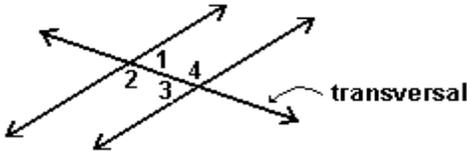
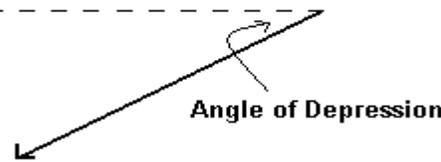
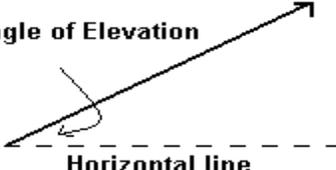
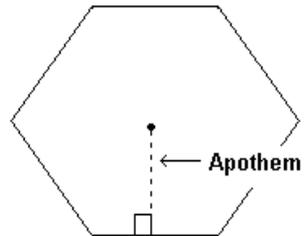
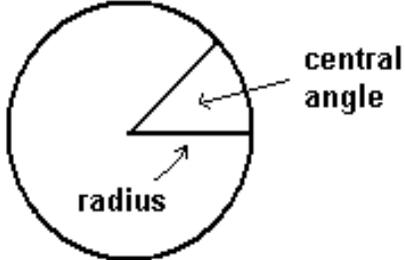
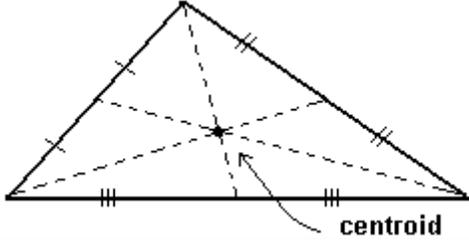
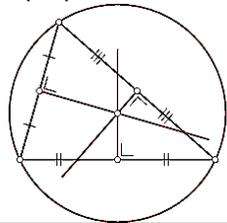
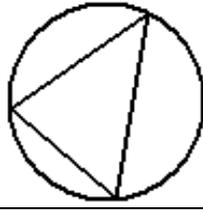
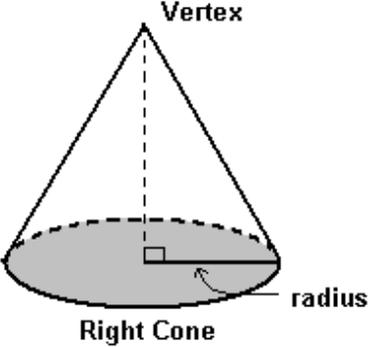
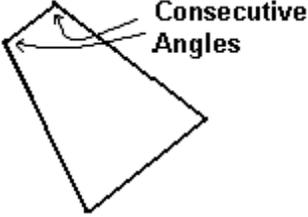
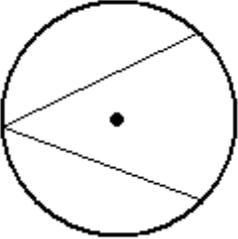
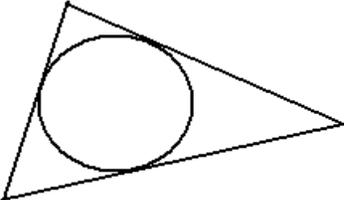
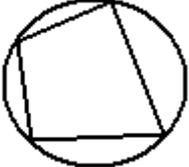
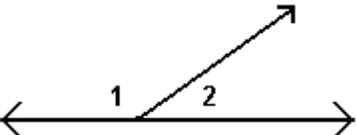


