

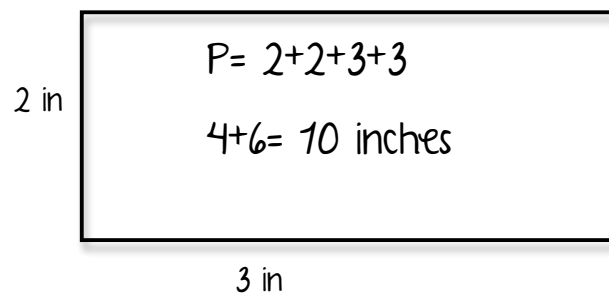
Unit 2 Math

Vocabulary and

Big ideas

Perimeter

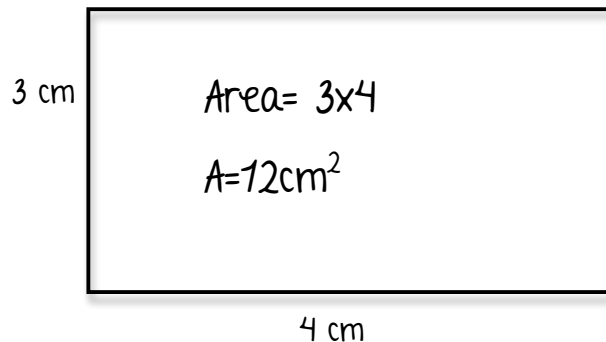
The distance around a
figure



Area

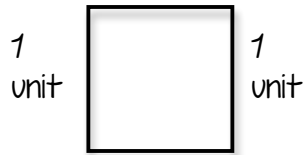
The amount of surface covered or enclosed by a figure. Area is measured by finding the number of same size units of area required to cover the shape without gaps or overlaps.

$$A = L \times W$$



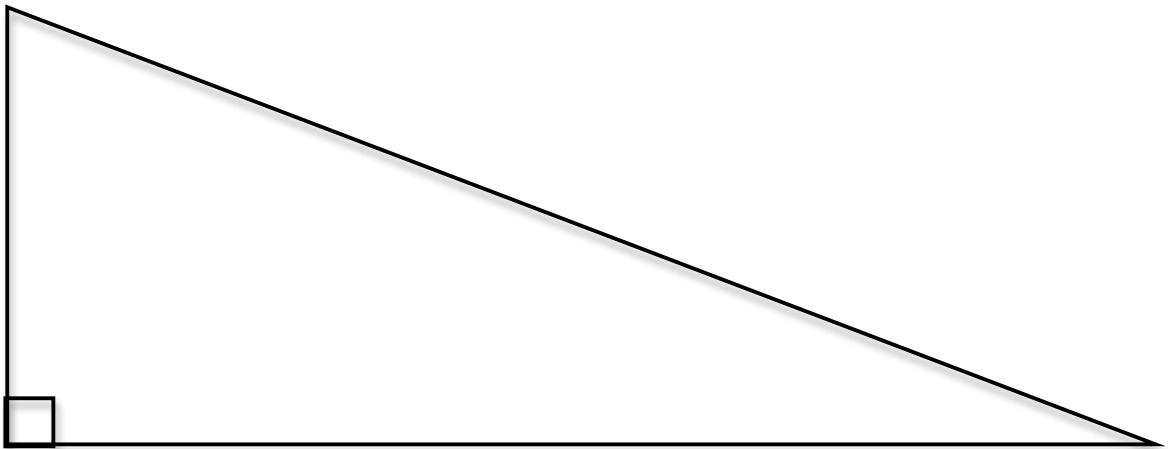
Square Units

A unit of area equal to the area of a square with one-unit sides.



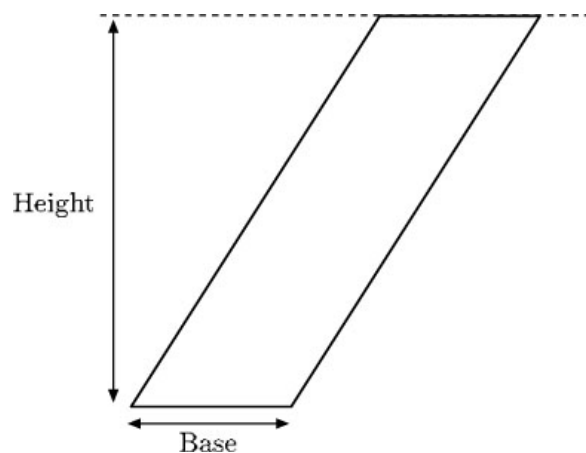
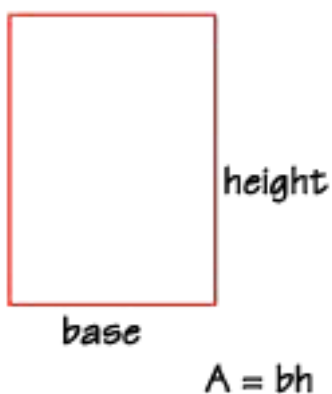
Right Triangle

A triangle with one right angle.



