Acute Angle

## An angle with a measure less than 90 degrees.

## Angle

## A figure formed by 2 rays or 2 line segments with a common endpoint.



## Circle

## The set of all points in a plane that are equally distant from a fixed point in the plane called the center of the circle.



## Circumference

## The line that goes around the circle.



## Diameter

## The line segment that passes through the center of the circle and has endpoints on the circle.

## Radius

A line segment from the center of a circle to any point on the circle. The length of the radius is $1 / 2$ the length of the diameter.

diameter

Ray

# A part of a line starting at the ray's endpoint and continuing forever in one direction. A ray is often named by its endpoint and another point on it. 



The above ray is Ray $A B$ or $A B$

## Concave Polygon

A polygon on which there are at least two points that can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon.


For example, segment $A D$ is outside the hexagon between $B$ and $C$.

Remember: think conCAVE, it caves in!

## Concentric Circles

## Circles that have the same center but have radii of different lengths.



## Convex Polygon

A polygon on which no two points can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon. This is opposite of a concave polygon.


Degree

## A unit of measure for angles.



## Endpoint

## A point at the end of a line segment or ray.

endpoint $B$

## Heptagon

## A 7-sided polygon.



## Hexagon

## A 6-sided polygon.



## Inscribed Polygon

## A polygon whose vertices are all on the same circle.



This is an inscribed square.

## Intersect

## To share a common point or points.

point the rays intersect at
point the lines intersect at


## Kite

# A quadrilateral with 2 different pairs of adjacent sides of equal length. 



## Line

# A 1-dimensional straight path that extends forever in opposite directions. A line is named using 2 points on it. 

This is either Line $A B$<br>OR<br>AB

## Line Segment

## A part of a line between and including 2 points, called endpoints of a segment. A line segment is often named by its endpoints.

This line segment can be called:
Line Segment $A B$
$O R$

Nonagon

A 9-sided polygon.


## Obtuse Angle

## An angle with measure between 90 degrees and 180 degrees.



B

Angle ABC is larger than 90
(the 90 degree mark is shown with the dotted line, using line segment $A B$ as a reference.

## Octagon

An 8-sided polygon.


## Parallel Lines

# Lines that never meet. They are always the same distance apart. 



Lines $A B$ and CD are parallel.

## Parallelogram

A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides. Opposite sides of a parallelogram have the same length and opposite angles have the same measure..


## Pentagon

## A 5-sided polygon.



## Perpendicular Lines

## 2 lines that meet at a 90 degree angle.




## Point

## An exact location in space. Points are labeled with a capital letter.

Polygon

A 2-dimensional figure formed by 3 or more line segments that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path.


## Quadrilateral or Quadrangle

A 4-sided polygon.


Regular Polygon

A polygon in which all sides are the same length and all angles have the same measure.

Rhombus

## A parallelogram with all sides the same length.



## Right Angle

An angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.


## Side

1. One of the line segments that make up a polygon.
2. One of the rays or segments that form an angle.

## Square

A rectangle with all sides of equal length. All angles in a square are right angles.

Trapezoid

A quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides.


