Algebra Geometry Glossary - Vietnamese
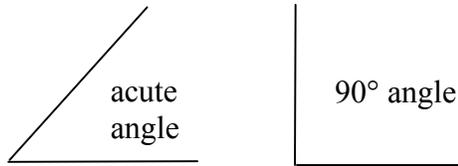## Từ Điển Hình Học Đại Số
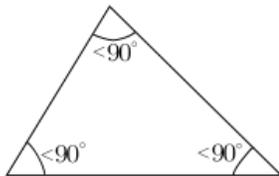
1) **acute angle / góc nhọn**
   an angle less than 90°

   acute
   angle

   90° angle

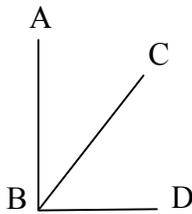2) **acute triangle / tam giác nhọn**
   a triangle where all angles are less than 90°

   <90°
   <90°   <90°
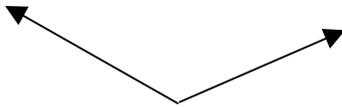
3) **adjacent angles / góc kề**
   angles that share a common leg

   Example: ∠ABC and ∠CBD share the leg $\overline{BC}$.
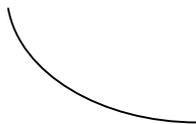
   A

   C

   B   D

4) **angle / góc**
   two lines, segments or rays with a common point that form an opening
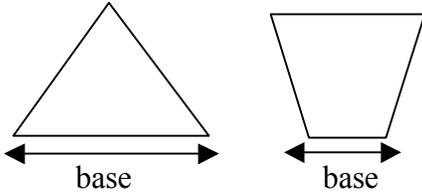
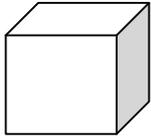5) **arc / cung**
   part of a circle

6) **area / diện tích**
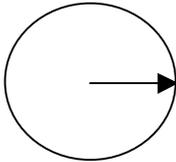   a measure of the inside of a shape

7) **base / cạnh đáy**
   the bottom of a geometric shape

   base   base
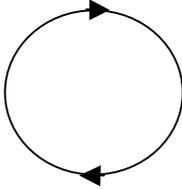
8) **box / hình hộp**
   a rectangular shape with six sides

9) **circle / vòng tròn**
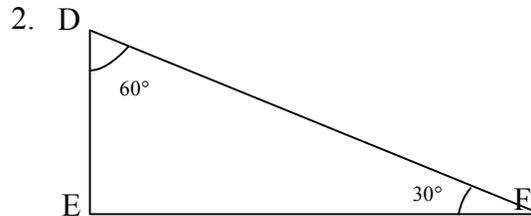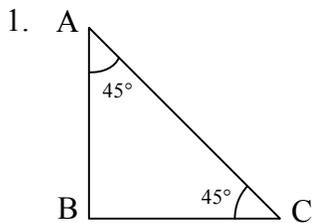   a closed loop that is an equal distance from a center point

10) **circumference / chu vi**
    the distance around the edge of a circle

11) **complimentary angles / góc phụ**
    two angles that total 90°
    Example 1: ∠A and ∠C are complimentary because 45° + 45° = 90°
    Example 2: ∠D and ∠F are complimentary because 60° + 30° = 90°

