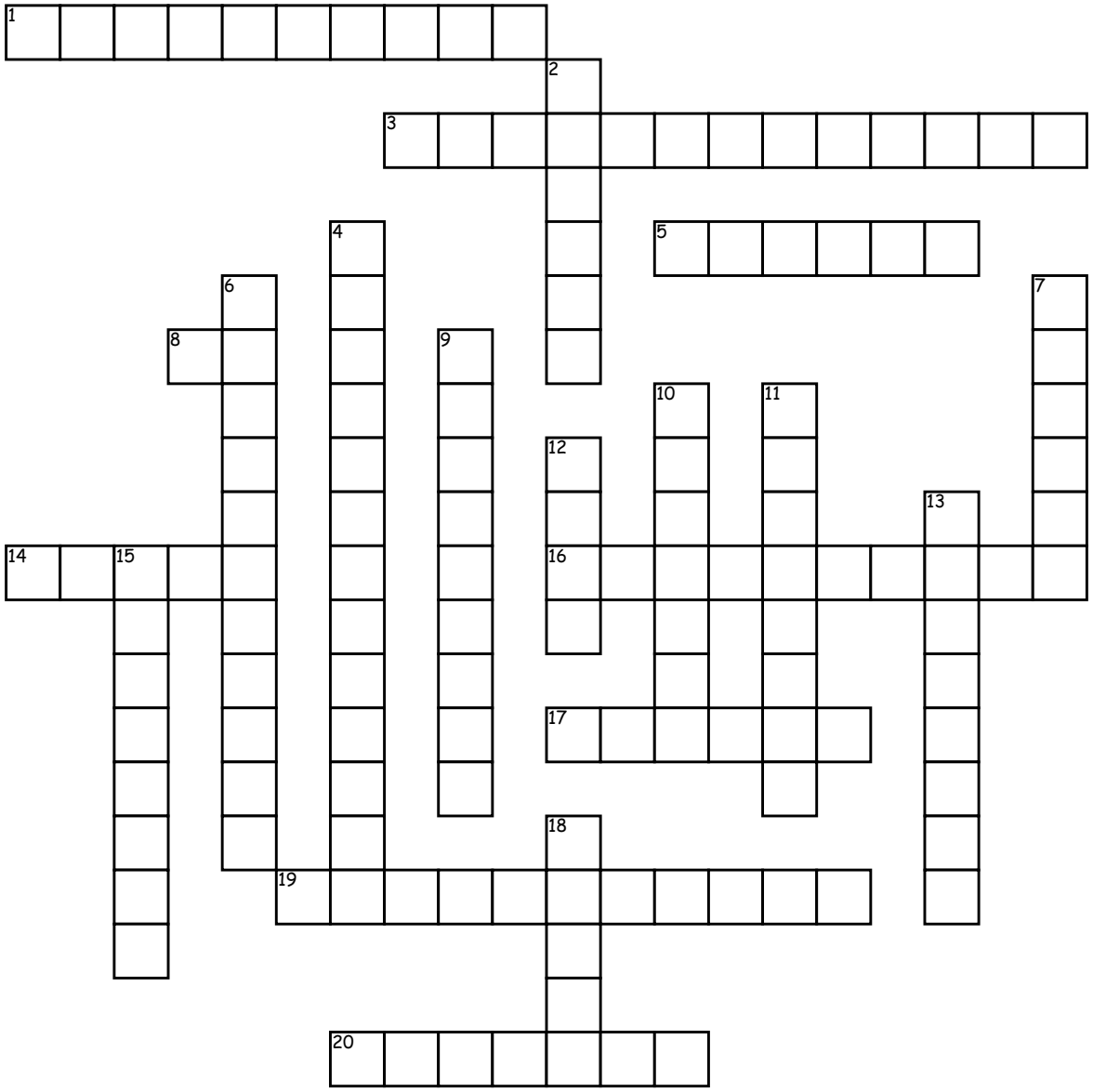
Geometry



Across

1. Half a 3. circle. That is, a 180° 3. arc.

3. Two 4. distinct 4. coplanar 4. lines that do not intersect. This pair of lines have the same 4. slope.

5. The point where two or more rays meet. The point of intersection of three or more edges of a solid figure.

8. The 2. ratio of the 2. circumference of a 2. circle to its 2. diameter. Pi is written π and is a 2. transcendental number.

14. Two 1. rays sharing a common endpoint. This geometry word are typically 1. measured in 1. degrees or 1. radians.

16. A 5. line representing the 5. set of all 5. real numbers. The number line is typically marked showing 5. integer values.

17. the external form or appearance characteristic of someone or something; the outline of an area or figure.The particular condition or state of someone or something.

19. The process of assigning a number to a physical property. the size, length, or amount of something, as established by measuring.

20. A 8. polyhedron with a 8. polygonal 8. base and 8. lateral faces that taper to an 8. apex. A type of 3-dimensional shape with a 8. triangular base is called a 8. tetrahedron.

Down

2. A 15. line segment between the center and a point on the 15. circle or 15. sphere.Modern usage, it is the length of any of them.

4. A complete 11. circular arc. Also means the distance around the the outside of a 11. circle.

6. A part of a line that is bounded by two distinct end points, and contains every point on the line between its endpoints. When closed it includes both endpoints.

7. A 17. rectangle with all four 17. sides of equal length. This shape is a 17. quadrilateral with four 17. congruent sides and four congruent 17. angles (all 90°).

9. It sides or segments have the exact same length. It angles have the exact same measure.

10. An 16. expression used to calculate a desired result, such as a 16. formula to find volume or a 16. formula to count combinations. Formulas can also be 16. equations involving numbers and/or 16. variables, such as 16. Euler's formula.

11. The center a 10. polygon's 10. inscribed circle. This part of a shape is located at the 10. point of intersection of the polygon's 10. angle bisectors.

12. The 12. geometric figure formed by two 12. points.a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

13. A 14. line segment between two 14. points on the 14. circle or 14. sphere which passes through the center. The longest chord of the circle.

15. The branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, solids, and higher dimensional analogs.The shape and relative arrangement of the parts of something.

18. A 7. solid with 7. parallel 7. congruent 7. bases which are both 7. polygons. The bases must be oriented identically.