

Geometric Construction Vocabulary

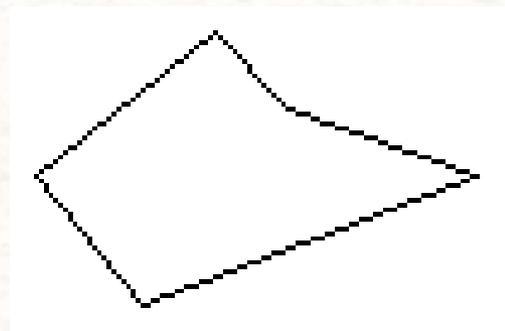
A. McClure

Directions

- Pull up the Geometric Construction worksheet from the s drive
- **Type out the definitions** for the terms from this PowerPoint on to the worksheet
 - Might be helpful to have both documents open on the screen at the same time
- Once you are finished with the definitions, please **find 1 picture**, from the Internet, that represents each term – **DO NOT** use the same ones I have on the PowerPoint (copy and paste from Internet on to worksheet)
- **Upload the document to Schoology by the end of class even if you are not finished**
- If you finish early, work on finishing C1-C4 or your homework for the week.

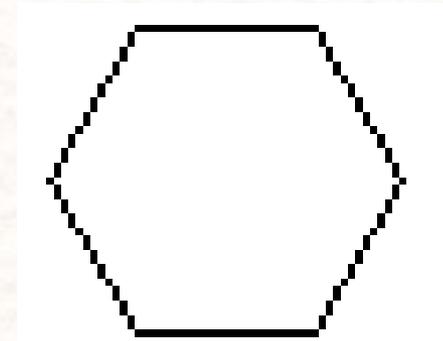
Polygon

A polygon is a closed plane formed by three or more line segments



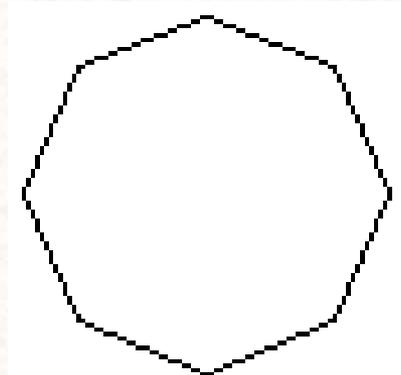
Hexagon

A hexagon is a polygon with six sides and six angles



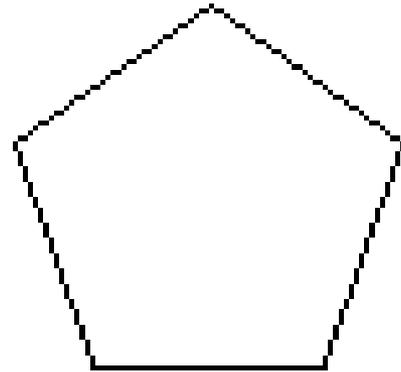
Octagon

An octagon is a polygon with eight sides and eight angles



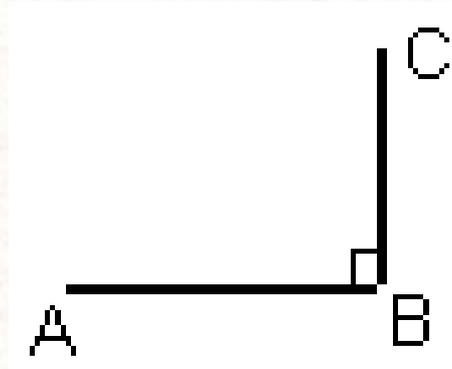
Pentagon

A pentagon is a polygon with five sides and five angles



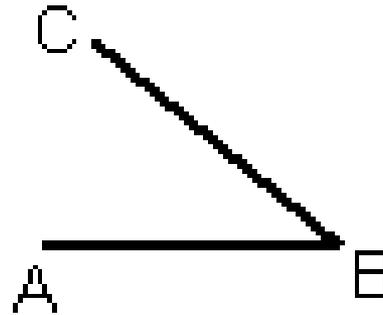
