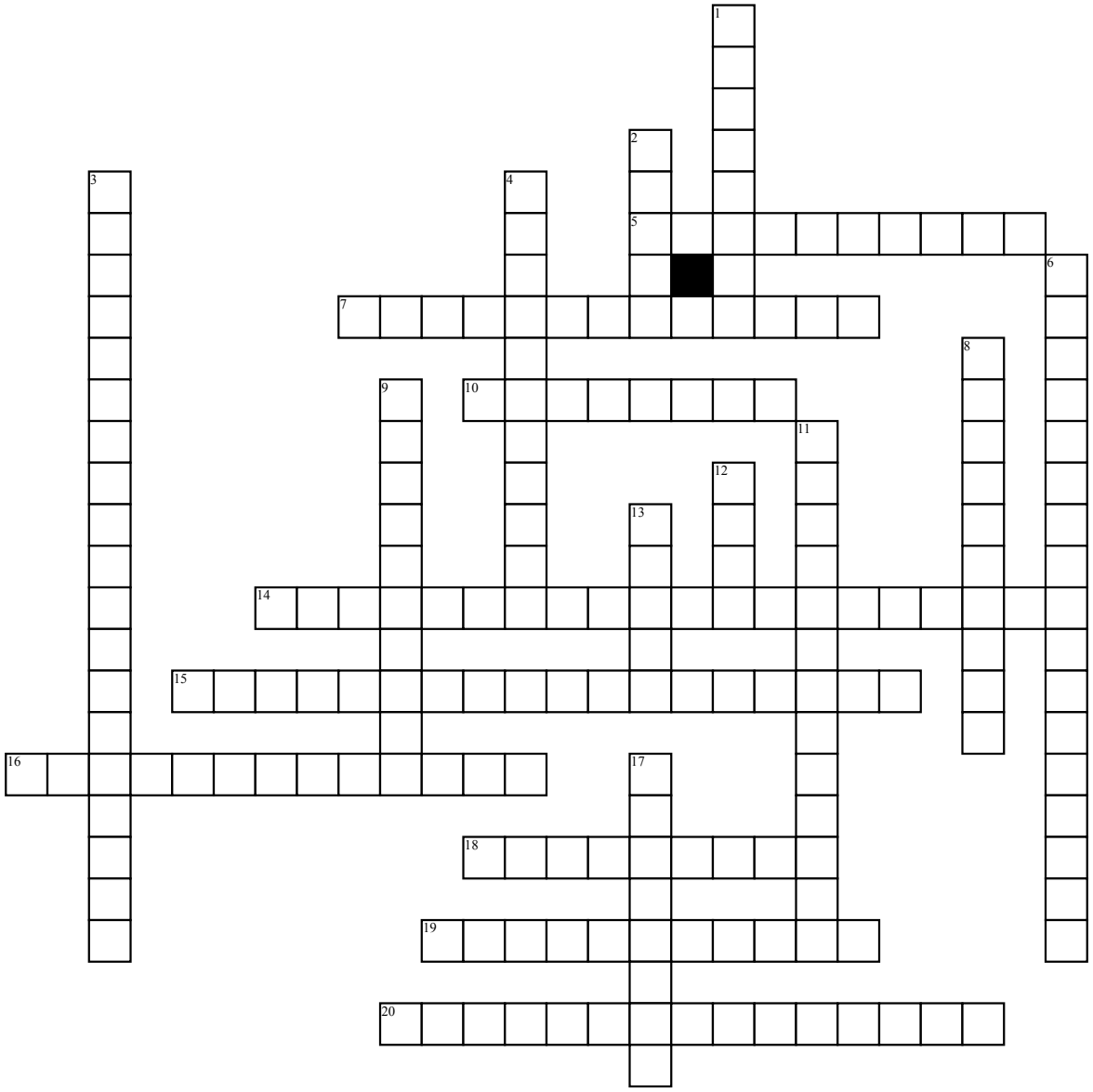
Name: _____ Date: _____

Geometry



Across

5. An angle that measures less than 90°
7. Distance around a circle (the perimeter)
10. the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, solids, and higher dimensional analogs
14. Line segments that never intersect (they are always the same distance apart)
15. if you have a right triangle, then the square built on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares built on the other two sides. a2 + b2 = c2.
16. a polygon with exactly four sides.
18. quadrilateral with four right angles.
19. Part of a line between two points
20. A triangle with all three sides with different lengths

Down

1. An altitude of a triangle is a line segment connecting a vertex to the line containing the opposite side and perpendicular to that side.
2. flat, two-dimensional object. We often represent a plane by a piece of paper, a blackboard, or the top of a desk. In fact, none of these is actually a plane, because a plane must continue infinitely in all directions and have no thickness at all. A plane can be defined by two intersecting lines or by three non-collinear points.
3. A triangle with all three sides of equal length (each internal angles = 60°)
4. An angle that measures more than 90°
6. A triangle with two equal length sides (and two equal internal angles)
8. right triangle is the side of the triangle that is opposite to the right angle.
9. triangle with one right (90°) angle.
11. the central number in a geometric progression
12. Connects two points via the shortest path and continues indefinitely (forever) in both directions
13. A point specifies only location; it has no length, width, or depth. We usually represent a point with a dot on paper, but the dot we make has some dimension, while a true point has dimension 0.
17. A circle's diameter is a segment that passes through the center and has its endpoints on the circle