Geometry 2nd Semester

Vocabulary Review

An arc with a measure greater than 180.
 Major arc
 For a given circle, a segment with endpoints that are on the circle.
 chord

 Lines that do not intersect and are not coplanar. Skew lines
 An angle with a degree measure less than 90. Acute angle

Points that lie on the same line. Collinear

A measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them.

Line segment

A triangle with all angles congruent.
 Equiangular triangle

A triangle with no two sides congruent. Scalene

Two polygons are _____ if and only if their corresponding angles are congruent and the measures of their corresponding sides are proportional. Similar A triangle in which all of the angles have degree measures less than 90.
 Acute triangle

For an acute angle of a right triangle, the ratio of the measure of the leg opposite the acute angle to the measure of the leg adjacent to the acute angle.
Tangent A triangle with an angle that has a degree measure of 90.

Right triangle

An arc with a measure less than 180 Minor arc

The locus of all points in a plane equidistant from a given point called the center.

Circle

• Two nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines. Vertical angles • In a polygon, a segment that connects nonconsecutive vertices of the polygon. Diagonal

- A triangle in which one angle has a degree measure greater than 90 and less than 180.
 Obtuse triangle
- In a circle, any segment with endpoints that are the center of the circle and a point on the circle. Radius
- O An equation that states two ratios is equal. Proportion

A quadrilateral with all four sides congruent.
 Rhombus

In a trapezoid, the segment that joins the midpoints of the legs.
Median

• A point is in the of the angle if it does not lie on the angle itself or on a segment with endpoints that are on the sides of the angle. **Interior points** • Points that lie in the same plane. Coplanar

• A trapezoid in which the legs are congruent, both pairs of base angles are congruent, and the diagonals are congruent. Isosceles trapezoid • An arc that measures 180. Semicircle

 In a triangle, a line, segment, or ray that passes through the midpoint of side and is perpendicular to that side.
 Perpendicular bisector

A quadrilateral with four right angles.
 Rectangle

Two angles with measures that have a sum of 90.

Complementary angles

The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon.
 Perimeter

In a triangle, a segment from a vertex of the triangle to the line containing the opposite side and perpendicular to that side.

Altitude

For a line that intersects a circle in only one point, the point at which they intersect.

Point of tangency

A part of a circle that is defined by two endpoints.
 Arc

• An angle that intersects a circle in two points and has its vertex at the center of the circle. **Central angle** • A pair of adjacent angles whose noncommon sides are opposite rays. Linear pair

A quadrilateral with parallel opposite sides.
 Parallelogram
 A quadrilateral with four right angles and four congruent sides.
 Square

 A convex polygon in which all of the sides are congruent and all of the angles are congruent. Regular polygon
 For an acute angle of right triangle, the ratio of the measure of the leg

opposite the acute angle to the measure of the hypotenuse. Sine Lines that form right angles.
 Perpendicular lines

• Two angles with measures that have sum of 180.

Supplementary angles

A triangle with all sides congruent.
 Equilateral triangle

Two angles that lie in the same plane have common vertex and a common side, but no common interior points. Adjacent angles
 Any line that intersects a circle in

exactly two points.

Secant line

Coplanar lines that do not intersect.
 Parallel lines

 In a circle, a chord that passes through the center of the circle.
 Diameter A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides. Trapezoid
 The distance around the circle. Circumference A line that intersects two or more lines in a plane at different points.
 Transversal

A ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles.
 Angle bisector

• For an acute angle of a right triangle, the ratio of the measure of the leg adjacent to the acute angle to the measure of the hypotenuse. Cosine