non-coplanar - Points that are not coplanar.

oblique cone - Axis is perpendicular to the base.

oblique cylinder - Axis is not perpendicular to the bases.

oblique prism - Lateral edges not perpendicular to the planes of the bases.

obtuse angle - Angle whose measure is between 90 and 180.

obtuse triangle - One of four regions of the coordinate plane.

obtuse angled prism - Prism with lateral edges not perpendicular to the planes of both bases.

opposite rays - and are called opposite rays if is between and .

ordered pair - Unique point on the coordinate plane.

origin - Point of intersection of the axis on the coordinate plane.

orthocenter - Point of concurrency of the altitudes of a triangle.

parallel lines - Two lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect.

parallel planes - Two planes that do not intersect.

parallel segments or rays - Two segments or rays, or the lines that contain them, that do not intersect.

parallellogram - Quadrilateral with both opposite sides parallel.

perimeter of a polygon - Sum of the lengths of the sides.

perpendicular (lines) - Two lines that intersect to form right angles.

perpendicular bisector of a segment - Line, ray, segment, or plane that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint.

pi (π) - Ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle.

plane - A flat surface with no thickness that extends without end in all directions.

plane angle (dihedral angle) - Angle formed by a plane that is perpendicular to its edge.

point - Has no size and no dimension, merely position.

polygon - Figure consisting of three or more coplanar segments intersecting only at end points with no two segments collinear.

polyhedron - Geometric figure made up of a finite number of polygons that are joined along their sides and that enclose a finite portion of space.

postulate (axiom) - Statement accepted as true without proof.

prism - Polyhedron with two congruent faces contained in parallel planes, and its other faces parallelograms.

proof - Logical sequence of statements with their supporting reasons.

proportion - Equality of two ratios.

protractor - Instrument used to determine the measure of an angle in degrees.

prove - Conclusion to be reached in a proof.

pyramid - Polyhedron with all faces except one having a common vertex.

quadrant - One of four regions of the coordinate plane.

quadrilateral - A polygon with four sides.

radius (circle) - Segment extending from the center to any point on the circle (plural: radii).

radius (regular polygon) - Segment that joins the center to a vertex.

ratio - Given two numbers and , is not equal to 0, then is the ratio of to .

ray - Set of points on a line that consists of a segment, and all points such that is between and .

rectangle - Parallelogram that has a right angle.

regular polygon - Polygon that is both equilateral and equiangular.

regular polyhedron - A polyhedron in which all the faces are congruent regular polygons.

regular prism - Prism with regular polygons as bases.

regular pyramid - Pyramid with a regular polygonal base and congruent lateral edges.

remote interior angle - An interior angle that is not adjacent to the given exterior angle.

rhombus - Parallelogram with consecutive sides congruent.

right angle - Angle whose measure is 90.

right cylinder - Cylinders whose axis perpendicular to the bases.

right prism - Prism with lateral edges perpendicular to the planes of the base.

right triangle - Triangle with one right angle.

scale factor - Ratio between the corresponding sides of similar polygons.

scale factor (similar solids) - Ratio of corresponding lengths.

scalene triangle - Triangle in which no sides are congruent.

secant - Line, ray, or a segment that contains a chord of a circle.

segment - Region bounded by two radii and their intercepted arc.

segment - Set of points on a line that consist of two points called the endpoints, and all points between them.

segment (circle) - Region bounded by an arc and the chord of the arc.

semicircle - Arc whose endpoints are the endpoints of a diameter.

sides (polygon) - Segments that determine a polygon.

sides (angle) - Rays that form an angle.

similar - Polygons with corresponding angles congruent and lengths of corresponding sides in proportion.

similar solids - Solids having similar bases and corresponding lengths proportional.

sine - The sine of an angle is the length of the side opposite the angle to the length of the hypotenuse.

skew lines - Two lines that do not lie in the same plane and do not intersect.

slant height (regular pyramid) - Distance from the vertex to the base edge.

slant height (right circular cone) - Distance from the vertex to any point on the circle that encloses the base.

space - The set of all points.

sphere - Set of all points in space that are a given distance from a given point called the center.

square - A quadrilateral with four right angles and four congruent sides.

square unit - Unit of area.

square - A flat surface with no thickness that extends without end in all directions.

similar solids - Solids having similar bases and corresponding sizes proportional.

solid angle - The measure of the solid angle subtended at a point.

solid - Enclose a finite portion of space.

non-coplanar - Points that are not coplanar.

oblique cone - Axis is perpendicular to the base.

oblique cylinder - Axis is not perpendicular to the bases.

oblique prism - Lateral edges not perpendicular to the planes of the bases.

obtuse angle - Angle whose measure is between 90 and 180.

obtuse triangle - One of four regions of the coordinate plane.

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perpendicular bisector of a segment - Line, ray, segment, or plane that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint.

pi (π) - Ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle.

plane - A flat surface with no thickness that extends without end in all directions.

plane angle (dihedral angle) - Angle formed by a plane that is perpendicular to its edge.

