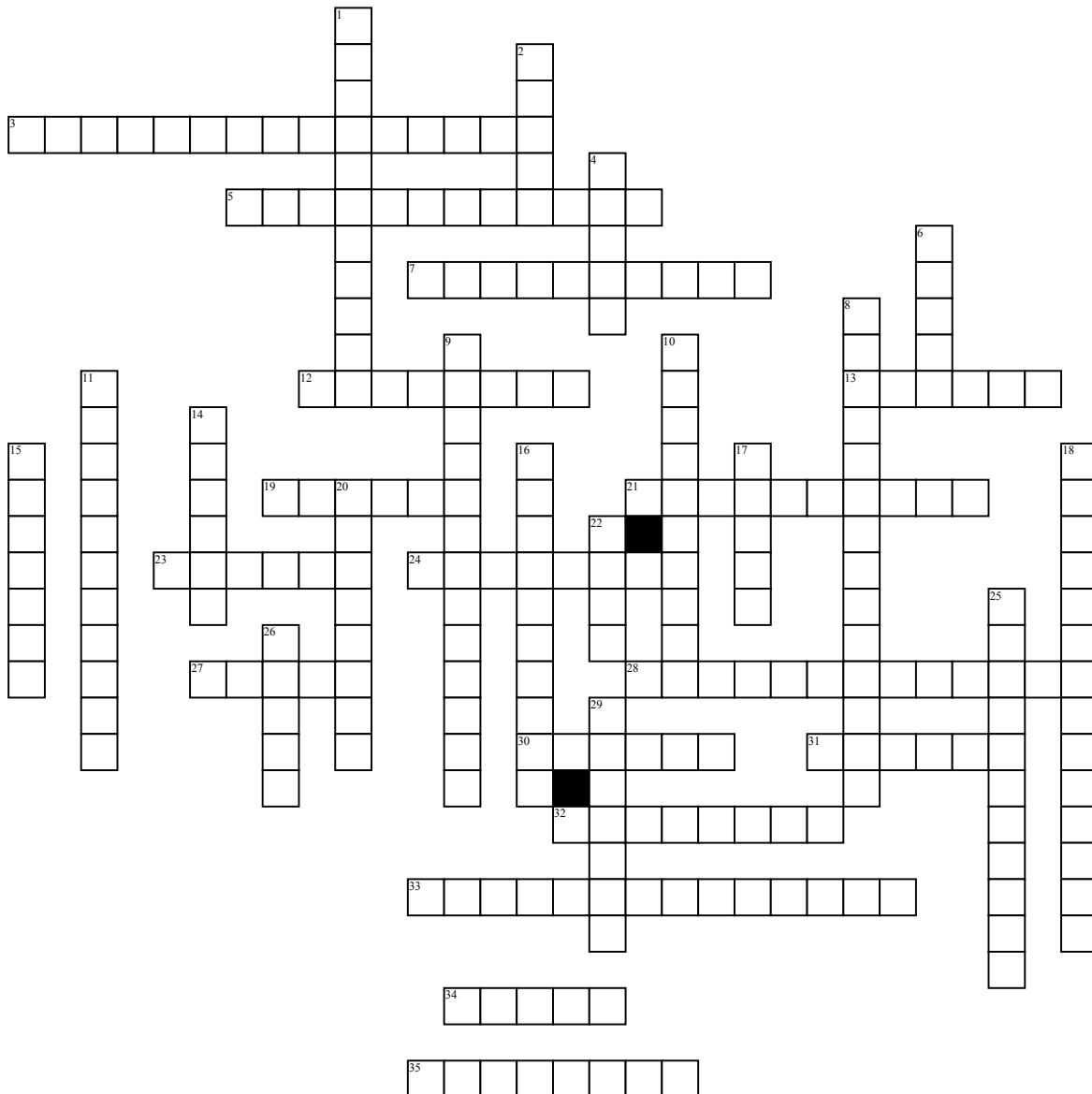


unit 1-7 vocabulary



Across

3. A plane formed by perpendicular number lines. The horizontal number line is the x-axis, and the vertical number line is the y-axis. The point where the axes meet is called the origin.
5. a set whose elements are each in both of two other sets the intersection of sets A and B denoted by A union B, is the set of elements that are in both A and B
7. Transformations that preserve the size and shape of geometric figures.
12. A three-sided polygon
13. A segment whose endpoints are the center of a circle and a point on the circle
19. The set of points in a plane that are fixed distance from a given point called the center of the circle
21. A 'flip' of a shape over the line (axis).
23. A line that intersects a circle at two points
24. A transformation that changes the size of an object, but not the shape
27. The horizontal number line on a coordinate plane (side to side)
28. a square of a whole number
30. the point (0,0) where the x-axis and the y-axis intersect in a coordinate plane
31. In a right triangle, the ratio of the adjacent side of an acute angle to the hypotenuse

32. A segment that has endpoints on a circle and that passes through the center of the circle. Also the longest chord in a circle.
33. Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.
34. The vertical number line on a coordinate plane (up and down)
35. a plane curve formed by the intersection of a right circular cone and a plane parallel to an element of the curve
- Down**
1. A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid. The first number tells how far to move horizontally, and the second number tells how far to move vertically.
2. an outcome or set of outcomes of an experiment. an event is a subject of the sample space
4. the solutions to a quadratic equation
6. A segment whose endpoints both lie in the same circle
8. the most basic function of a family of functions, or the original function before a transformation is applied
9. A line or ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles.
10. An angle that measures greater than 0 degrees but less than 90 degrees
11. a number from 0 to 1 inclusive or a percent from 0% to 100% inclusive that indicates how likely an event is to occur

14. the point of intersection of lines or the point opposite the base of a figure
15. In a right triangle, the ratio of the opposite side of an acute angle to the adjacent side of the acute angle
16. a number that when multiplied by itself equals a given number
17. Rise over Run
18. events that are not independent the outcome of 1 event affects the probability of the outcome of another event
20. A transformation in which a plane figure turns around a fixed center point.
22. In a right triangle, the ratio of the opposite side of an acute angle to the hypotenuse
25. The ratio of corresponding lengths of the sides of two similar figures.
26. A comparison of two quantities by division
29. having the same shape but not necessarily the same size