## VOCABULARY

| acute angle | An angle whose measure is less than $90^{\circ}$. |
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| acute triangle | A triangle in which all three angles are acute. |
| adjacent angles | Two angles in the same plane that have a common vertex and a common side, but no interior points in common. |
| angle | The union of two noncollinear rays that have a common endpoint. |
| auxiliary line | A line introduced in a figure to make a proof possible. (Model 3) |
| bisector of an angle | A ray that is in the interior of the angle and divides the angle into two angles of equal measure. |
| complementary angles | Two angles with measures that, when added together, equal $90^{\circ}$. Each angle is called the complement of the other. |
| consecutive vertices | The endpoint of one side of a polygon. |
| consecutive sides | Any two sides of a polygon that have a common end point. |
| corollary | A statement that is easily proved by applying a theorem. (Model 4) |
| diagonal of a polygon | A segment joining two nonconsecutive vertices. |
| equiangular triangle | A triangle in which all angles are equal. |
| equilateral triangle | A triangle in which all three sides have the same length. |


| exterior angle of a triangle | An angle formed by one side of a triangle and the extension of an adjacent side of the triangle. |
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| isosceles triangle | A triangle in which at least two sides have the same length. |
| obtuse angle | An angle with a measure greater than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$. |
| obtuse triangle | A triangle in which one angle is obtuse. |
| parallel lines | Lines that are in the same plane and have no points in common. (\|| lines) |
| parallel planes | Planes that have no point in common. |
| polygon | Any closed figure bounded by three or more segments that only intersect at their endpoints. The segments are called the sides and the endpoints are called the vertices of the polygon. |
| regular polygon | A polygon with all the angles equal and all the sides equal. |
| right angle | An angle whose measure equals $90^{\circ}$. |
| right triangle | A triangle in which one angle is a right angle. |
| remote interior angles | With respect to an exterior angle, the two interior angles of the triangle (Model 2) |
| scalene triangle | A triangle in which no two sides have the same length. |
| skew lines | Two lines that do not lie in the same plane. |
| supplementary angles | Two angles with measures that, when added together, equal $180^{\circ}$. Each angle is called the supplement of the other. |
| transversal | A line that intersects two or more coplanar lines in different points. |
| triangle | The union of three segments determined by three noncollinear points. |

