
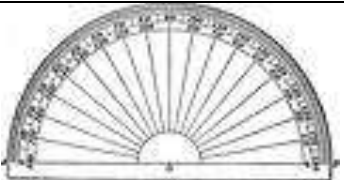
<p>Circle: The set of all points in a plane that are a given distance from a given point in the plane, called the center of the circle.</p>	
<p>Circumference: The distance around a circle.</p>	
<p>Collinear: Three or more points that lie on the same line.</p>	
<p>Compass: An instrument used to draw circles and arcs of circles.</p>	
<p>Concave: A polygon such that a point on at least one of its diagonals lies outside the polygon.</p>	
<p>Concentric Circles: Circles that lie in the same plane, have the same center, and have radii of different lengths.</p>	
<p>Concurrent: Three or more lines or segments that meet at a common point.</p>	


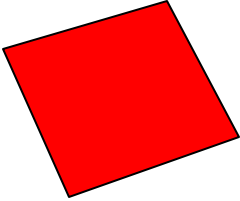
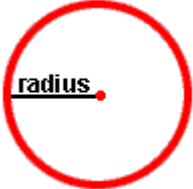
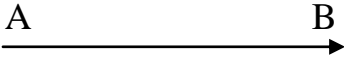

<p>Cones: A solid figure in which the base is a circle and the lateral surface is a curved surface.</p>	
<p>Congruent Angles: Angles that have the same degree measure.</p>	
<p>Congruent Segments: Segments that have the same length.</p>	 <p>$RC = 2$ and $HS = 2$, therefore $RC = HS$.</p> <p>Since $RC = HS$, then $\overline{RC} \cong \overline{HS}$.</p>
<p>Convex: A polygon with all the diagonals located in the interior of the figure.</p>	
<p>Coplanar: Three or more points and/or lines that lie on the same plane.</p>	
<p>Cosine: A trigonometric ratio of the measure of the leg adjacent to the acute angle to the measure of the hypotenuse.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Adjacent</u> Hypotenuse</p>
<p>Cylinder: A solid figure whose bases are formed by congruent circles in parallel planes and whose lateral surface is curved.</p>	
<p>Degree: A unit of measure used when measuring angles.</p>	

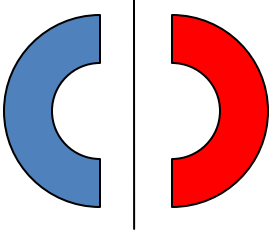
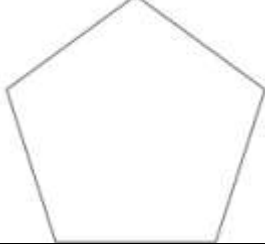
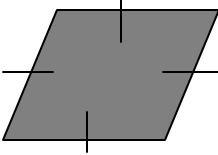
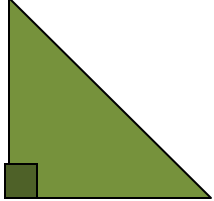
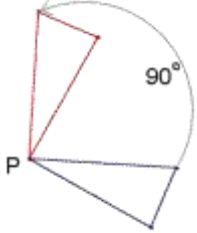

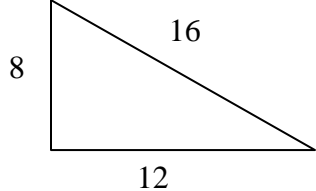
<p>Diagonals: A segment joining two nonconsecutive vertices of a polygon.</p>	
<p>Diameter: A chord of a circle that contains the center of the circle.</p>	
<p>Dilation: A transformation that alters the size of a figure, but not its shape.</p>	
<p>Distance Formula: A process in which the length between two known points is found.</p>	$D = \sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2}$
<p>Equation of a Circle: A process in which the center of the circle and the length of its radius can be determined.</p>	$(X - h)^2 + (Y - k)^2 = r^2$
<p>Equilateral triangle: A triangle with three congruent sides.</p>	
<p>Hypotenuse: The side opposite of the right angle.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">right triangle</p>
<p>Integers: The set of real numbers which are both negative and positive.</p>	$Z = (\dots, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, -4, -5, \dots)$
<p>Irrational Numbers: A real number that is a nonterminating and nonrepeating decimal.</p>	$I = (\dots, -\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{2}, -.124578, \sqrt{2}, \pi, 7.235647)$
<p>Irregular Figure: Shapes that are not polygons or combination of polygons, but uses combination of polygons to approximate the area.</p>	

