## VOCABULARY

acute angle	An angle whose measure is less than 90°.
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°. 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.
isosceles triangle	A triangle in which at least two sides have the same length.
obtuse angle	An angle with a measure greater than 90° but less than 180°.
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°.
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°. 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.