

## Across

**2.** the angle which an incident line or ray makes with a perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence.

**5.** In geometry, an inscribed angle is the angle formed in the interior of a circle when two secant lines intersect on the circle.

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

**10.** the longest side of a right triangle, opposite the right angle.

12. the action or condition of becoming or being made wider, larger, or more open.14. the angle made by a reflected ray with a

perpendicular to the reflecting surface **16.** The hypotenuse leg theorem states that

**16.** The hypotenuse leg theorem states that any two right triangles that have a congruent hypotenuse and a corresponding, congruent leg are congruent triangles.

**17.** We use special words to describe the sides of right triangles

**18.** he sum of the three interior angles in a triangle is always 180°. The Triangle Sum Theorem is also called the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem or Angle Sum Theorem.

**20.** The reference angle is the positive acute angle that can represent an angle of any measure. ...

## <u>Down</u>

1. An angle is outside a circle if its vertex is outside the circle and its sides are tangents or secants. ... Outside Angle Theorem

 Alternate Exterior Angles are a pair of angles on the outer side of each of those two lines but on opposite sides of the transversal.
Indirect measurement is a method of

distance in similar figures.

6. Side adjacent to an angle. Trigonometry often deals with right triangles, where the three sides are often referred to as the hypotenuse, adjacent side, and opposite side.

7. It turns out that in a 30-60-90 triangle, you can find the measure of any of the three sides, simply by knowing the measure of at least one side in the triangle.

**8.** Two figures that have the same shape are said to be similar.

11. 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.

**13.** he central number in a geometric progression (e.g. 9 in 3, 9, 27), also calculable as the nth root of a product of n numbers.

**15.** 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.

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