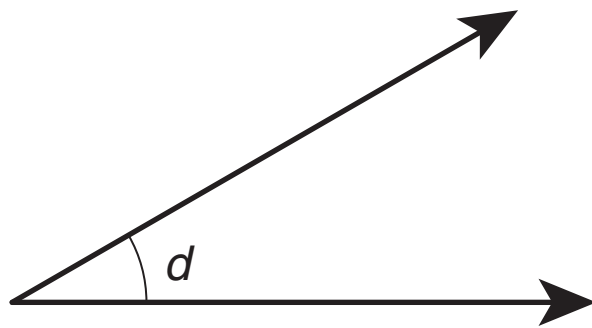
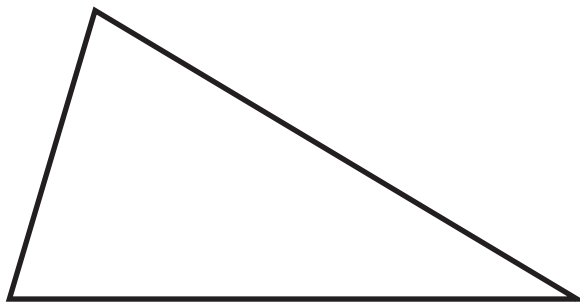


acute angle



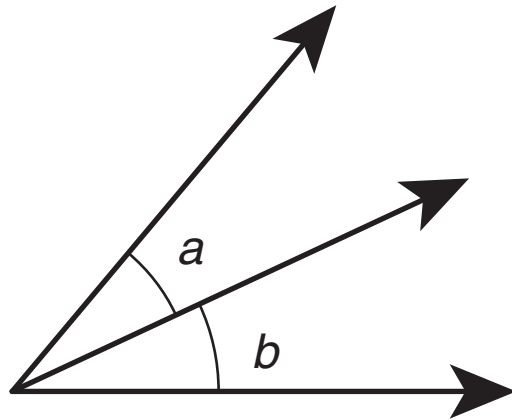
An angle that measures less than 90° .

acute triangle



A triangle in which each of the three angles is acute.

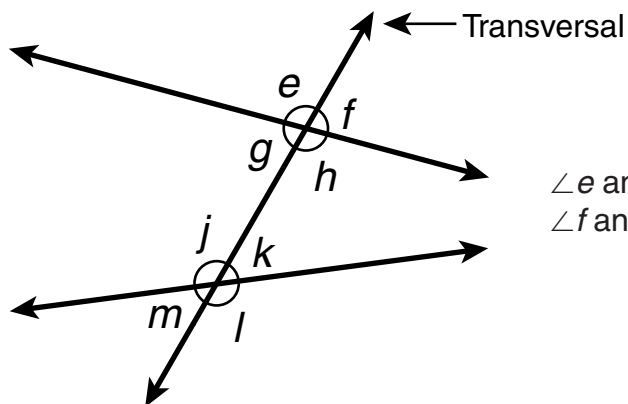
adjacent angles



$\angle a$ and $\angle b$ are adjacent angles.

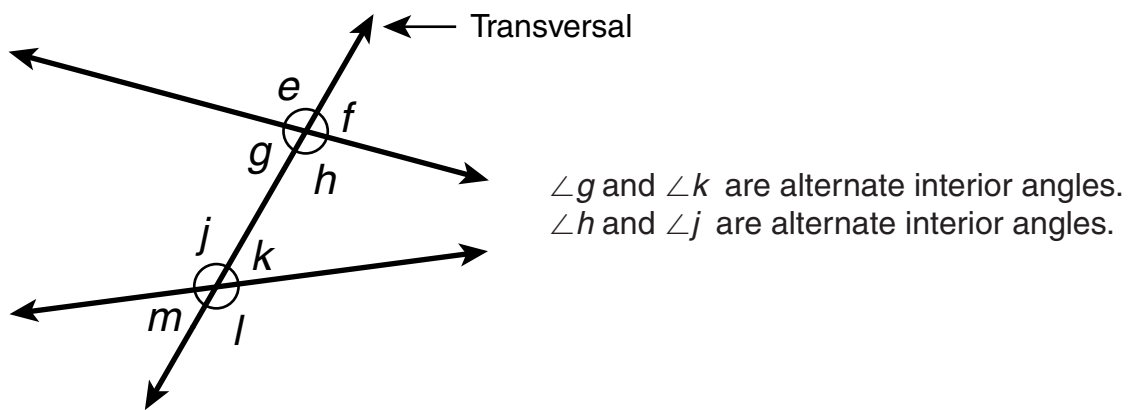
Angles that share a common side and a common vertex. Their interiors do not overlap.