   1. A
       45°

       B   45°   C

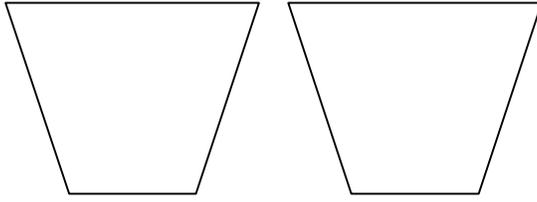   2. D
       60°

       E   30°   F

12) **cone / hình nón**
    a geometric shape that tapers smoothly from a flat, round base to a point
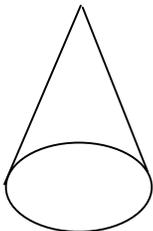
13) **congruent / đồng dạng**
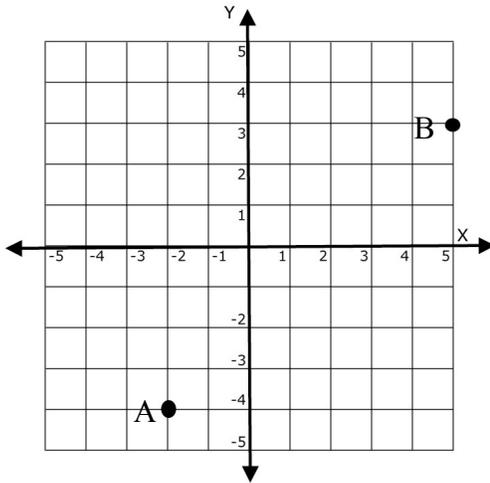   two geometric shapes that have the same angles or size
   Example: These two shapes are congruent. They are the same size and have the same angles.

14) **coordinates / tọa độ**
   a pair of numbers that locate points on a grid
   Example: In this grid the coordinates of A are (-2, -4) and of B are (5, 3).

15) **coordinate geometry / hình học tọa độ**
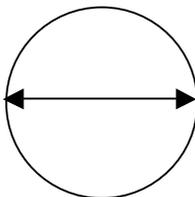   geometry of points on a grid

16) **cylinder / hình trụ**
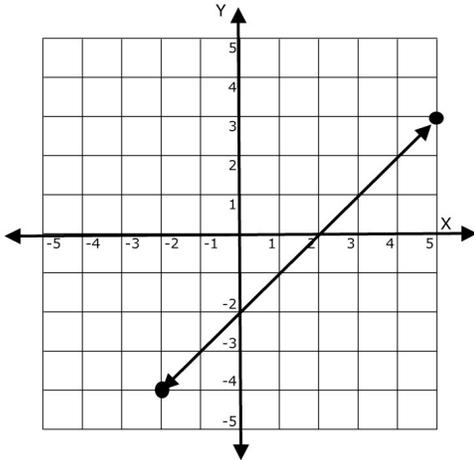   a geometric shape that is circular with flat ends
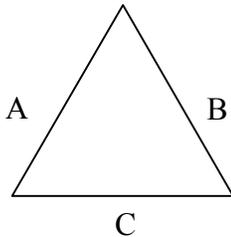
17) **diameter / đường kính**
   the distance across a circle through the center point

18) **distance between points / khoảng cách giữa hai điểm**
    the space between points measured on a geometric grid

19) **equilateral triangle / tam giác đều**
    a triangle with all 3 sides of equal length
   Example: Side A = side B = side C.

20) **equivalent / bằng nhau**
    equal to, the same as

21) **exponents / số mũ**
    a small number written to the right and above another number, to indicate the number of times to multiply it by itself
    Example: 5^3 = 5 x 5 x 5

22) **figure / hình**
    a geometric shape
   Example: A square or a circle is a figure.

23) **formula / công thức**
    a number sentence or equation
    Example: The area of a rectangle = length x width.

24) **height / chiều cao**
   the distance from the bottom to the top of a figure

4
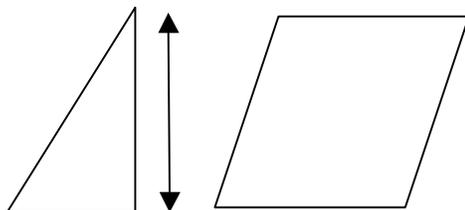
25) **horizontal / nằm ngang**
    parallel to the horizon, across the page
    Example: This line is horizontal.

    _____

26) **hypotenuse / cạnh huyền**
    the long side of a right triangle
    Example: Side $\overline{AB}$ is the hypotenuse.

    A
    B
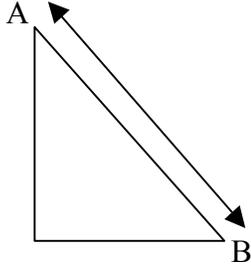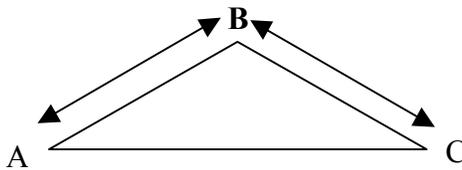
27) **identical / đồng nhất**
    the same

28) **intersecting lines / những đường cắt nhau**
    two lines that cross
    Example: Segment $\overline{AB}$ intersects segment $\overline{CD}$.