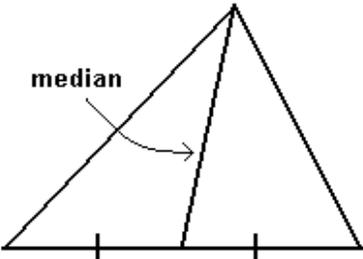
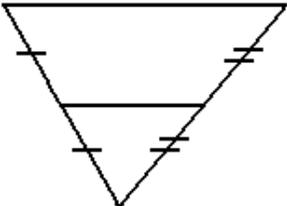
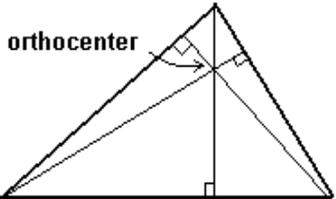
<i>Adjacent angles</i>	Two coplanar angles that share a vertex and a side but do not overlap
<i>Alternate interior angles</i>	Two angles that lie on opposite sides of a transversal between two lines that the transversal intersects 
<i>Altitude of a triangle</i>	A perpendicular segment from a vertex of a triangle to the line that contains the opposite side
<i>Angle</i>	Two non-collinear rays having the same vertex
<i>Angle of depression</i>	When a point is viewed from a higher point, the angle that the person's line of sight makes with the horizontal 
<i>Angle of elevation</i>	When a point is viewed from a lower point, the angle that the person's line of sight makes with the horizontal 
<i>Apothem</i>	The distance from the center of a regular polygon to a side 
<i>Arcs</i>	An unbroken part of a circle
<i>Area</i>	The amount of space in square units needed to cover a surface
<i>Biconditional</i>	A statement that contains the words "if and only if" (This single statement is equivalent to writing both "if p, then q" and its converse "if q then p.")
<i>Bisector</i>	A segment, ray or line that divides into two congruent parts
<i>Center of a circle</i>	The point equal distance from all points on the circle

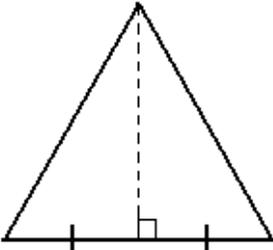
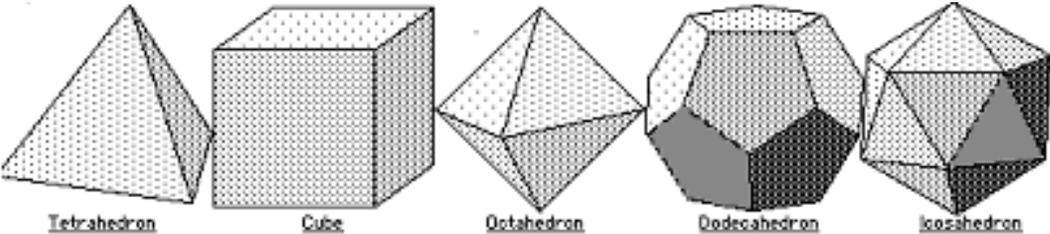
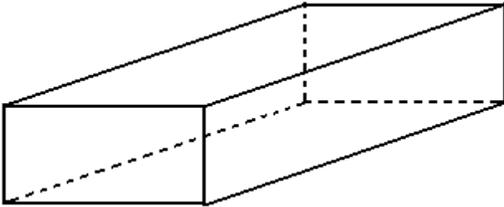
<p><i>Central angle</i></p>	<p>An angle whose vertex is the center of a circle (Its measure is equal to the measure of its intercepted arc.)</p>  <p>The diagram shows a circle with a center point. Two radii are drawn from the center to the circumference, forming an angle labeled "central angle". One of the radii is labeled "radius".</p>
<p><i>Centroid</i></p>	<p>The centroid of the triangle is the point of congruency of the medians of the triangle.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a triangle with three dashed lines representing medians. Each median connects a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side. The three medians intersect at a single point labeled "centroid". Tick marks on the sides indicate that each median bisects the opposite side.</p>
<p><i>Chords</i></p>	<p>A segment whose endpoints lie on the circle</p>
<p><i>Circle</i></p>	<p>The set of all points in a plane that are an equal distance (radius) from a given point (the center) which is also in the plane</p>
<p><i>Circumcenter</i></p>	<p>A circumcenter is the point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a triangle with three solid lines representing perpendicular bisectors. Each bisector is perpendicular to a side and passes through its midpoint. The three bisectors intersect at a single point, which is the circumcenter. Tick marks on the sides indicate that each bisector bisects the opposite side.</p>
<p><i>Circumference</i></p>	<p>The distance around a circle</p>
<p><i>Circumscribed</i></p>	<p>A circle is circumscribed about a polygon when each vertex of the polygon lies on the circle. (The polygon is inscribed in the circle.)</p>  <p>The diagram shows a circle with a triangle inscribed inside it. All three vertices of the triangle are on the circumference of the circle.</p>
<p><i>Collinear points</i></p>	<p>Points in the same plane that lie on the same line</p>
<p><i>Complementary angles</i></p>	<p>Two angles whose measures add up to 90 degrees</p>

