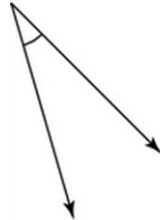


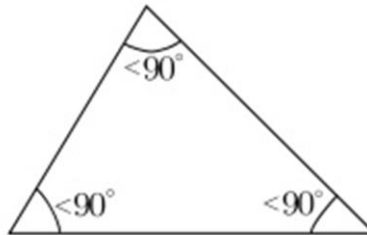
# Acute Angle

An angle with a measure of less than 90 degrees.



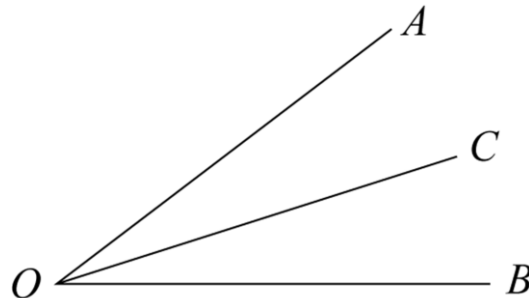
# Acute Triangle

A triangle with all interior angles measuring less than 90 degrees.



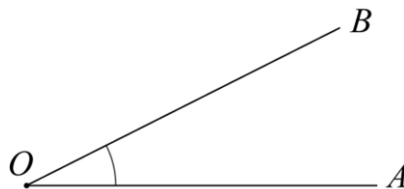
# Adjacent Angle

Two angles  $\angle AOC$  and  $\angle COB$ , with a common side  $OC$ , are adjacent angles.



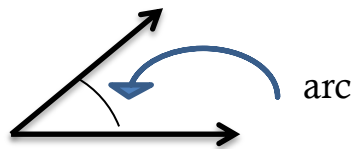
# Angle

Union of two different rays sharing a common vertex, ex  
 $\angle AOB$



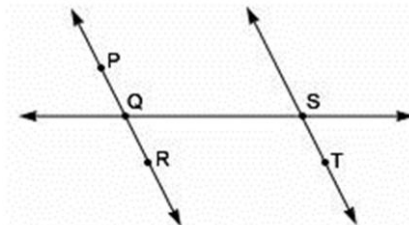
# Arc

Connected portion of a circle.



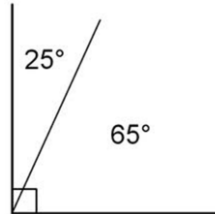
# Collinear

Three or more points are collinear if there is a line containing all of the points; otherwise, the points are non-collinear.



# Complementary Angles

Two angles with a sum of 90 degrees.

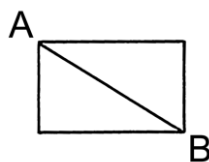


# Degree/Degree Measure of an Angle

Subdivide the length around a circle into 360 arcs of equal length. A central angle for any of these arcs is called a one-degree angle and is said to have an angle measure of 1 degree.

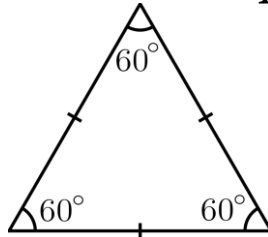
# Diagonal

Straight line joining two opposite corners of a straight-sided shape.



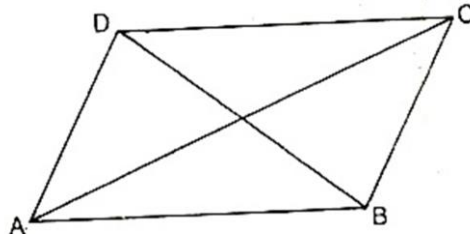
# Equilateral triangle

Triangle with three equal sides.



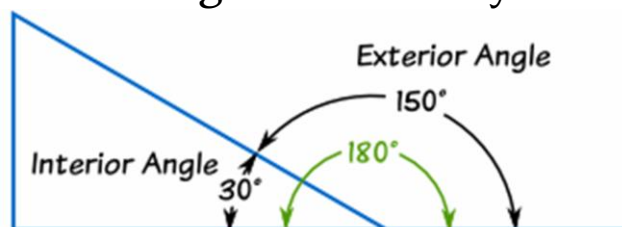
# Figure

Set of points in the plane.



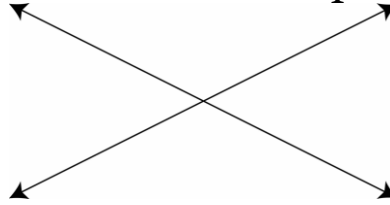
# Interior of an Angle

The convex region defined by the angle.



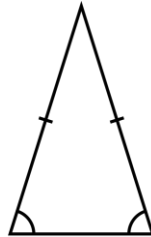
# Intersecting lines

Lines that contain at least one point in common.



# Isosceles triangle

Triangle with at least two equal sides.



# Length of an Arc

Circular distance around the arc.

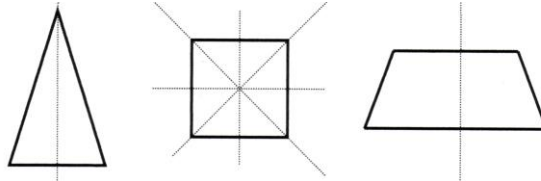
# Line

Straight path with no thickness that extends in both directions without end.



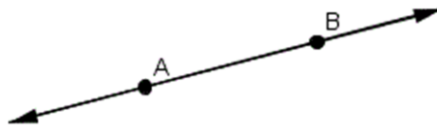
# Line of Symmetry

Line through a figure such that when the figure is folded along the line, two halves are created that match up exactly.