    D
    A
    C
    B
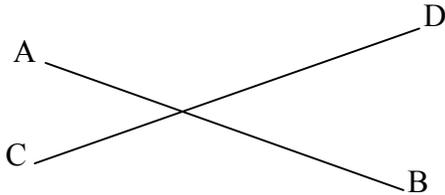
29) **isosceles triangle / tam giác cân**
    a triangle with 2 equal sides
    Example: In this triangle side $\overline{AB}$ equals side $\overline{BC}$.

    B
    A   C

30) **legs / cạnh của hình tam giác**
    the lines that form a triangle
    Example: $\overline{AB}$ is one leg, $\overline{AC}$ is another leg and $\overline{BC}$ is the third leg.

    A
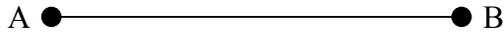   B   C
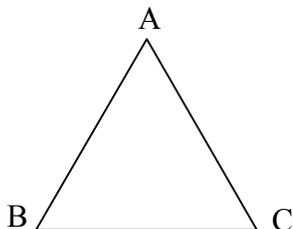
31) **length / chiều dài**
the distance from one end point to another the longer way

32) **line segment / đoạn thẳng**
a line with two end points
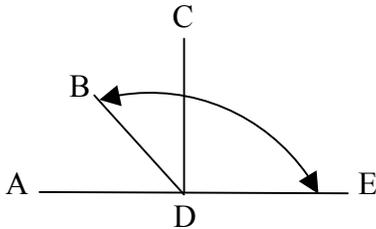Example: $\overline{AB}$ is a line segment.

A ●————————————● B

33) **math expression / phương trình toán học**
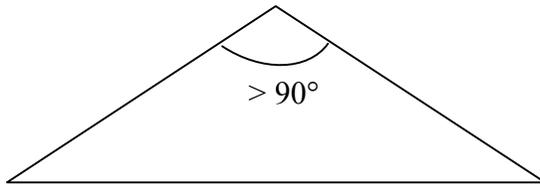number sentence or formula

34) **obtuse angle / góc tù**
an angle that is larger that 90° but less that 180°
Example: ∠BDE is obtuse because it's larger than 90° and less than 180°.

35) **obtuse triangle / tam giác**
a triangle with one angle larger that 90°

> 90°

36) **order of operations / thức tự các cách tính**
the correct order to do math operations in a formula
Example: Do multiplication and division first, and then do addition and subtraction, unless they are in parentheses ( ).
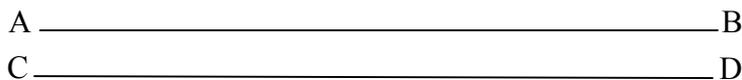To solve the problem 3 + 4 x 2 = N first do step 1: 3 + (4 x 2) = N.
then do step 2: 3 + 8 = 11.

37) **parallel lines / đường song song**
two lines that are parallel and equidistant
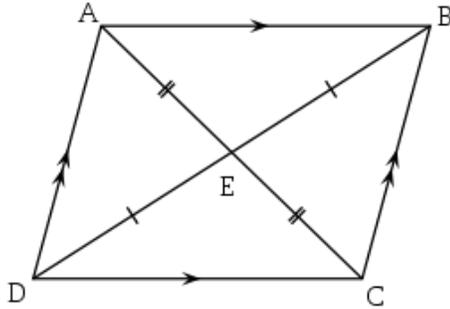Example: Line $\overline{AB}$ and line $\overline{CD}$ are parallel.

A ——————————————— B
C ——————————————— D

38) parallelogram / hình bình hành

a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel and equal in length.