Right Angle

A right angle is an angle that measures 90 degrees



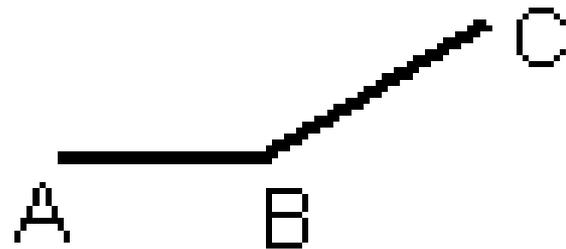
Acute Angle

An acute angle is an angle that measures less than 90 degrees



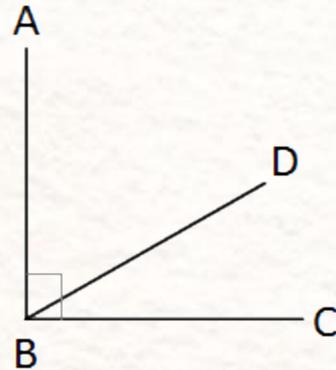
Obtuse Angle

An obtuse angle is an angle that measures more than 90 degrees



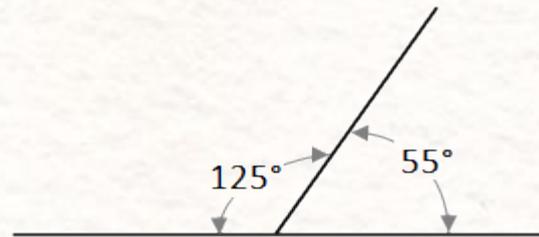
Complimentary Angles

Complementary angles are two or more angles whose measures add up to be 90 degrees



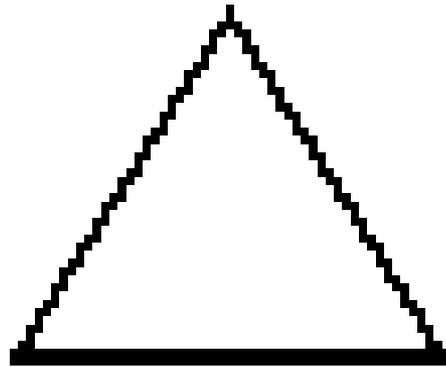
Supplementary Angles

Complementary angles are two or more angles whose measures add up to be 180 degrees



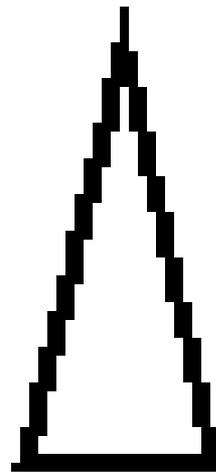
Equilateral Triangle

An equilateral triangle is a triangle whose sides are the same lengths



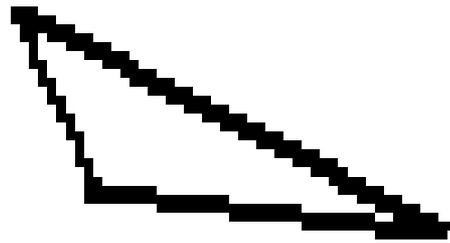
Isosceles Triangle

An isosceles triangle is a triangle that has 2 sides of the same length



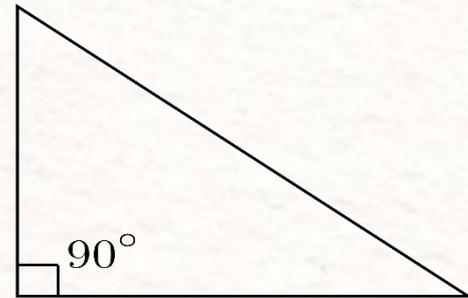
Scalene Triangle

An scalene triangle is a triangle that has no sides with the same lengths (all 3 sides are different lengths)



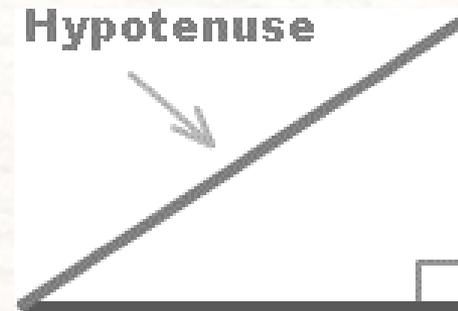
Right Triangle

A right triangle is a triangle with one right angle (90 degrees)