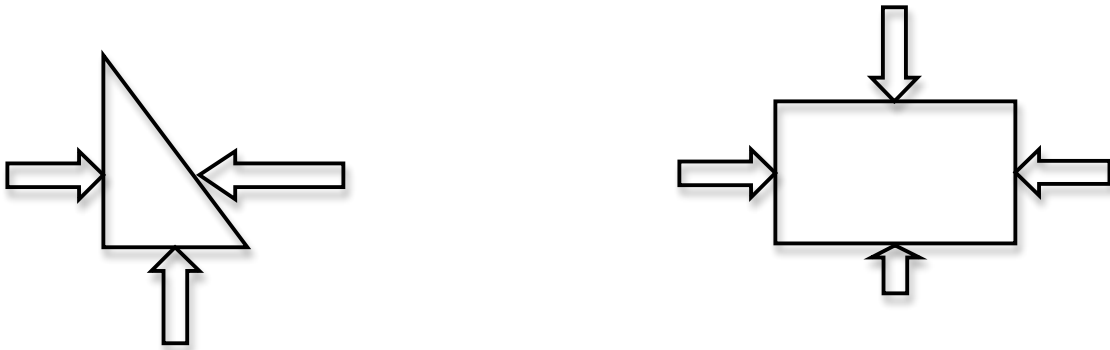
Height

The height of a triangle or quadrilateral is the perpendicular distance from a base of a vertex that is not the base. Finding this distance may require extending the base.

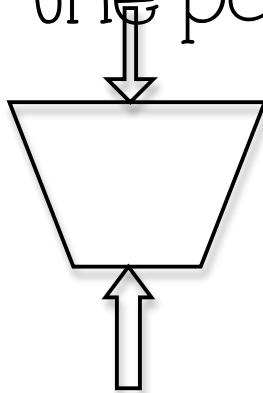


Base

For a triangle or parallelogram, a base is any side.

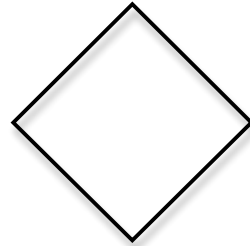
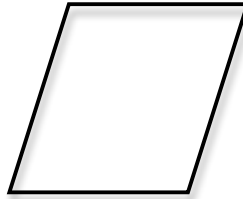


For a trapezoid, the base is either of the parallel sides.



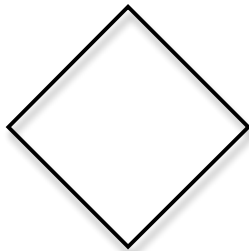
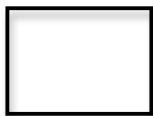
Quadrilateral

A polygon with four sides



Rectangle

A quadrilateral that has two pairs of congruent, parallel sides and all four corners are 90° .



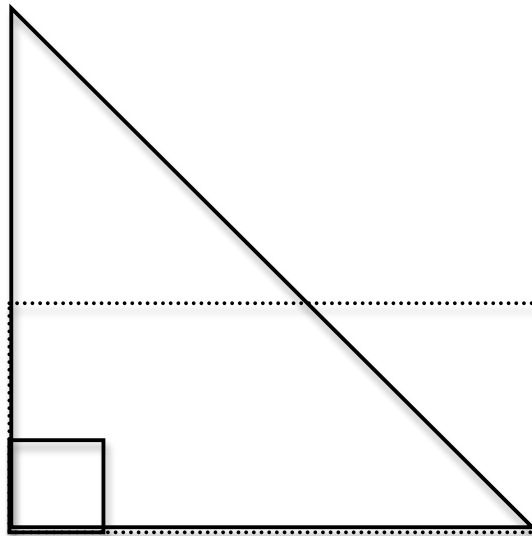
Related Rectangle

A rectangle with the same base and height as its related parallelogram.

A rectangle with the same base and height or half the height or base of its related triangle.