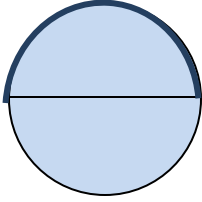
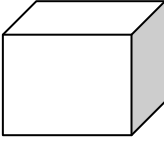

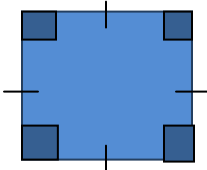

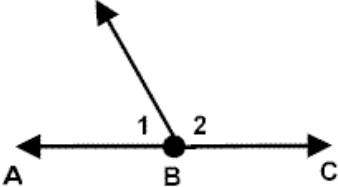
<p>Isosceles Trapezoid: A trapezoid with two congruent legs.</p>	
<p>Isosceles Triangle: A triangle with two congruent sides.</p>	
<p>Lateral Area: The sum of the areas of the lateral faces of a solid.</p>	
<p>Legs of a right triangle: The two sides that form the right angle of the triangle.</p>	
<p>Line: A basic term that extends indefinitely and have no thickness or width.</p>	
<p>Line Segment: Part of a line containing two endpoints and all points between them</p>	
<p>Line of Symmetry: Each half of a figure is a mirror image of the other half when a line of symmetry is drawn.</p>	
<p>Linear Equation: An equation whose graph is a straight line.</p>	$AX + BY = C$
<p>Linear Pairs: Two angles that are adjacent and whose noncommon sides are opposite rays.</p>	


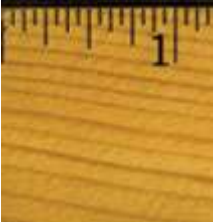
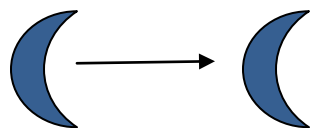

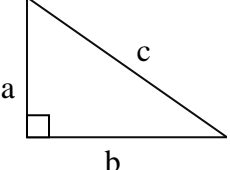
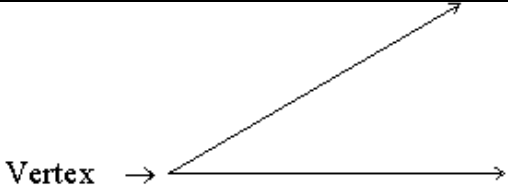
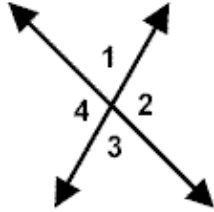
<p>Major Arc: A part of the exterior of the circle that measures greater than 180 degrees.</p>	 <p>Major Arc from A to B</p>
<p>Median of Trapezoid: A segment joining the midpoints of the legs of a trapezoid.</p>	
<p>Minor Arc: A part of the exterior of the circle that measures less than 180 degrees.</p>	
<p>Natural Numbers: The set of real numbers (1, 2, 3...). These are also called counting numbers.</p>	$N = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots)$
<p>Noncollinear: Points that do not lie on the same line.</p>	
<p>Obtuse Triangle: A triangle with one obtuse angle.</p>	
<p>Parallel Lines: Two lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect.</p>	
<p>Parallelogram: A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.</p>	
<p>Perfect Square: A number multiplied by itself.</p>	$3 \times 3 = 9$
<p>Perimeter: The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon.</p>	 <p>Perimeter (P) = 3 ft + 5 ft + 6 ft + 4 ft P = 18 ft</p>

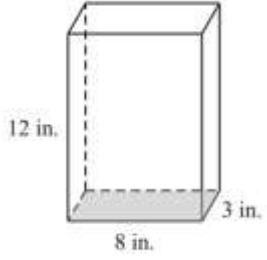
<p>Perpendicular Bisector: A segment that is perpendicular to another segment and passes through that segment's midpoint.</p>	
<p>Plane: A flat surface that extends in all directions containing at least three noncollinear points.</p>	
<p>Points: A basic undefined term of geometry. Points have no size.</p>	
<p>Polygon: A geometric figure formed by three or more coplanar segments called sides.</p>	
<p>Polyhedron: A solid with flat surfaces that are polygonal regions.</p>	
<p>Precision: The smallest unit of measurement that is being used.</p>	 <p>Precision = 1/16</p>
<p>Prism: A solid with two parallel faces called bases and the other faces that connect the bases together are called lateral faces.</p>	
<p>Proportion: An equation of the form $a/b = c/d$ that states that two ratios are equivalent.</p>	$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$
<p>Protractor: An instrument used to measure angles in degrees.</p>	