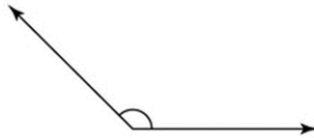
# Line Segment

Two points, A and B, together with the set of points on the line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  between A and B, ex.  $\overline{AB}$



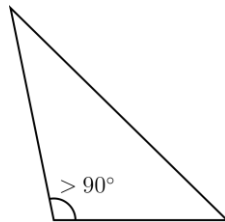
# Obtuse Angle

Angle with a measure greater than 90 degrees, but less than 180 degrees.



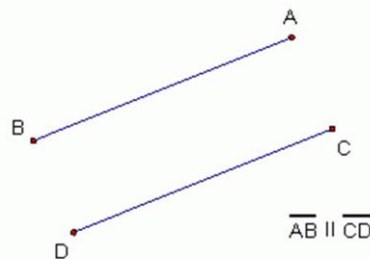
# Obtuse Triangle

Triangle with an interior obtuse angle.



# Parallel

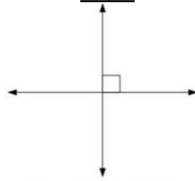
Two lines in a plane that do not intersect, ex.  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$



# Perpendicular

Two lines are perpendicular if they intersect, and any of the angles formed between the lines is a 90 degree angle,

ex.  $\overline{EF} \perp \overline{GH}$



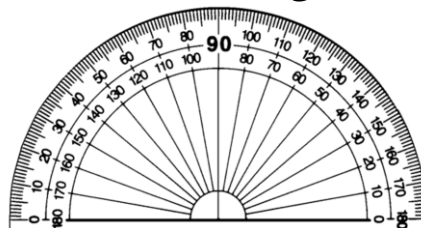
# Point

Precise location in the plane.



# Protractor

Instrument used in measuring or sketching angles.





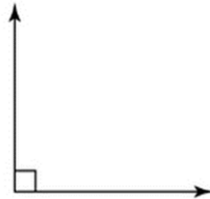
# Ray

The ray  $\overrightarrow{OA}$  is the point O and the set of all points on the line  $\overleftrightarrow{OA}$  that are on the same side of O as point A.



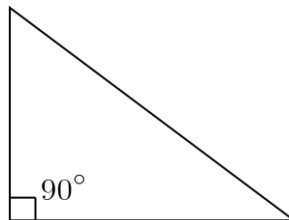
# Right angle

Angle formed by perpendicular lines, measuring 90 degrees.



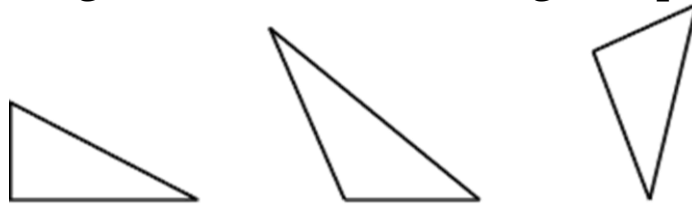
# Right triangle

Triangle that contains one 90 degree angle.



# Scalene triangle

Triangle with no sides or angles equal.



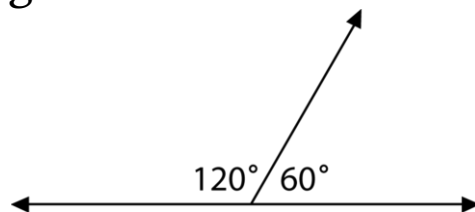
# Straight angle

Angle that measures 180 degrees.



# Supplementary angles

Two angles with a sum of 180 degrees.



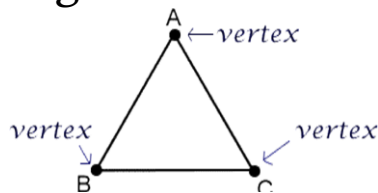
# Triangle

A triangle consists of three non-collinear points and the three line segments between them. The three segments are called the sides of the triangle, and the three points are called the vertices.



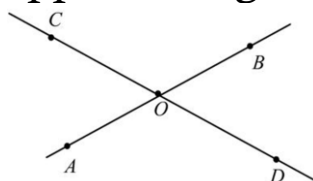
# Vertex

A point, often used to refer to the point where two lines meet, such as in an angle or the corner of a triangle.



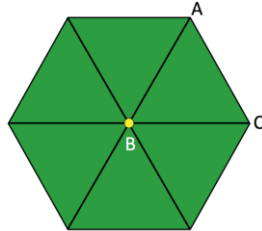
# Vertical angles

When two lines intersect, any two non-adjacent angles formed by those lines are called vertical angles or vertically opposite angles.



# Decompose

Process of separating something into smaller components.



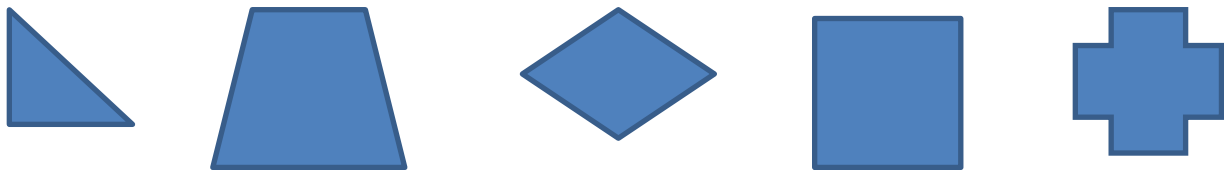
# Parallelogram

Quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.



# Polygon

Closed two-dimensional figure with straight sides.



# Quadrilateral

Polygon with four sides.



# Rectangle

Quadrilateral with four right angles.



# Rhombus

Quadrilateral with four sides of equal length.



# Square

Rectangle with all sides of equal length.



# Sum

Result of adding two or more numbers.

*Example:  $30^\circ + 45^\circ = 75^\circ$*

# Trapezoid

Quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides.