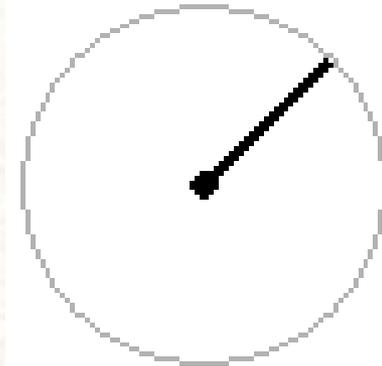
Hypotenuse

The hypotenuse is the side of a triangle opposite the right angle



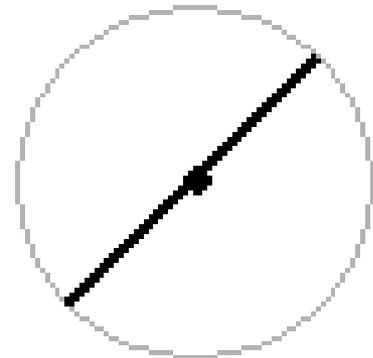
Radius

The radius is a segment that joins the center of the circle with any point on its circumference



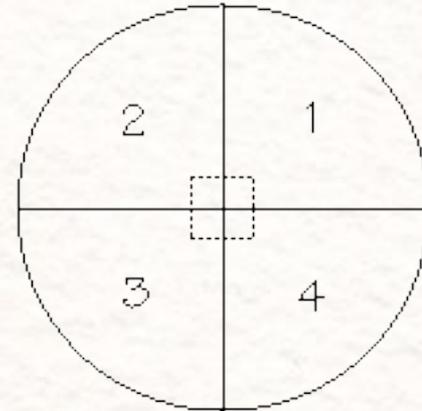
Diameter

The diameter is a line segment (or length) joining two points on a circle's circumference and passes through the circle's center



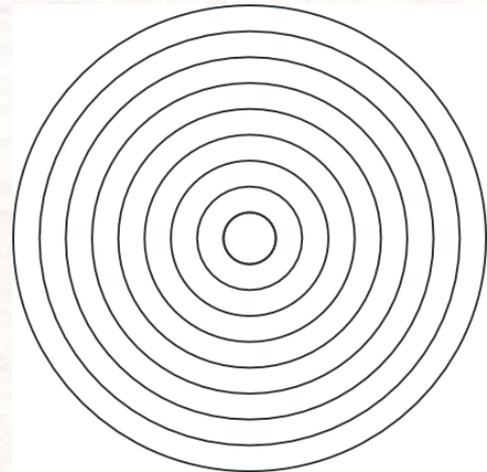
Quadrant

A quadrant is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a circle



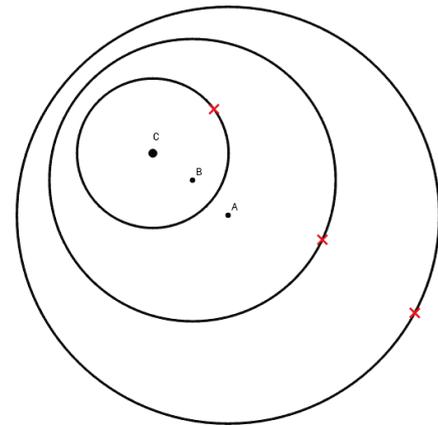
Concentric Circles

Concentric circles are circles that share the same center point



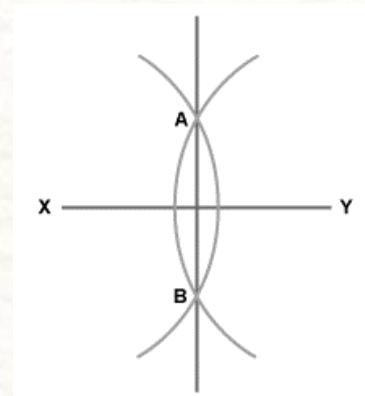
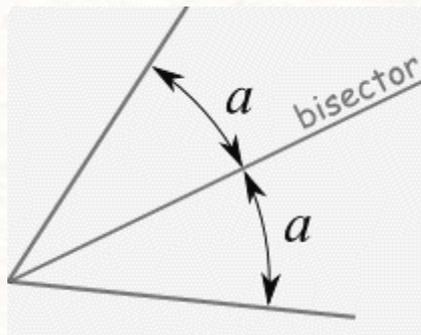
Eccentric Circles