Example: Sides $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{DC}$ are parallel and equal in length, and sides $\overline{AD}$ and $\overline{BC}$ are also parallel and equal in length.
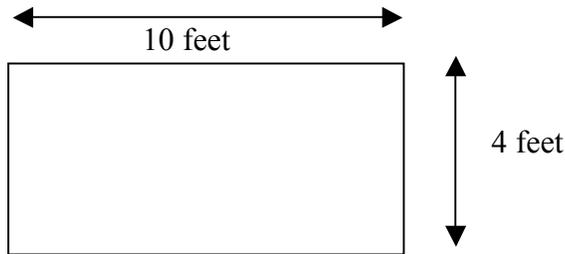

39) perimeter / chu vi

the distance around a shape

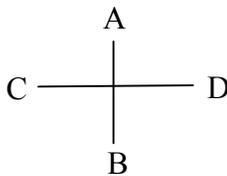Example: The perimeter of a rectangle = 2 x length (10 feet) + 2 x width (4 feet)
The perimeter of this rectangle is 28 feet.

40) perpendicular lines / những đường thẳng góc

two lines that cross forming 90° angles

Example: Line $\overline{AB}$ is perpendicular to line $\overline{CD}$.

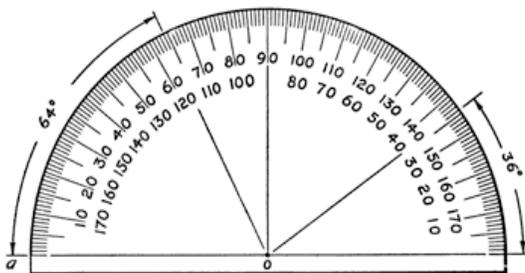## 41) pi (π) / số pi

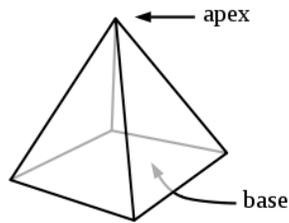the mathematical constant value is approximately 3.14

42) protractor / thước đo góc

an instrument used in drawing and measuring angles
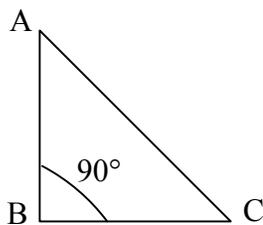

7

43) **pyramid / hình chóp**
   a solid object where the base is usually a square and triangular sides meet at the apex (top).

44) **Pythagorean relationship / liên hệ theo định luật Pythagore**
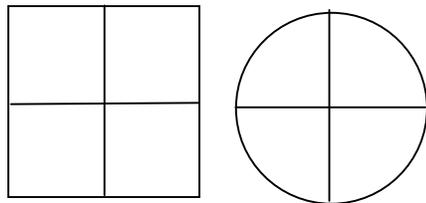   The formula for right triangles states that the square of the longest side (the hypotenuse) is equal to the square of the other 2 sides.
   Example: $\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AC}^2$
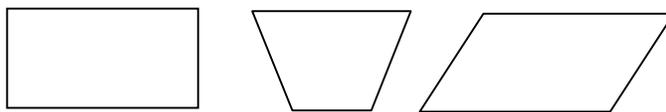
45) **quadrant / góc phần tư**
   any of the 4 areas created by dividing a square or circle with horizontal and vertical lines

46) **quadrilateral / có bốn cạnh, hình tứ giác**
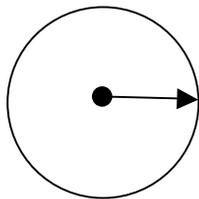   a four sided shape
   Example: These are all quadrilaterals.

47) **radius / bán kính**
   the distance from the center to the edge of a circle

48) **ray / tia**
   a line with a starting point but no ending point.

49) **reciprocal / số đảo ngược**
   the reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by that number.
   Example: $1 \div 2 = \frac{1}{2}$. The reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$.
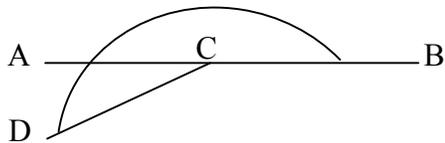
50) **rectangle / hình chữ nhật**
   a 4-sided shape where all interior angles are 90°

51) **reflex angle / góc phản xạ**
   an angle more that 180°
   Example: ∠DCB is a reflex angle.