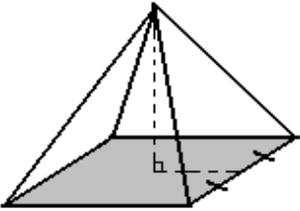
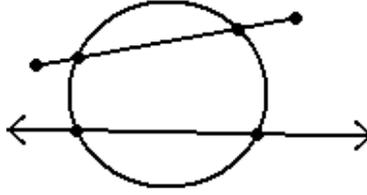
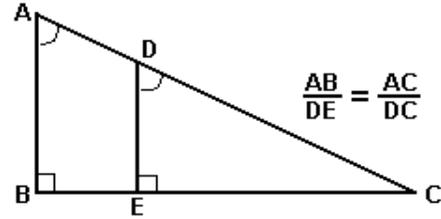
<i>Concentric circles</i>	Concentric circles lie in the same plane and have the same center
<i>Conditional statements</i>	A statement that can be written in the form "if p, then q" (Statement p is the hypothesis and statement q is the conclusion.)
<i>Cone</i>	A three dimensional figure with one circle base and a vertex 
<i>Congruent</i>	Having the same measure
<i>Conjecture</i>	Something believed to be true but not yet proven (an educated guess)
<i>Consecutive angles</i>	In a polygon, two angles that share a side 
<i>Consecutive sides</i>	In a polygon, two sides that share a vertex
<i>Contrapositive</i>	The contrapositive of a conditional statement ("if p, then q" is the statement "if not q, then not p")
<i>Converse</i>	The converse of the conditional statement interchanges the hypothesis and conclusion (“if p, then q, becomes “if q, then p”)
<i>Convex polygon</i>	A polygon in which no segment that connects two vertices can be drawn outside the polygon
<i>Coordinate geometry</i>	Geometry based on the coordinate system
<i>Coordinate plane</i>	A grid formed by two axes that intersect at the origin (The axes divided the plane into 4 equal quadrants.)
<i>Coplanar points</i>	Points that lie in the same plane
<i>Corollary</i>	A corollary of a theorem is a statement that can easily be proven by using the theorem.
<i>Corresponding parts</i>	A side (or angle) of a polygon that is matched up with a side (or angle) of a congruent or similar polygon