Eccentric circles are circles that do not share the same center point and are inside of another circle



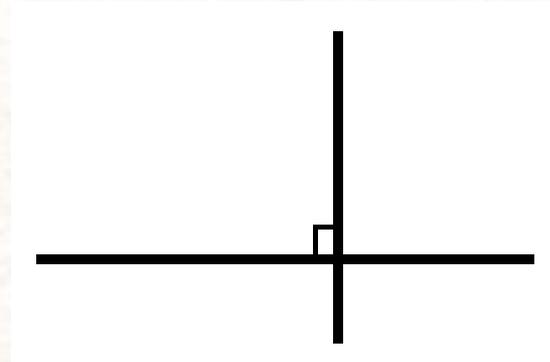
Bisect

To bisect means to cut or divide into equal parts



Perpendicular

Perpendicular lines are line segments that intersect at an angle of 90°



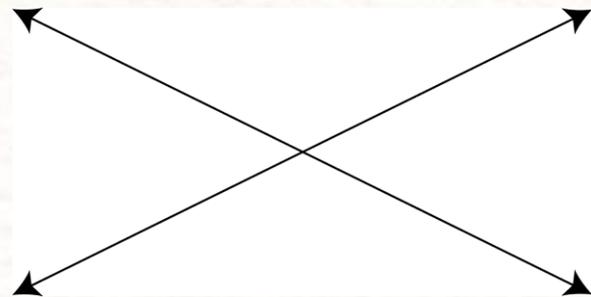
Parallel

Parallel lines are line segments that never intersect (they are always the same distance apart)



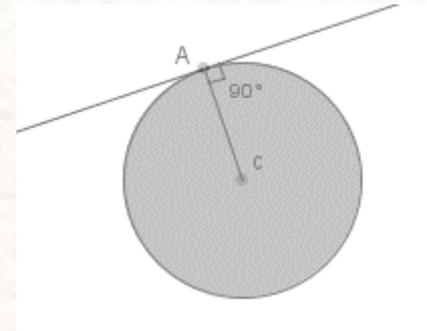
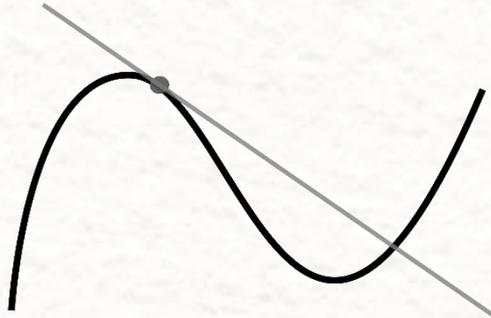
Intersect

If two or more lines intersect then they cross each other, but not necessarily at a right angle



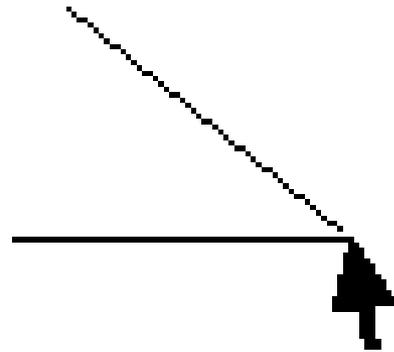
Tangent

A tangent is a line or curve that touches but does not intersect another line or curve at one point



Vertex

A vertex is a point at which the two sides of an angle intersect



Ellipse

An ellipse is a curved line forming a closed loop, where the sum of the distances from two points to every point on the line is constant

<http://www.mathopenref.com/ellipse.html>

