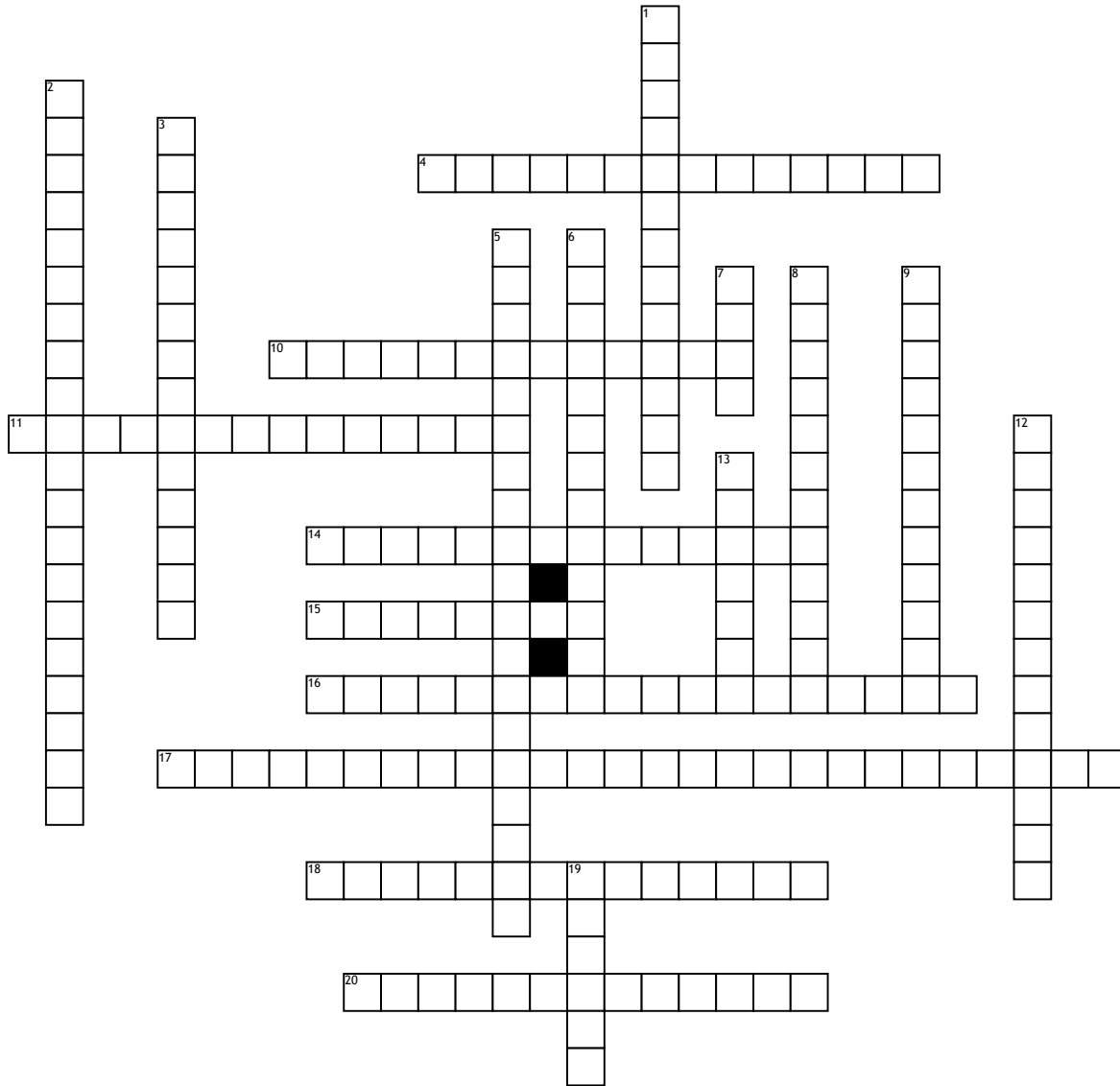


Final Exam



Across

4. special type of isosceles right triangle where the two legs are congruent to one another and the non-right angles are both equal to 45 degrees.

10. mean or average, which indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values.

11. each of the pairs of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines

14. triangles are congruent if all three sides in one triangle are congruent to the corresponding sides in the other.

15. the action or condition of becoming or being made wider, larger, or more open.

16. the three interior angles of any triangle add up to 180 degrees.

17. has rays, or sides, that can be extended to form two secant lines.

18. the positive acute angle that can represent an angle of any measure.

20. triangles are similar if two sides in one triangle are in the same proportion to the corresponding sides in the other, and the included angle are equal.

Down

1. any two right triangles that have a congruent hypotenuse and a corresponding, congruent leg are congruent triangles.

2. an acute angle of one right triangle are congruent to the corresponding leg and acute angle of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

3. have the same shape are said to be similar.

5. the angles which occupy the same relative position at each intersection where a straight line crosses two others.

6. Two angles and included side (ASA) Definition: Triangles are congruent if any two angles and their included side are equal in both triangles.

7. the trigonometric function that is equal to the ratio of the side opposite a given angle (in a right triangle) to the hypotenuse.

8. an "opposite" side is the one across from a given angle, and an "adjacent" side is next to a given angle.

9. where the three sides are often referred to as the hypotenuse, adjacent side, and opposite side.

12. Triangles are similar if all three sides in one triangle are in the same proportion to the corresponding sides in the other.

13. a straight line or plane that touches a curve or curved surface at a point, but if extended does not cross it at that point.

19. the trigonometric function that is equal to the ratio of the side adjacent to an acute angle (in a right-angled triangle) to the hypotenuse