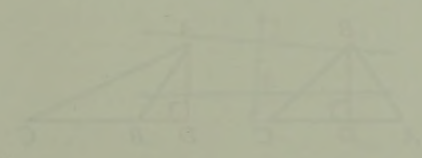


**altitude** (p. 317)  
 The altitude of a triangle is a line segment drawn from a vertex perpendicular to the opposite side. The altitude of a triangle divides the triangle into two right triangles. The altitude of a triangle is also the height of the triangle.



**area** (p. 317)  
 The area of a figure is the measure of the space enclosed by the figure. The area of a triangle is one-half the product of the base and the altitude. The area of a rectangle is the product of the length and the width. The area of a circle is the product of the radius squared and pi.

**base** (p. 317)  
 The base of a triangle is the side opposite the vertex. The base of a triangle is also the side on which the triangle stands. The base of a triangle is also the side that is parallel to the other two sides.

**centroid** (p. 317)  
 The centroid of a triangle is the point where the three medians intersect. The centroid is the center of mass of the triangle. The centroid is also the point where the three altitudes intersect.

**circumcenter** (p. 317)  
 The circumcenter of a triangle is the point where the three perpendicular bisectors intersect. The circumcenter is the center of the circle that passes through all three vertices of the triangle. The circumcenter is also the point where the three angle bisectors intersect.

**incenter** (p. 317)  
 The incenter of a triangle is the point where the three angle bisectors intersect. The incenter is the center of the circle that is tangent to all three sides of the triangle. The incenter is also the point where the three altitudes intersect.

**orthocenter** (p. 317)  
 The orthocenter of a triangle is the point where the three altitudes intersect. The orthocenter is the point where the three medians intersect. The orthocenter is also the point where the three angle bisectors intersect.

**perimeter** (p. 317)  
 The perimeter of a figure is the sum of the lengths of all the sides of the figure. The perimeter of a triangle is the sum of the lengths of its three sides. The perimeter of a rectangle is the sum of the lengths of its four sides.

**radius** (p. 317)  
 The radius of a circle is a line segment drawn from the center of the circle to the circumference. The radius of a circle is also the distance from the center of the circle to the circumference. The radius of a circle is also the distance from the center of the circle to the circumference.

**tangent** (p. 317)  
 A tangent line is a line that touches a circle at exactly one point. The tangent line is perpendicular to the radius of the circle at the point of tangency. The tangent line is also the line that is tangent to the circle at the point of tangency.

**acute angle** (p. 317)  
 An acute angle is an angle that is less than 90 degrees. An acute angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint. An acute angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint.

**obtuse angle** (p. 317)  
 An obtuse angle is an angle that is greater than 90 degrees. An obtuse angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint. An obtuse angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint.

**right angle** (p. 317)  
 A right angle is an angle that is exactly 90 degrees. A right angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint. A right angle is also the angle that is formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint.

**supplementary angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are supplementary if the sum of their measures is 180 degrees. Two angles are supplementary if the sum of their measures is 180 degrees. Two angles are supplementary if the sum of their measures is 180 degrees.

**complementary angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are complementary if the sum of their measures is 90 degrees. Two angles are complementary if the sum of their measures is 90 degrees. Two angles are complementary if the sum of their measures is 90 degrees.

**vertical angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines. Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines. Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines.

**adjacent angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side. Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side. Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side.

**linear pair** (p. 317)  
 A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line. A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line. A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line.

**parallel lines** (p. 317)  
 Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect. Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect. Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect.

**perpendicular lines** (p. 317)  
 Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle. Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle. Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle.

**transversal** (p. 317)  
 A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines. A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines. A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines.

**corresponding angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines. Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines. Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines.

**alternate interior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines.

**consecutive interior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines.

**same-side exterior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines. Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines. Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines.

**vertical angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines. Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines. Two angles are vertical angles if they are formed by two intersecting lines.

**adjacent angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side. Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side. Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex and a common side.

**linear pair** (p. 317)  
 A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line. A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line. A linear pair is a pair of adjacent angles that form a straight line.

**parallel lines** (p. 317)  
 Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect. Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect. Two lines are parallel lines if they never intersect.

**perpendicular lines** (p. 317)  
 Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle. Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle. Two lines are perpendicular lines if they intersect at a right angle.

**transversal** (p. 317)  
 A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines. A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines. A transversal is a line that intersects two or more other lines.

**corresponding angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines. Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines. Two angles are corresponding angles if they are in the same relative position in two different lines.

**alternate interior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are alternate interior angles if they are on opposite sides of a transversal and between two parallel lines.

**consecutive interior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines. Two angles are consecutive interior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and between two parallel lines.

**same-side exterior angles** (p. 317)  
 Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines. Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines. Two angles are same-side exterior angles if they are on the same side of a transversal and outside two parallel lines.