alternate exterior angles



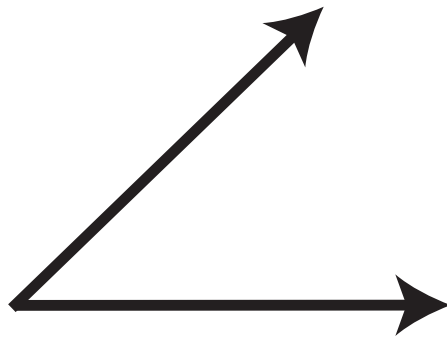
Exterior angles formed when two lines are intersected by a transversal.

alternate interior angles



Interior angles formed when two lines are intersected by a transversal.

angle



An angle is formed by two rays with a common endpoint.

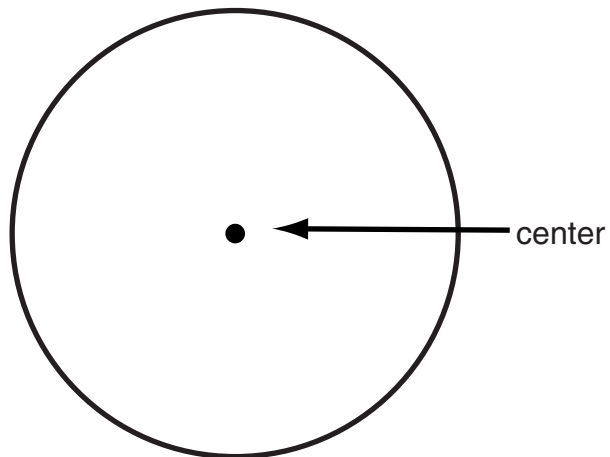
angle pairs

Pairs of related angles.

bisect

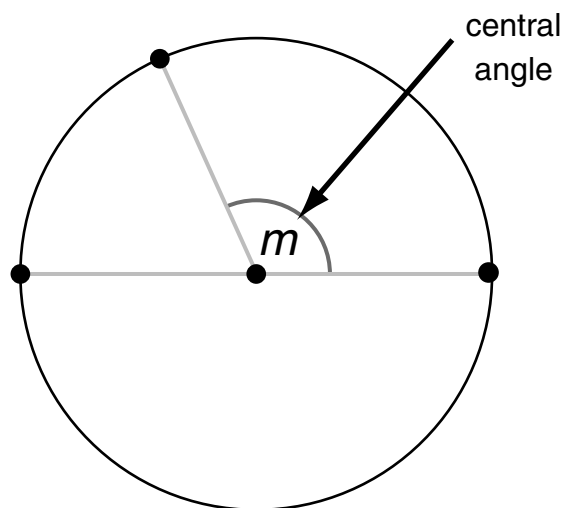
To partition a line segment or angle into two congruent parts.

center



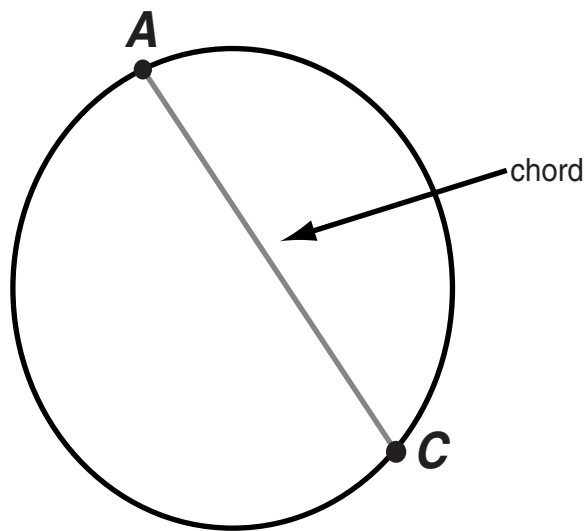
A point lying in the middle of a circle that is the same distance from all points on the circle.

central angle



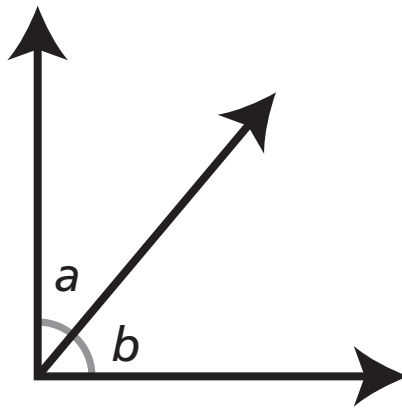
Any angle with a vertex at the center of a circle.

chord



A line segment that connects two points on a circle.

