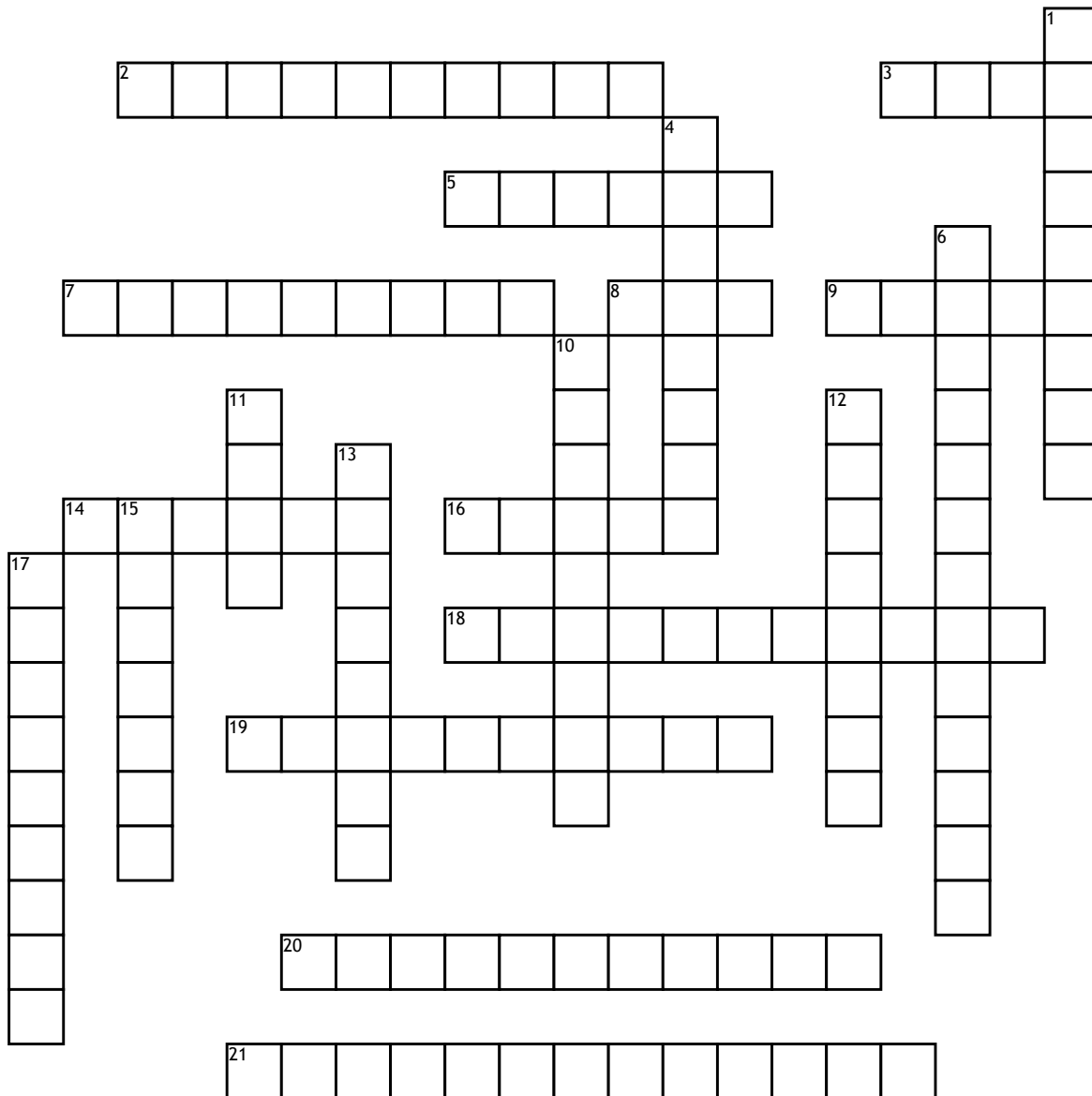


The Best Geometry Crossword Ever



Across

2. The process of determining absolute or relative locations of points by measurement of distances, using the geometry of circles, spheres or triangles. In surveying, trilateration is a specific technique.
3. A three-dimensional solid object bounded by six square faces, facets or sides, with three meeting at each vertex. The cube is the only regular hexahedron and is one of the five Platonic solids and has 12 edges, 6 faces and 8 vertices.
5. A plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.
7. A plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, especially one with unequal adjacent sides, in contrast to a square.
8. A line which starts at a point with given coordinates, and goes off in a particular direction to infinity, possibly through a second point.
9. The measure of the angle, which is less than the Right Angle. In other definition we can say that the angle which lies in between zero the 90 degree is known as acute angles.
14. A perfectly round geometrical object in three-dimensional space that is the surface of a completely round ball (viz., analogous to the circular objects in two dimensions, where a "circle" circumscribes its "disk").
16. The space (usually measured in degrees) between two intersecting lines or surfaces at or close to the point where they meet.

18. A triangle in which all three sides are equal. In the familiar Euclidean geometry, equilateral triangles are also equiangular; that is, all three internal angles are also congruent to each other and are each 60° .
19. An angle that bisects the angle formed by two adjacent parts of a straight line. More precisely, if a ray is placed so that its endpoint is on a line and the adjacent angles are equal, then they are right angles. As a rotation, a right angle corresponds to a quarter turn (that is, a quarter of a full circle).
20. In geometry, a line segment is a part of a line that is bounded by two distinct end points, and contains every point on the line between its end points.
21. The relationship between two lines which meet at a right angle (90 degrees). The property extends to other related geometric objects.

Down

1. The boundary of a closed plane figure. You might remember calculating perimeters in school. If each side of an equilateral triangle measures 9 feet, then the perimeter of the triangle measures 27 feet.
4. A plane figure with three straight sides and three angles. One of the basic shapes in geometry.
6. A four-sided figure. Having four straight sides.
10. If one has the same shape and size as the mirror image of the other. More formally, two sets of points

11. A perfectly round geometrical object in three-dimensional space that is the surface of a completely round ball (viz., analogous to the circular objects in two dimensions, where a "circle" circumscribes its "disk"). Can be determined by counting the number of unit-squares required to completely cover the shape without overlapping.
12. A branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, solids, and higher dimensional.
13. Any five-sided polygon or 5-gon. The sum of the internal angles in a simple shape is 540° .
15. A plane figure that is bounded by a finite chain of straight line segments closing in a loop to form a closed chain or circuit. These segments are called its edges or sides, and the points where two edges meet are the polygon's vertices (singular: vertex) or corners.
17. A convex quadrilateral with a line of symmetry bisecting one pair of opposite sides, making it automatically