

Vocabulary and Notation

Short-answer questions.

Question 1 An **equilateral quadrilateral** is called a rhombus.

Question 2 An **equiangular quadrilateral** is called a rectangle.

Question 3 An **regular quadrilateral** is called a square. (Note: A **regular polygon** is both equilateral and equiangular.)

Question 4 If A and B are points, then

- (a) \overleftrightarrow{AB} denotes a line,
- (b) \overrightarrow{AB} denotes a ray with endpoint A,
- (c) \overline{AB} denotes a segment, and
- (d) AB denotes the length of \overline{AB} or (equivalently) the distance from A to B .

Question 5 As a set of points, an **angle** is the union of two rays with a common endpoint, which is called the vertex of the angle.

Question 6 When two **lines** intersect so that all four angles are congruent, the angles are said to be right and the lines are said to be perpendicular.

Learning outcomes:

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Question 7 A *straightangle* measures 180° . (*Hint: Answer with two words.*)

Question 8 Two angles whose measures sum to 180° are said to be *supplementary*.

Question 9 Two angles whose measures sum to 90° are said to be *complementary*.