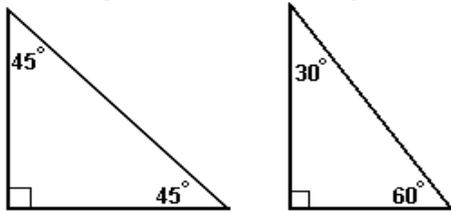
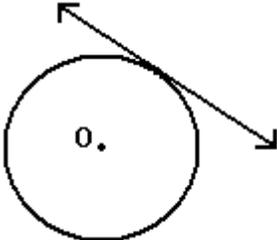
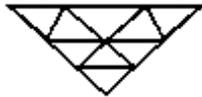
<i>Cosine</i>	In a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the leg adjacent to the angle to the length of the hypotenuse
<i>Cross-section</i>	A cross-section is the intersection of a solid and a plane.
<i>Cylinder</i>	A space figure whose bases are circles of the same size 
<i>Deductive reasoning</i>	Using facts, definitions, and accepted properties in a logical order to reach a conclusion or to show that a conjecture is always true
<i>Dilations</i>	Transformations producing similar but not necessarily congruent figures
<i>Exterior angle of a polygon</i>	An angle formed when one side of the polygon is extended (The angle is adjacent to an interior angle of the polygon.) 
<i>Geometric mean</i>	If $a$ , $b$ , and $x$ are positive numbers, and $a/x = x/b$ , then $x$ is the geometric mean of $a$ and $b$ .
<i>Incenter</i>	The incenter of a triangle is the point of congruency of the angle bisectors of the triangle. 

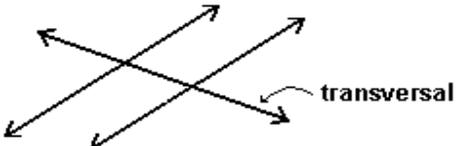
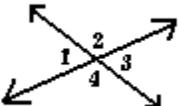
<i>Inductive reasoning</i>	A type of reasoning in which a prediction or conclusion is based on an observed pattern
<i>Inscribed angle</i>	An angle whose vertex is on a circle and whose sides are chords of the circle 
<i>Inscribed circle</i>	A circle is inscribed in a polygon if the sides of the polygon are tangent to the circle. 
<i>Inscribed polygon</i>	A polygon is inscribed in a circle if the vertices of the polygon are on the circle. 
<i>Interior angles of a polygon</i>	The inside angle of a polygon formed by two adjacent sides
<i>Inverse statement</i>	The inverse of the conditional statement ("if p, then q" is the statement "if not p, then not q")
<i>Irregular polygon</i>	A polygon where all sides and angles are not congruent
<i>Isometric drawings</i>	Drawings on isometric dot paper used to show 3-dimensional objects
<i>Isosceles triangle</i>	A triangle with at least two sides congruent
<i>Line of symmetry</i>	The line over which a figure is reflected resulting in a figure that coincides exactly with the original figure
<i>Linear pair of angles</i>	Two adjacent angles form a linear pair if their non-shared rays form a straight angle. 

<p><i>Median of a triangle</i></p>	<p>A segment that has as its endpoints a vertex of the triangle and the midpoint of the opposite side</p> 
<p><i>Midpoint of a segment</i></p>	<p>The point that divides a segment into two congruent segments</p>
<p><i>Midsegment</i></p>	<p>A segment whose endpoints are the midpoints of two sides of a polygon</p> 
<p><i>Orthocenter</i></p>	<p>The orthocenter is the point of concurrency of the altitudes of a triangle.</p> 
<p><i>Orthographic drawings</i></p>	<p>An orthographic drawing is the top view, front view and right side view of a three-dimensional figure.</p>
<p><i>Parallel lines</i></p>	<p>Lines in a plane that never intersect</p>
<p><i>Parallelogram</i></p>	<p>A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel</p>
<p><i>Perimeter</i></p>	<p>The distance around a polygon</p>

<i>Perpendicular bisector</i>	<p>The perpendicular bisector of a segment is a line, segment or ray that is perpendicular to the segment at its midpoint.</p> 
<i>Perpendicular</i>	Two lines, segments, rays, or planes that intersect to form right angles
<i>Planes</i>	A flat surface having no boundaries
<i>Platonic solid</i>	<p>A polyhedron all of whose faces are congruent regular polygons, and where the same number of faces meet at every vertex</p> 
<i>Point</i>	A specific location in space
<i>Polygon</i>	A closed plane figure whose sides are segments that intersect only at their endpoints with each segment intersecting exactly two other segments
<i>Postulates</i>	A mathematical statement that is accepted without proof
<i>Prism</i>	<p>A three-dimensional figure--with two congruent faces called bases--that lies in parallel planes (The other faces called lateral faces are rectangles that connect corresponding vertices of the bases.)</p> 