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pyramid - Polyhedron with all faces except one having a common vertex.

quadrant - One of four regions of the coordinate plane.

quadrilateral - A polygon with four sides.

radius (circle) - Segment extending from the center to any point on the circle (plural: radii).

radius (regular polygon) - Segment that joins the center to a vertex.

ratio - Given two numbers and , is not equal to 0, then is the ratio of to .

ray - Set of points on a line that consists of a segment, and all points such that is between and .

rectangle - Parallelogram that has a right angle.

regular polygon - Polygon that is both equilateral and equiangular.

regular polyhedron - A polyhedron in which all the faces are congruent regular polygons.

regular prism - Prism with regular polygons as bases.

regular pyramid - Pyramid with a regular polygonal base and congruent lateral edges.

remote interior angle - An interior angle that is not adjacent to the given exterior angle.

rhombus - Parallelogram with consecutive sides congruent.

right angle - Angle whose measure is 90.

right circular cone - Cylindrical cone whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

tangent - The tangent of an angle in a right triangle is the ratio of the length of the opposite leg to the length of the adjacent leg.

tangent circles - Two coplanar circles which are tangent to the same line at the same point.

tangent segment - A segment that contains a point of tangency and another point of a tangent line to a circle.

tangent to a circle - Line in the plane of the circle that intersects the circle in exactly one point.

theorem - A statement which must be proved before being accepted.

total area - Sum of the lateral area and the area of the base(s).

transversal - Line that intersects two or more coplanar lines at different points.

trapezoid - Quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

triangle - Set of points that consists of the figure formed by three segments connecting three non-colinear points.

vertex (angle) - Common endpoint of the rays that form an angle.

vertex angle - Angle opposite the base of an isosceles triangle.

vertex (polygon) - Intersection point of two consecutive sides of a polygon.

vertex (regular pyramid) - The common vertex.

vertical angles - Two non-adjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines.

vertical heights (polyhedron) - Points where the edges intersect.

volume - Amount of space occupied by a figure.

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is between X and Z if and only if XY + YZ = XZ.

- Face that does not contain the vertex.
- Two congruent, parallel faces.

- Two angles whose measures sum to 90.
- Two angles that are adjacent and whose non-
  linear pair.

- Center of the circumscribed circle.
- Angle whose vertex is on the circle and its
  sides containing chords of the circle.

- Measure of a plane angle of the
  circle.

- Distance between the endpoints
  of the segment.

- Segment that joins two non-consecutive vertices.
- Distance - Absolute value of the difference of the coordinates of two points on a line.
- Distance (from point to line) - Length of the perpendicular from the point to the line.
- Right triangle ABC with acute \( A \),
- Cosine - In right triangle ABC with acute \( A \),
- Length of adjacent leg
- Cosine \( \triangle \) A = length of hypotenuse
- Cylinder - Prism-like solid with circular bases.
- A polygon whose sides are chords of a circle.
- A circle about which a polygon is circum-
  scribed.
- A circle on the circle and whose sides are radii.
- A logical argument in which each statement
  requires justification.
- The non-coplanar half-planes forming the angle.
- The measure of its central angle.
- The measure of its major arc.
- Two points that lie on the same line.
- The set of points that lie in both
  figures.
- A quadrilateral in which exactly one diagonal
  is the perpendicular bisector of the other.
- Sum of the areas of the lateral faces.
- Intersections of the lateral faces.
- Intersections of the lateral faces.
- Parallel planes.
- Concave polygon
- A compass.
- First and fourth terms of a proportion.
- The arc AB is called the intercepted arc of
  the circle.
- Point of concurrence of the perpendicular bisectors
  of the two sides.
- In right triangle ABC with acute \( A \),
- Cosine - In right triangle ABC with acute \( A \),
- Length of adjacent leg
- Cosine \( \triangle \) A = length of hypotenuse
- Cylinder - Prism-like solid with circular bases.
- A polygon with ten sides.
- A cylinder with ten sides.
- A cylinder with a circular base.
- A line that is perpendicular to a given line.
- A statement that is true.
- A statement formed by joining two statements,
  the "Then" part of a conditional statement.
- A figure constructed using only a straight edge and
  compass.
- A plane geometric object.
- A straight angle.
- Points that are not collinear.
- A statement formed by joining two statements,
  the "If-then" part of a conditional statement.
- A figure that is bounded by three or more line
  segments in a plane.
- A segment that joins two non-consecutive vertices.
- The measure of an angle.
- The measure of a plane angle of the
  circle.
- The measure of a plane angle of the
  circle.
- The intersection of two noncoplanar planes.
- The polygon that is formed by three or more
  line segments in a plane.
- A polygon with two or more sides.
- A polygon with three sides.
- A polygon with four sides.
- A polygon with five sides.
- A polygon with six sides.
- A polygon with seven sides.
- A polygon with eight sides.
- A polygon with nine sides.
- A polygon with ten sides.
- A polygon with an infinite number of vertices.
- A polygon with a finite number of vertices.
- A polygon with a given number of sides.
- A polygon with a given number of vertices.
- A polygon with a given number of angles.
- A polygon with a given number of diagonals.
- A polygon with a given number of congruent segments.
- A polygon with a given number of edges.
- A polygon with a given number of faces.
- A polygon with a given number of vertices.
- A polygon with a given number of edges.
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