Geometry Vocabulary

1. Supplement or supplementary – 2 angles that when added equal 180
   \[ x + y = 180 \]
2. Complement or complementary – 2 angles that when added equal 90
   \[ x + y = 90 \]
3. Adjacent angles – share a side
4. Right angle – equals 90 degrees
5. Obtuse angle – more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
6. Acute angle – less than 90 degrees
7. Vertical angles – form an X and come in pairs
8. Perimeter – the sum of the lengths of the edges of a polygon
   Square – \( A = 4s \)  
   Rectangle – \( A = 2l + 2w \)
9. Circumference – the distance around the edge of a circle \( C = \pi \cdot \text{diameter} \)
10. Area – the number of squares of a unit that fill a two dimensional figures
    Circle \( A = \pi \cdot r^2 \)  
    Quadrilaterals \( A = \text{base} \cdot \text{height} \)
11. Volume – the number of cubes that fill a three dimensional solid
    Cube \( A = s^3 \)  
    Prisms & cylinders = Area of base \( \cdot \) height
12. Perpendicular lines - two lines that meet at right angles
13. Parallel lines – two lines that never meet
14. Intersecting lines – two lines that cross each other sharing a point
15. Alternate interior Angles – a pair of angles formed when a transversal intersects two or more parallel lines, found between the two parallel lines on opposite sides of the transversal

16. Alternate exterior Angles – a pair of angles formed when a transversal intersects two or more parallel lines, found on opposite sides of the two parallel lines & opposite sides of the transversal

17. Corresponding Angles – a pair of same side angles, one interior and one exterior, formed when a transversal intersects two or more parallel lines

18. The sum of three angles of any triangle = 180 degrees

19. The sum of the angles of any quadrilateral (4-sided figure) = 360

20. The sum of the angles of any figure is number of sides minus 2 (n-2) times 180