

**Unit 5 Key Terms**

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| Key Term | Definition |
| Acute Triangle | A triangle that contains only angles that are less than 90 degrees. |
| Angle | The amount of rotation needed to bring one line or plane into coincidence with another, generally measured in radians or degrees. |
| Area | The number of square units required to cover a surface. |
| Axis | 1. An imaginary line through a body, about which it rotates. 2. An imaginary line about which a regular figure is symmetrically arranged. 3. A fixed reference line for the measurement of coordinates. |
| Center of Gravity | A 3D point where the total weight of the body may be considered to be concentrated. |
| Centroid | A 3D point defining the geometric center of a solid. |
| Circle | A round plane figure whose boundary consists of points equidistant from the center |
| Circumscribe | 1. A triangle located round a polygon such as a circle. 2 To draw a figure around another, touching it at points but not cutting it. |
| Cylinder | A solid composed of two congruent circles in parallel planes, their interiors, and all the line segments parallel to the axis with endpoints on the two circles. |
| Density | The measure of mass density is a measure of mass per volume. |
| Diameter | A straight line passing from side to side through the center of a circle or sphere. |
| Ellipse | A shape generated by a point moving in a plane so that the sum of its distances from two other points (the foci) is constant and equal to the major axis |
| Fillet | A curve formed at the interior intersection between two or more surfaces. |
| Inscribe | To draw a figure within another so that their boundaries touch but do not intersect. |
| Mass | The amount of matter in an object or the quantity of the inertia of the object. |
| Meniscus | The curved upper surface of a liquid column that is concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not. |
| Obtuse Triangle | A triangle with one angle that is greater than 90 degrees. |
| Parallelogram | A four-sided polygon with both pairs of opposite sides parallel. |
| Pi (π) | The numerical value of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter of approximately 3.14159. |
| **Polygon** | Any plane figure bounded by straight lines. |
| **Principal Axes** | The lines of intersection created from three mutually perpendicular planes, with the three planes’ point of intersection at the centroid of the part. |
| **Prism** | A solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. |
| **Quadrilateral** | A four-sided polygon. |
| **Radius** | A straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle or sphere. |
| **Rectangle** | A parallelogram with 90 degree angles. A square is also a rectangle. |
| **Regular Polygon** | A polygon with equal angles and equal sides. |
| **Right Triangle** | A triangle that has a 90 degree angle. |
| **Round** | Two or more exterior surfaces rounded at their intersections. |
| **Square** | A regular polygon with four equal sides and four 90 degree angles. |
| **Surface Area** | The squared dimensions of the exterior surface |
| Tangent | A straight or curved line that intersects a circle or arc at one point only. |
| Title Block | A table located in the bottom right-hand corner of an engineering drawing that identifies, in an organized way, all of the necessary information that is not given on the drawing itself. Also referred to as a title strip. |
| **Triangle** | A polygon with three sides. |
| **Vertex** | Each angular point of a polygon, polyhedron, or other figure. |
| **Volume** | The amount of three-dimensional space occupied by an object or enclosed within a container. |
| **Quadrilateral** | A four-sided polygon. |