• **Arc:** an unbroken part of a circle; minor arcs have a measure less than 180\*; semicircles are arcs that measure exactly 180\*; major arcs have a measure greater than 180\*

• **Arc Length:** a portion of the circumference of the circle

• **Arc Measure:** The angle that an arc makes at the center of the circle of which it is a part.

• **Cavalieri’s Principle:** A method, with formula given below, of finding the volume of any solid for which cross-sections by parallel planes have equal areas. This includes, but is not limited to, cylinders and prisms. Formula: Volume = Bh, where B is the area of a cross-section and h is the height of the solid.

• **Central Angle:** an angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle

• **Chord:** a segment whose endpoints are on a circle

• **Circumcenter:** The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a given triangle; the center of the circle circumscribed about a given triangle.

• **Circumscribed Circle:** a circle containing an inscribed polygon; for this unit the polygon will be a triangle and so the center of the circle will be the circumcenter of the triangle.

• **Composite Figures:** If a figure is made from two or more geometric figures, then it is called a Composite Figure.

• **Inscribed:** an inscribed planar shape or solid is one that is enclosed by and "fits snugly" inside another geometric shape or solid.

• **Inscribed Angle:** an angle whose vertex is on the circle and whose sides contain chords of a circle

• **Inscribed Circle:** a circle enclosed in a polygon, where every side of the polygon is a tangent to the circle; specifically for this unit the polygon will be a triangle and so the center of the Inscribed Circle is the incenter of the triangle

• Inscribed Polygon: a polygon whose vertices all lie on a circle

• **Lateral Area:** The sum of the areas of the lateral (vertical) faces of a cylinder, cone, frustum or the like.

• **Major and Minor Arcs:** Given two points on a circle, the minor arc is the shortest arc linking them. The major arc is the longest.

• **Point of Tangency:** the point where a tangent line touches a circle.

• **Secant Line:** a line in the plane of a circle that intersects a circle at exactly two points

**Secant Segment:** a segment that contains a chord of a circle and has exactly one endpoint outside of the circle

• **Sector:** the region bounded by two radii of the circle and their intercepted arc

• **Slant Height:** The diagonal distance from the apex of a right circular cone or a right regular pyramid to the base.

• **Tangent Line**: a line in the plane of a circle that intersects a circle at only one point, the point of tangency.