<p>Pyramid: A solid with one face called a base and the other faces called lateral sides connect at a common point called the vertex.</p>	
<p>Pythagorean Theorem: In a right triangle, the sums of the squares of the measure of the legs are equal to the square of the measure of the hypotenuse.</p>	$A^2 + B^2 = C^2$
<p>Quadrilateral: A four sided figure with four vertices.</p>	
<p>Radical Expression: An expression that contains a square root.</p>	$3\sqrt{2}$
<p>Radius: A segment of a circle whose endpoints are the center of the circle and a point on the circle.</p>	
<p>Ratio: A comparison of two numbers by division.</p>	$\frac{1}{3}$
<p>Rational Numbers: Any real number that can be expressed in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers and b does not equal 0.</p>	$Q = (\dots, -1, -0.75, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{4}, 0.6666, 1, \dots)$
<p>Ray: A part of a line that has an endpoint and contains all the points of the lines without end in one direction.</p>	
<p>Real Numbers: The union of the sets of rational and irrational numbers. All known numbers.</p>	$R = \text{ALL KNOWN NUMBERS}$
<p>Rectangles: A parallelogram with four right angles</p>	

<p>Reflection: The flip of a figure over a line to produce a mirror image.</p>	
<p>Regular Polygon: A convex polygon that is both equilateral and equiangular.</p>	
<p>Rhombus: A parallelogram with four congruent sides.</p>	
<p>Right Triangle: A triangle with one right angle.</p>	
<p>Rotation: A geometric turn of a figure around a fixed point.</p>	
<p>Scale Drawing: A drawing that represents something proportionally that is too large or too small to be drawn actual size.</p>	
<p>Scalene Triangle: A triangle with no congruent sides.</p>	

<p>Semicircle: An arc whose endpoints lie on a diameter of a circle. The arc is equal to 180 degrees.</p>	
<p>Sine: A trigonometric ratio of the measure of the leg opposite to the acute angle to the measure of the hypotenuse.</p>	$\frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
<p>Slope: The ratio of the rise, or vertical change, to the run, or horizontal change.</p>	$\frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} = \frac{3}{5}$
<p>Slope-Intercept Form: The form of a linear equation written in the form $y = mx + b$.</p>	$Y = 3X + 6$
<p>Solid Figure: A figure that encloses a part of space.</p>	
<p>Sphere: The set of all points in space that are a given distance from a given point, called the center.</p>	
<p>Square: A parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles.</p>	
<p>Square Root: One of two identical factors of a number.</p>	$\sqrt{9} = \pm 3$
<p>Straightedge: Any object that can be used as a guide to a draw straight line.</p>	
<p>Supplementary Angles: Two angles whose measure has a sum of 180 degrees.</p>	

<p>Tangent Ratio: A trigonometric ratio of the measure of the leg opposite to the acute angle to the measure of the leg adjacent to the acute angle.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Opposite</u> Adjacent</p>
<p>Tetrahedron: A triangular pyramid.</p>	
<p>Tolerance: The error in measurement sometimes referenced in a range.</p>	 <p>Precision= 1/16 Therefore Tolerance = 1/32</p>
<p>Translation: The slide of a figure from one position to another.</p>	
<p>Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides called bases.</p>	
<p>Trigonometric Ratio: A ratio of the measure of two sides of a right triangle.</p>	 <p>Tan A = $\frac{a}{b}$, Sin A = $\frac{a}{c}$, Cos A = $\frac{b}{c}$</p>
<p>Vertex: The point where two lines or line segments meet.</p>	
<p>Vertical Angles: Two nonadjacent angles formed by a pair of intersecting lines. 1 and 3 are vertical angles.</p>	

<p>Volume: The measurement of the space occupied by a solid region.</p>	
<p>Whole Numbers: The set of real numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, ...).</p>	$W = (0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$
<p>Y-Intercept: The y value of the point where a line crosses the y-axis.</p>	