

Chapter 5 and 8

point - an exact location in space.

line - a straight path of points that goes on forever in both directions.

line segment - a part of a line that has two endpoints.

plane - an endless flat surface

ray - a part of a line that has one endpoint and goes on forever in the other direction.

parallel lines - never cross

perpendicular lines - intersect and form right angles

intersecting lines - cross at any point on the line (do not have to form right angles)

transversal - a line that intersects two or more other lines.

angle - formed by two rays that have a common endpoint

vertex - the common end point in an angle

acute angle - an angle that measures less than 90 degrees

right angle - an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees

obtuse angle - an angle that measures more than 90 degrees

straight angle - an angle that measures 180 degrees

degrees - how angles are measured

complimentary angles - have angles that add up to 90 degrees

supplementary angles - have angles that add up to 180 degrees.

congruent - have the same size, measure.

vertical angles - two angles that are opposite each other. They are also congruent.

equilateral triangle - all sides are the same length

isosceles triangle - two sides are the same length

scalene triangle - no sides have the same length

right triangle - has one right angle

acute triangle - all the angles are less than 90 degrees (acute)

obtuse triangle one angle is more than 90 degrees (obtuse)

Triangle sum theorem - the measures in a triangle add up to 180 degrees.

Polygons - closed figures formed by 3 or more line segments. (should not all sides)

Ex. Nonagon – 9 sides

Regular polygons - the sides have equal length and the angles are equal.

parallelogram - both pairs of sides are parallel

trapezoid - has only one pair of parallel sides.

rhombus - a parallelogram with all sides the same length

rectangle - a parallelogram with 4 right angles

square - a rectangle with all sides the same length

Line of symmetry - a line that can separate a figure into two mirror images.

Central angle – the angles formed by two radii

Arc – part of a circle named by its endpoints

Radius – a line that goes from the center of the circle to an endpoint on the circle

Diameter – a line that goes through the center of the circle to each end of the circle

Chord – a line segment that connects two endpoints on a circle. It does not have to go through the center.