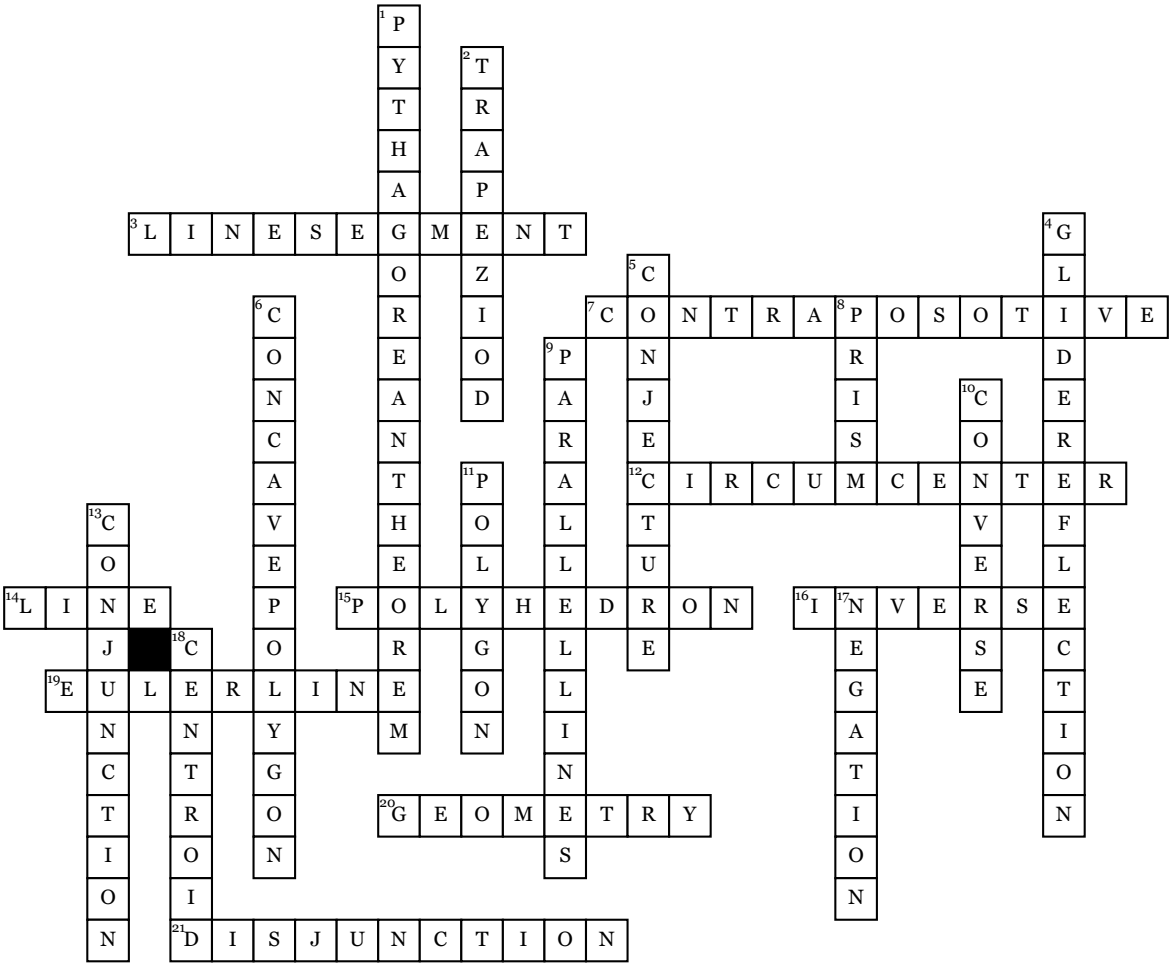
Name: _____ Date: _____

Geometry Vocabulary



Across

3. The portion of a line lying strictly between two points. It has a finite length and no width.

7. Negating and switching the hypothesis. Written as ~q->~p.

12. The circumcenter of a triangle is the point where the three perpendicular bisectors meet. This point is the same distance from each of the three vertices of the triangles.

14. Has only one dimension. It continues forever in two directions.

15. A closed three-dimensional figure. All of the faces are made up of polygons.

16. negating the hypothesis/ conclusion. Written as ~p->~p

19. Created by three special points and lines. Named after Swiss mathematician Leonard Euler.

20. The study of geometric figures in two dimensions (plane geometry) and three dimensions (solid geometry). It includes the study of points, lines, triangles, quadrilaterals, other polygons, circles, spheres, prisms, pyramids, cones, cylinders, and polyhedra.

21. Statements joined by "or". Written as p v q.

Down

1. 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.

2. A quadrilateral which has a pair of opposite sides which are parallel. The parallel sides are called the bases, and the other two sides are called the legs.

4. A combination of two transformations. A reflection over a line followed by a translation in the same direction as the line.

5. The concluding statement. Statement made using inductive reasoning.

6. A concave polygon is any polygon with an angle measuring more than 180°. Look like they are collapsed or have one or more angles dented in.

8. A solid with parallel congruent bases which are both polygons. The bases must be oriented identically. The lateral faces of a prism are all parallelograms or rectangles.

9. Everywhere equidistant. Two lines in the same plane that never intersect.

10. Switching the hypothesis/ conclusion. Written as q->p.

11. A closed plane figure for which all sides are line segments. The name of a polygon describes the number of sides. A polygon which has all sides mutually congruent and all angles mutually congruent is called a regular polygon.

13. Written as p ^ q. Statements joined by "and".

17. Opposite of the truth value. Shown by symbol ~, "not p".

18. The point at which the three medians intersect. The center of mass of a figure of uniform.