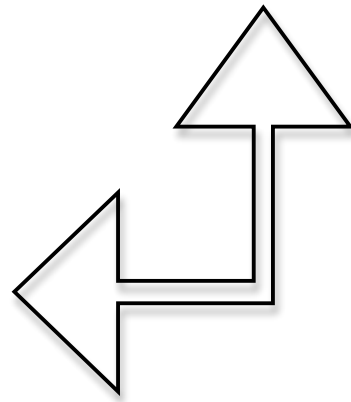
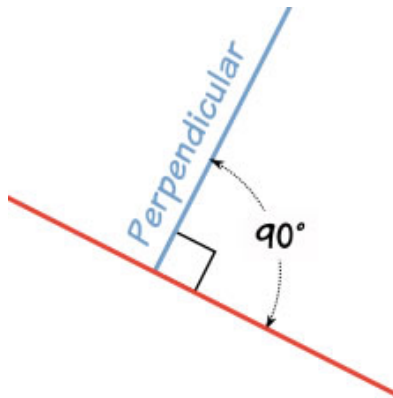
Triangle and
related
rectangle.

Same base
and half the
height.



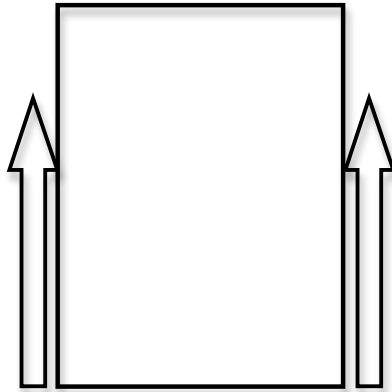
Perpendicular

Lines, line segments, or rays are perpendicular if they form a right angle.



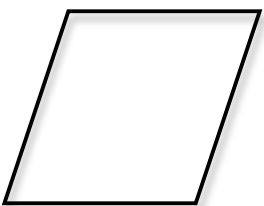
Parallel

Lines or line segments that never intersect.



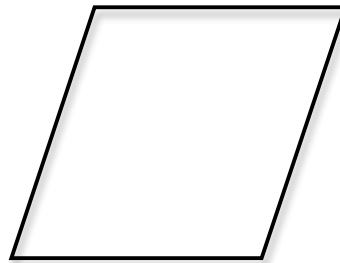
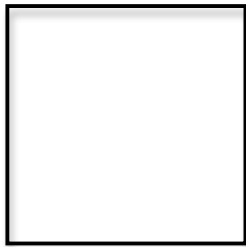
Parallelogram

A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are congruent.



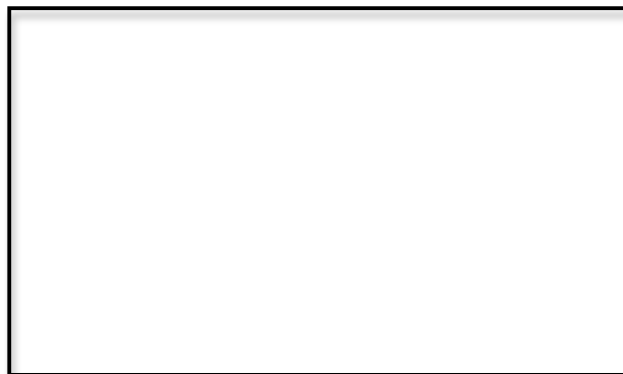
Rhombus

A parallelogram with all sides the same length.



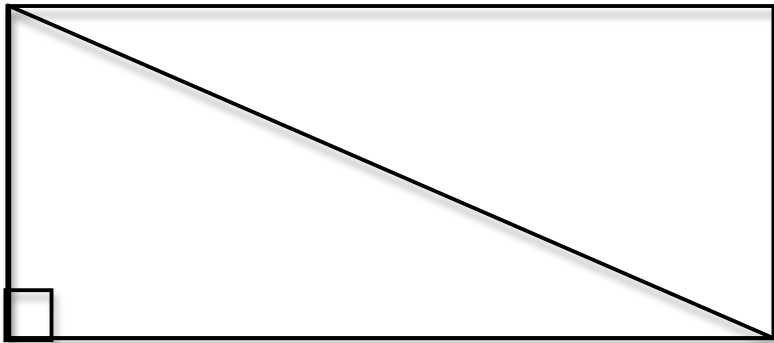
Vertex

A point where two sides meet.
A corner.