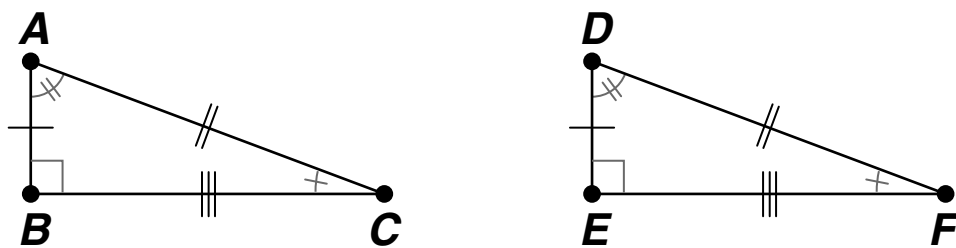
complementary angles



$\angle a$ and $\angle b$ are complementary angles.

Two angles for which the sum of the angle measures is 90° .

congruent



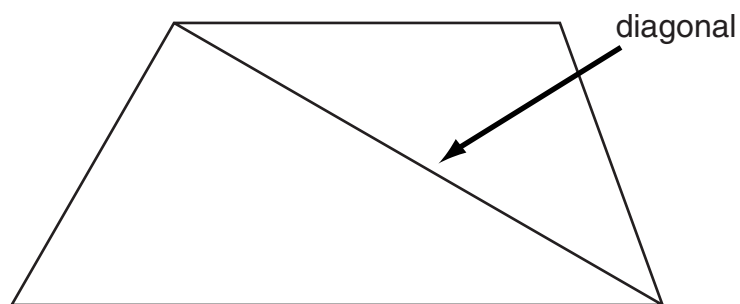
$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$$

Figures that have the same size and the same shape.

corresponding parts

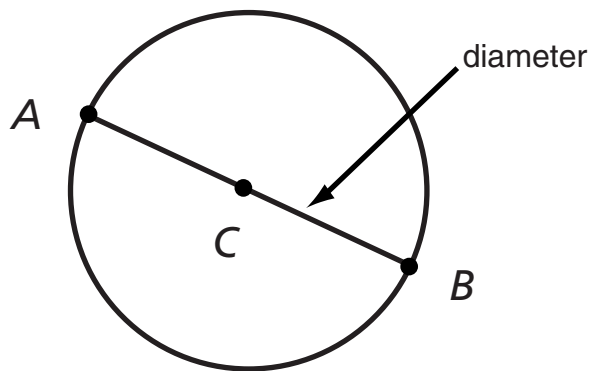
In geometry, matching sides and angles of polygons.

diagonal



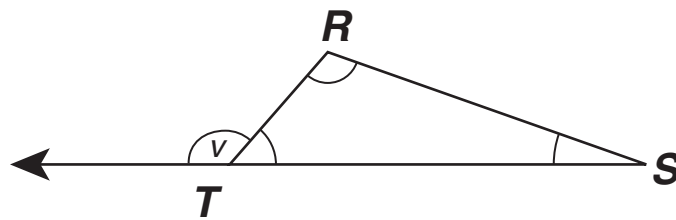
A line segment that connects two vertices of a polygon and is not a side.

diameter



Any chord that passes through the center of a circle.

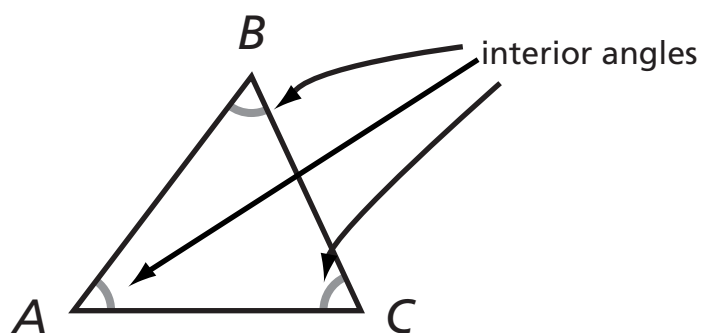
exterior angle



$\angle v$ is an exterior angle of triangle RST .

