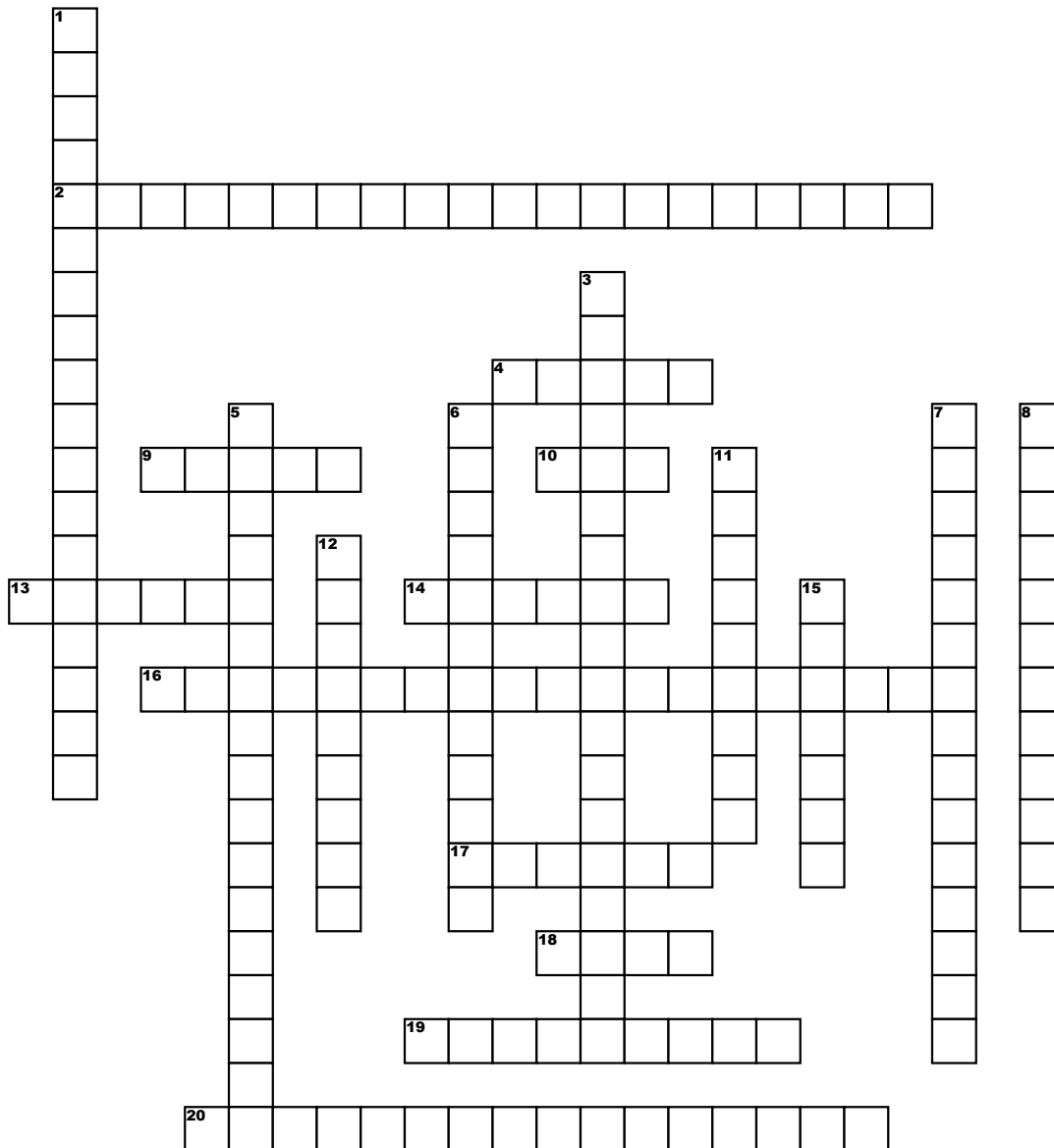# Geometry Genius

Across

2. An " If-Then "statement used in geometry to relate a particular hypothesis to its conclusion. an arrow originating at the hypothesis, denoted by p, and pointing at the conclusion, denoted by q.

4. A numerical comparison of 2 or more quantities which indicates their relative sizes. It can be considered as a way of comparing numbers by division.

9. straight line segment whose endpoints both lie on the circle. A secant line, or just secant, is the infinite line extension of this.

10. A line which starts at a point with given coordinates, and goes off in a particular direction to infinity, possibly through a second pointa line that starts at a given point and goes off for ever in some direction.

13. The amount of space that a substance or object occupies. cube = a3

14. Has four right angles. It is a plane figure with four equal straight sides.

16. Is a line that extends from one vertex of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite side. This can be used in the computation of the area of a triangle

17. a 3-dimensional object shaped like a ball. Every point on the surface is the same distance from the center.

18. used to find the size of a surface of an object.area = width × height

19. The distance around a closed figure. P = 2(L + W).

20. A triangle with two equal sides. The angles opposite the equal sides are also equal.

Down

1. Often used in applications such as predicting. A logical process in which multiple premises, all believed true or found true most of the time, are combined to obtain a specific conclusion.

3. the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. a2 + b2 = c2

5. circles that all have the same center. They fit inside each other and are the same distance apart all the way around.

6. a shape in which the bases are parallel, but one is not directly over the other. all the lateral faces are parallelograms.

7. when two angles have the same measure. These types of angles have are marked with the same number " arc "

8. The face of the solid. It is on its sides and does not include the base.

11. Two lines that do not intersect. They re not parallel.

12. A statement that is taken to be true without proof. The basic structure from which theorems are derived.

15. The length of the side opposite the angle divided by the length of the adjacent side. The abbreviation is tan. Often used in Trigonometry.