Related Parallelogram

A parallelogram with the same base and height as its related rectangle or triangle



Rectangle and
related
parallelogram

Dimensions

The height, length, or width of a figure

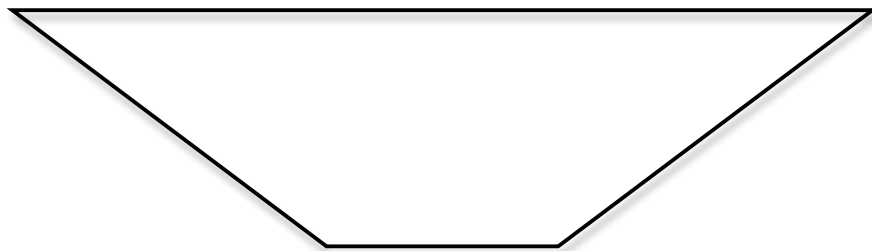
Example:

A rectangle has length and width, so it has two dimensions.

A cube has length, width, and height so it has three dimensions.

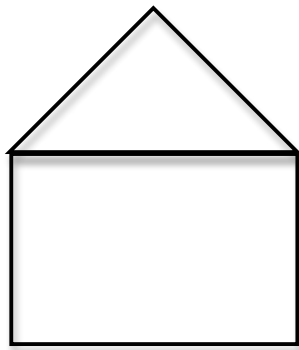
Trapezoid

A polygon with one side of parallel lines



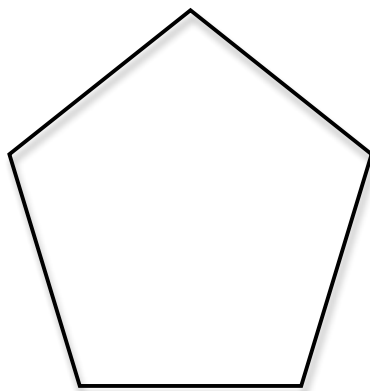
Complex figure

A figure made by combining simple geometric figures such as rectangles and triangles



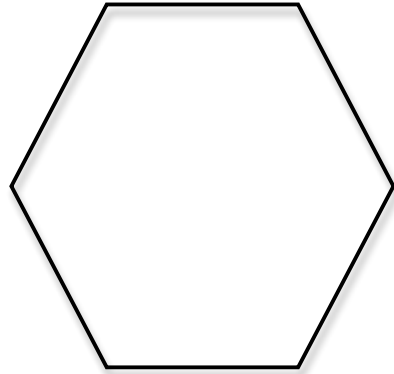
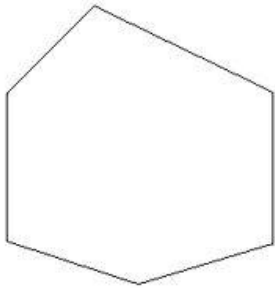
Pentagon

A polygon with five sides



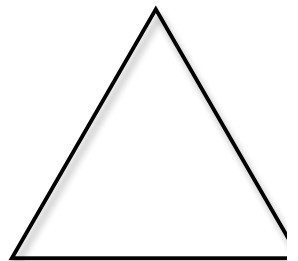
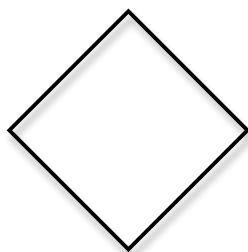
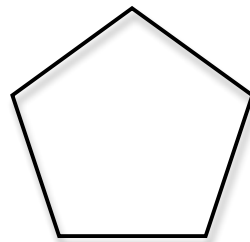
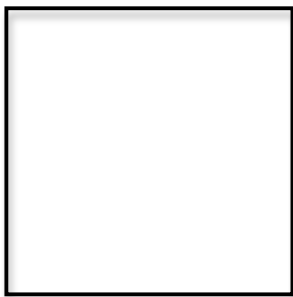
Hexagon

A polygon with six sides



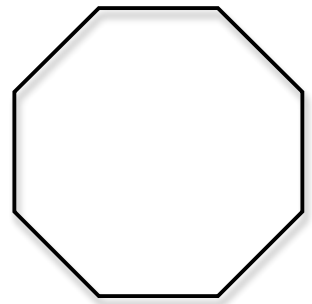
Regular Polygon

A polygon with all sides the same length.



