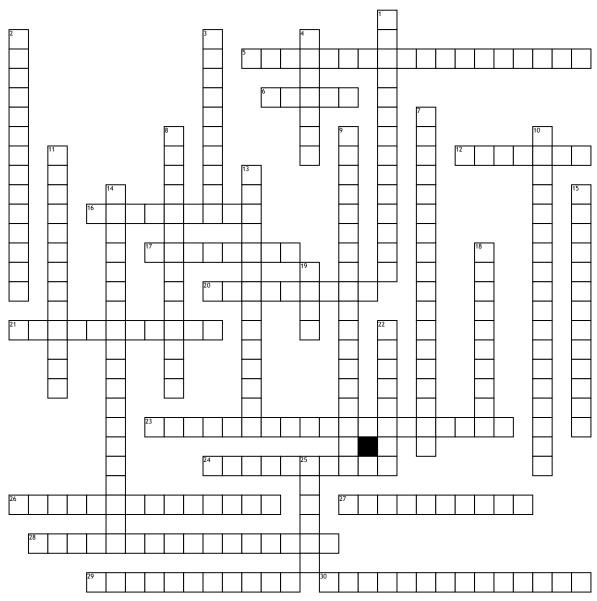
Name:	Date:	Period:

Word Search



Across

- **5.** Describes the relationship between the lengths of the legs and the hypotenuse for any right angle triangle
- **6.** Is a logical argument where each statement is justified by a reason
- **12.** A triangle with no congruent sides
- **16.** Figure have the same shape and same size
- **17.** If you reverse the parts of the Pythagorean theorem
- **20.** Triangle with at least two congruent sides
- **21.** More than 90 degrees, less than 180 degrees
- **23.** Are those angles that are in the same position on the two lines in relation to the transversal
- 24. More than 0, less than 90 degrees

- **26.** A formal proof that contains statements and reasons organized in two columns
- **27.** An angle is formed when two lines intersect
- **28.** A line that intersects two or more lines, and eight angles are formed
- **29.** A polygon in which all angles are congruent
- **30.** A polygon that is equilateral and equiangular

Down

- 1. Involves writing a paragraph to explain why a conjecture is true
- **2.** Angles that share a common vertex, a common side, and do not overlap
- 3. Exactly 90 degrees
- **4.** Once a statement or conjecture has been proven

- **7.** The process of making a conjecture after observing several examples
- 8. Lie outside the lines
- **9.** Uses facts, rules, definition, or laws to make a conjectures from given situations
- **10.** When lines intersect in a plane and form a right angle
- 11. When two angles add up to 180 degrees
- 13. Lie inside the lines
- 14. When two angles add up to 90 degrees
- **15.** When two lines are in the same plane and
- 18. The side opposite to the right angle
- 19. The sides that form the right angle
- **22.** A figure formed by three line segments that intersect only at their end points
- **25.** The point where were two intersecting lines meet.