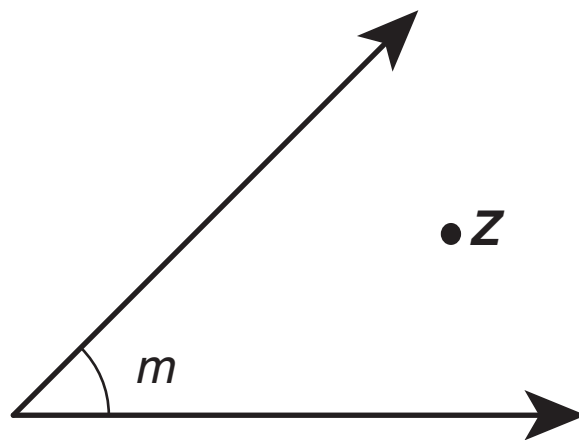
An angle formed when a side of a polygon is extended.

interior angle



An angle formed by two sides of a polygon.

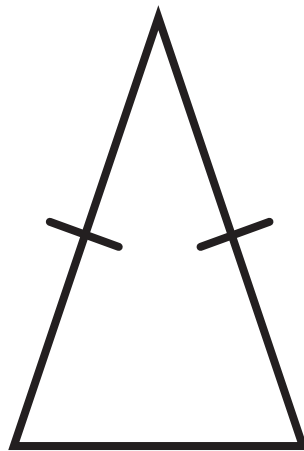
interior of an angle



Point Z in the interior of $\angle m$

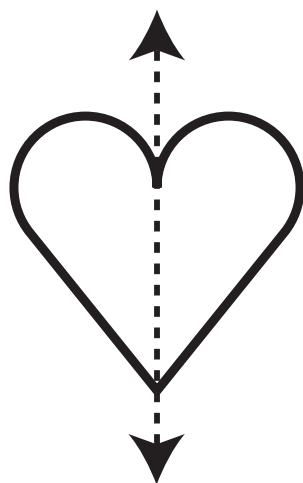
The part of the plane between the two rays forming the angle.

isosceles triangle



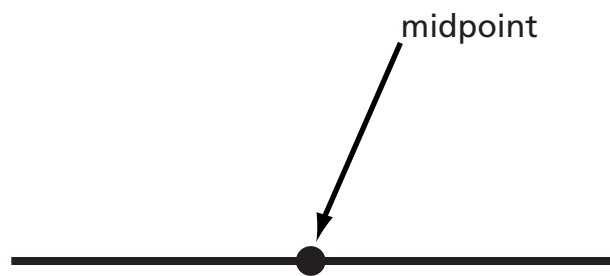
A triangle that has two congruent sides.

line of symmetry



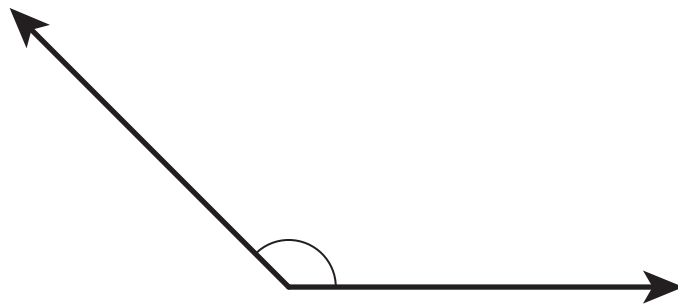
A figure has line symmetry if it can be folded in half and the two halves are congruent.

midpoint



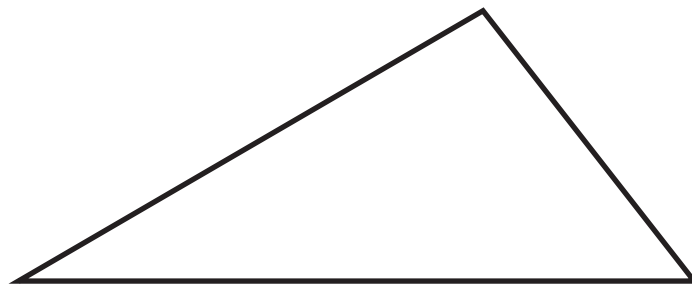
The point that divides the segment into two congruent parts.