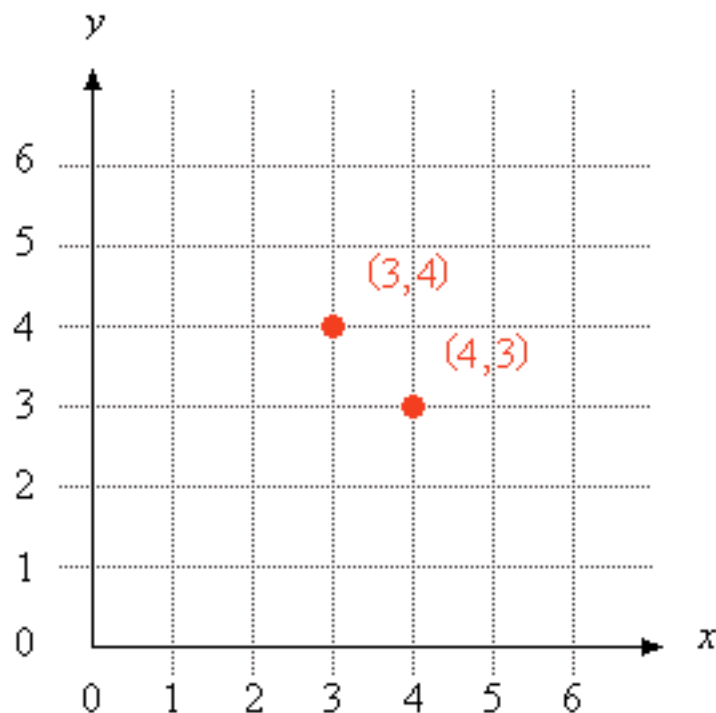
Octagon

A polygon with eight sides



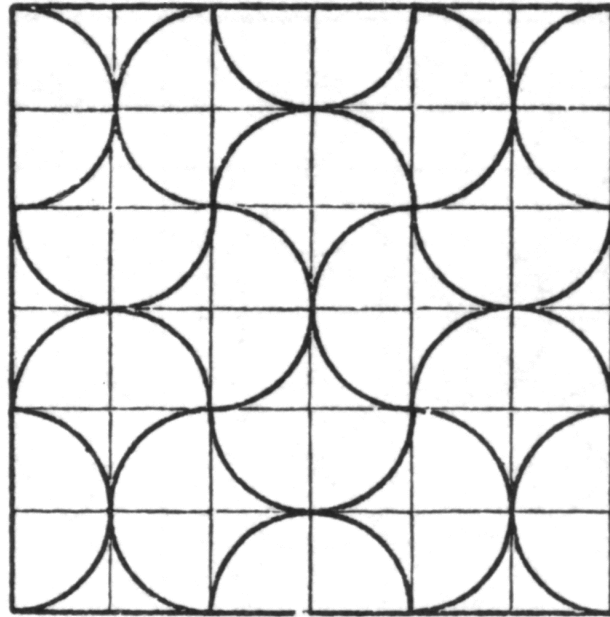
Coordinates

Each point in the coordinate plane that corresponds to an ordered pair of numbers called its coordinates.



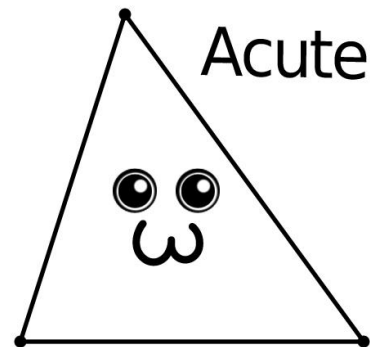
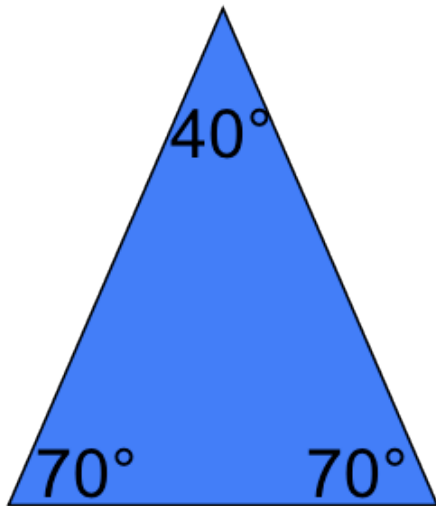
Tessellation

A pattern of closed figures that completely cover a surface with no gaps or overlaps.



Acute triangle

A triangle with three acute angles. An acute angle has a measure that is greater than 0° and less than 90° .



Obtuse triangle

A triangle with one obtuse angle. An obtuse angle has a measure that is greater than 90° and less than 180° .