<p><i>Pyramid</i></p>	<p>A three-dimensional figure with one base that is a polygon (The other faces, called lateral faces, are triangles that connect the base to the vertex.)</p> 
<p><i>Quadrilateral</i></p>	<p>A four-sided polygon</p>
<p><i>Radius</i></p>	<p>A line segment having one endpoint at the center of the circle and the other endpoint on the circle</p>
<p><i>Reflections</i></p>	<p>Mirror images of a figure (Objects stay the same shape, but their positions change through a flip.)</p>
<p><i>Regular octagon</i></p>	<p>An octagon with all sides and angles congruent</p>
<p><i>Regular polygon</i></p>	<p>A polygon with all sides and angles congruent</p>
<p><i>Rotations</i></p>	<p>A transformation in which every point moves along a circular path around a fixed point called the center of rotation</p>
<p><i>Scale drawings</i></p>	<p>Pictures that show relative sizes of real objects</p>
<p><i>Secants</i></p>	<p>A line, ray or segment that intersects a circle at two points</p> 
<p><i>Similarity</i></p>	<p>The property of being similar</p>
<p><i>Similar polygons</i></p>	<p>Two polygons are similar if corresponding angles are congruent and the lengths of corresponding sides are in proportion.</p> 
<p><i>Sine</i></p>	<p>In a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the leg opposite the angle to the length of the hypotenuse</p>
<p><i>Slope</i></p>	<p>The ratio of the vertical change to the horizontal change</p>
<p><i>Slope-intercept form</i></p>	<p>A linear equation in the form <math>y = mx + b</math>, where <math>m</math> is the slope of the graph of the equation and <math>b</math> is the <math>y</math> intercept</p>

<i>Special right triangles</i>	<p>A triangle whose angles are either 30-60-90 degrees or 45-45-90 degrees</p> 
<i>Spheres</i>	<p>The set of all points in space equal distance from a given point</p> 
<i>Standard form of an equation</i>	<p>The form of a linear equation <math>Ax + By = C</math> where A, B, and C are real numbers and A and C are not both zero Ex. <math>6x + 2y = 10</math></p>
<i>Supplementary angles</i>	<p>Two angles whose measures add up to 180 degrees</p>
<i>Surface area</i>	<p>The area of a net for a three-dimensional figure</p>
<i>Tangent</i>	<p>In a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the leg opposite the angle to the length of the leg adjacent to the angle</p>
<i>Tangent to a circle</i>	<p>A line in the plane of the circle that intersects the circle in only one point</p> 
<i>Tessellate</i>	<p>A pattern of polygons that covers a plane without gaps or overlaps</p> 
<i>Theorems</i>	<p>A conjecture that can be proven to be true</p>
<i>Transformation</i>	<p>A change made to the size or position of a figure</p>
<i>Translation</i>	<p>A transformation that slides each point of a figure the same distance in the same direction</p>

<i>Transversal</i>	<p>A line that intersects two or more other lines in the same plane at different points</p> 
<i>Triangle Inequality Theorem</i>	<p>The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the lengths of the third side.</p>
<i>Trigonometric ratios</i>	<p>The sine, cosine and tangent ratios</p>
<i>Venn diagram</i>	<p>A display that pictures unions and intersections of sets</p>
<i>Vertical angles</i>	<p>Non-adjacent, non-overlapping congruent angles formed by two intersecting lines (They share a common vertex.)</p>  <p> <math>\angle 1</math> and <math>\angle 3</math> are vertical angles.  <math>\angle 2</math> and <math>\angle 4</math> are vertical angles. </p>
<i>Volume</i>	<p>The number of cubic units needed to fill a space</p>