obtuse angle



An angle with a measure greater than that of a right angle and less than 180° .

obtuse triangle

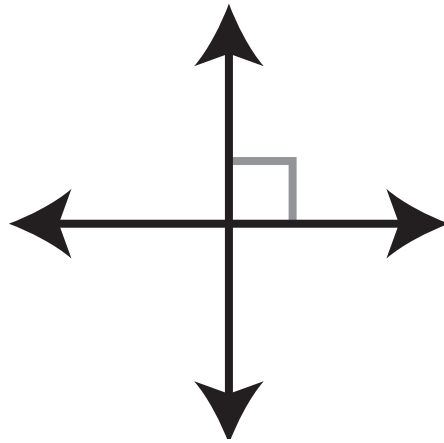


A triangle that has one obtuse angle.

parallel

Lines or figures that lie in the same plane and do not intersect. The distance between the lines or figures is everywhere the same.

perpendicular

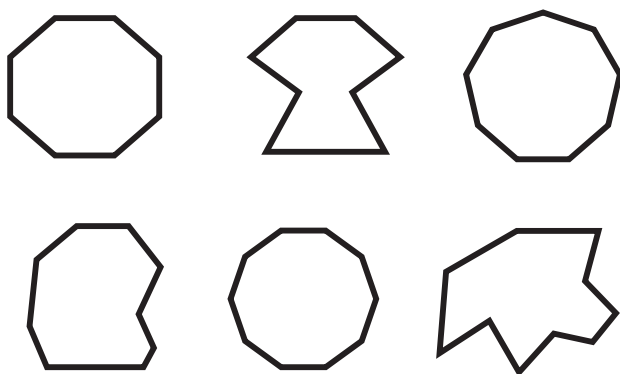


Two lines or line segments that intersect or meet to form right angles.

point

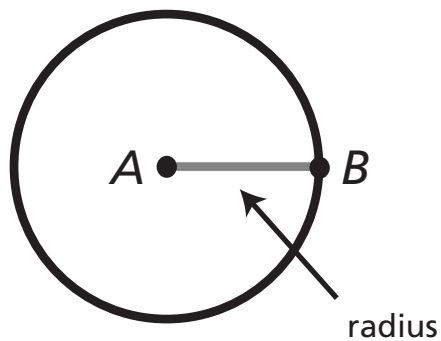
An exact location in space, represented by a dot.

polygon



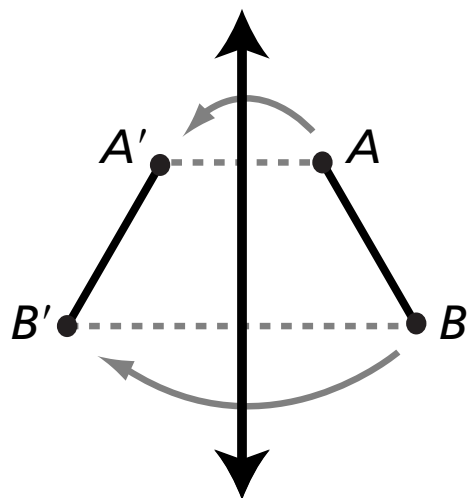
A simple closed plane figure made up of three or more line segments.

radius



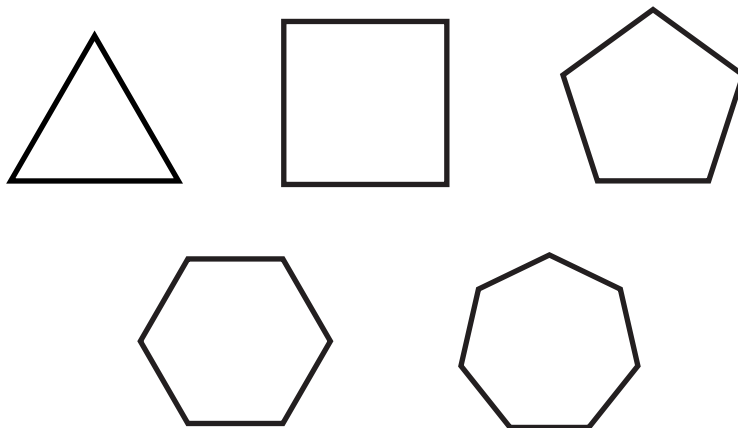
A segment that connects the center of a circle to any point on the circle.

reflection



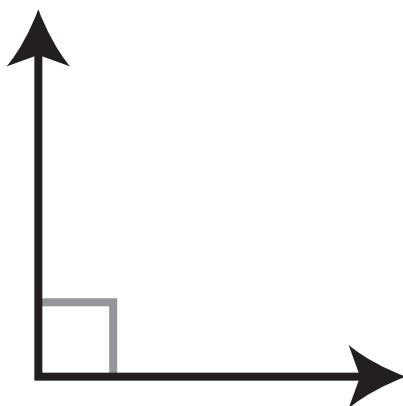
A transformation that involves a flipping movement of a figure over a line.

regular polygon



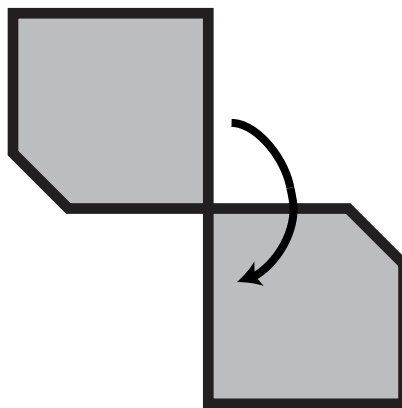
A polygon with all sides having the same length
and all angles having the same measure.

right angle



An angle that measures 90° .

rotation

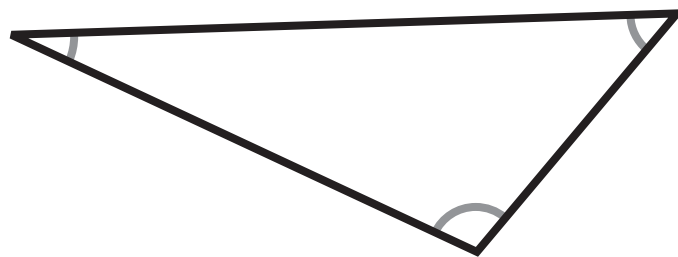


A transformation that involves a turning movement of a figure about a point.

rotational symmetry

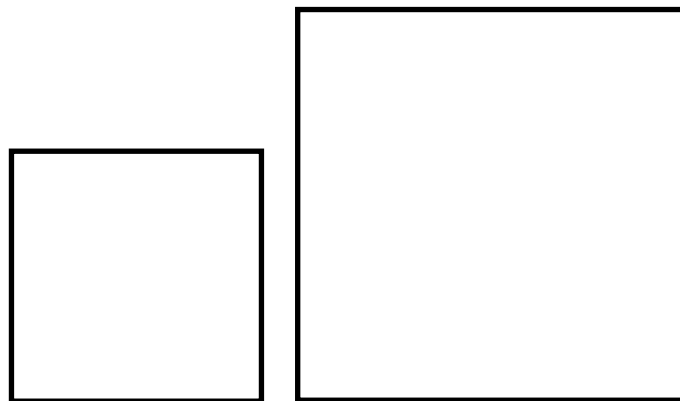
A figure has rotational symmetry if, after the figure is rotated about a point of less than a full turn, the figure is the same as when it is in its original position.

scalene triangle



A triangle whose sides are all different lengths.

similar



Figures that are the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

space

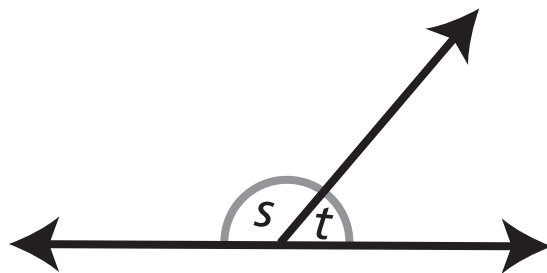
The collection of all points.

straight angle



An angle whose measure is 180° .

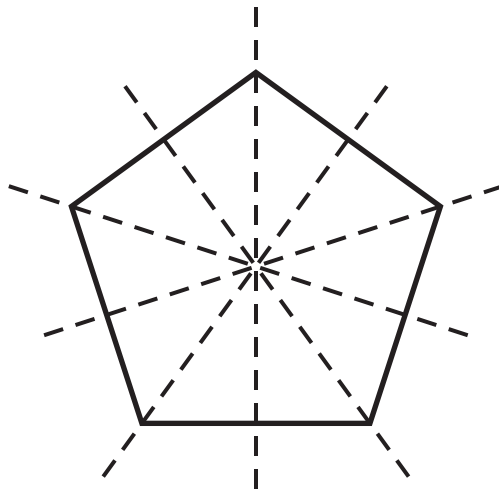
supplementary angles



$\angle s$ and $\angle t$ are supplementary angles.

Two angles for which the sum of the angle measures is 180° .

symmetry

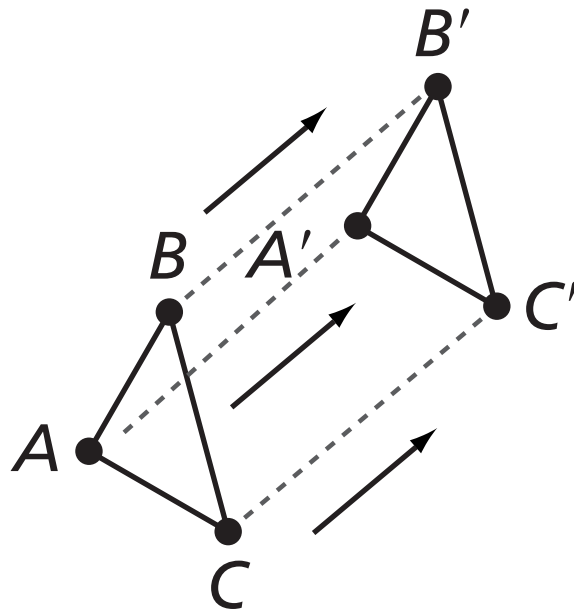


A figure has symmetry when it can be folded so that both parts match.

transformation

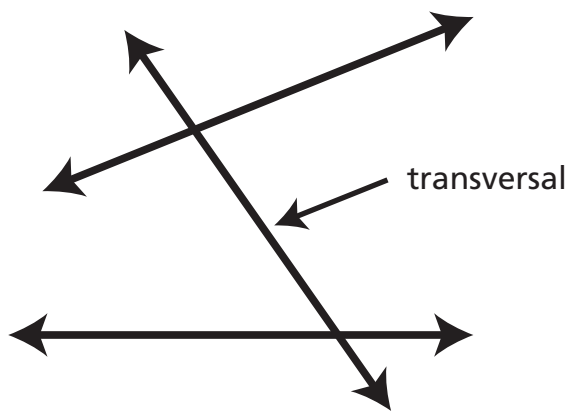
A geometric change in the position of a figure.

translation



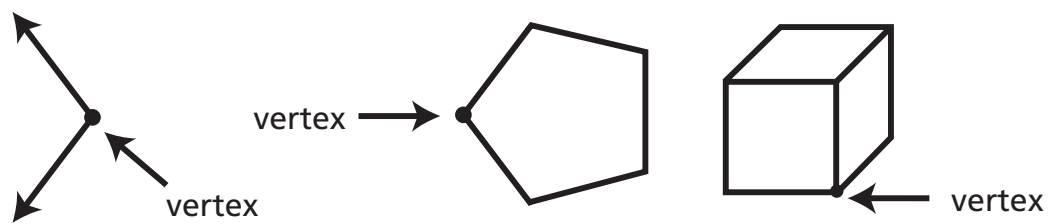
A transformation that involves a sliding movement of a figure in any direction.

transversal



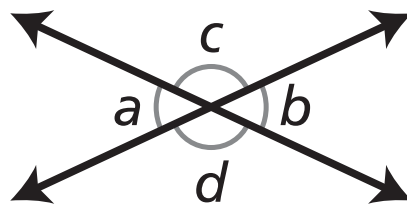
A line intersecting two other lines.

vertex



A point common to two sides of an angle, polygon, or solid figure.

vertical angles



$\angle a$ and $\angle b$ are congruent.

$\angle c$ and $\angle d$ are congruent.

Angles formed by intersecting lines.
Vertical angles are always congruent.