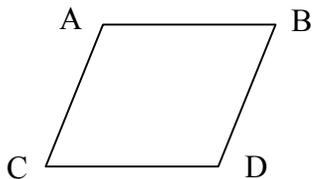52) **repeating pattern / kiểu mẫu lập lại**
   numbers that follow in order from a mathematical operation
   Examples: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 etc. is pattern, and so is 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.
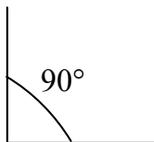
53) **rhombus / hình thoi**
   a quadrilateral with all four sides equal in length
   Example: In this figure side $\overline{AB}$ = side $\overline{BD}$ = side $\overline{AC}$ = side $\overline{CD}$.
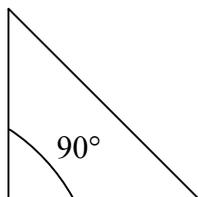
54) **right angle / góc vuông**
   a 90° angle

   90°
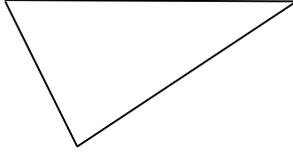
55) **right triangle / tam giác vuông**
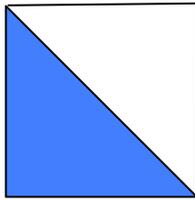   a triangle with one 90° angle

   90°

56) **scalene triangle / tam giác không đều**
   a triangle where all three sides are different in length

57) **sequence / dãy số**
    numbers in a pattern
    Example: 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.

58) **set of numbers / tập hợp số**
   a group of numbers used in an equation

59) **shaded / được tô đậm**
    colored or darkened
    Example: Half of the square is shaded.

60) **side / cạnh**
    one part of the geometric shape
    Example: A square has 4 sides and a triangle has 3 sides.
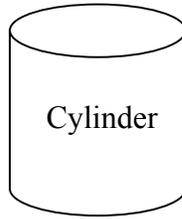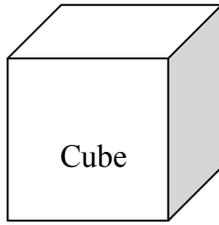
    Square   Triangle
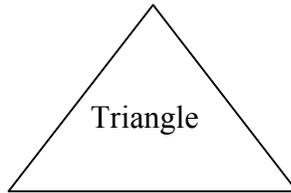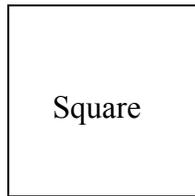
61) **slope of a line / độ dốc của đường thẳng**
    an expression of the amount a line goes up or down as a ratio of the change in y over the change in x
    Example: This line goes up 1 on the y axis for every 1 on the x axis. The slope is 1:1.
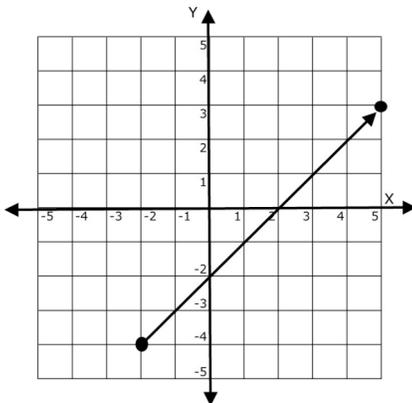
62) **solid / hình khối**
   a three dimensional geometric shape
   Example: A cube is a solid and a cylinder is a solid.

63) **square / hình vuông**
   a four sided shape with four 90° angles and sides of equal length

64) **square root / căn hai**
   a number that when multiplied by itself equals a given number
   Example: 5 is the square root of 25 because 5 x 5 = 25

65) **straight angle / góc thẳng**
   an angle of 180°
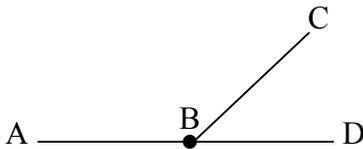   Example: ∠ABC is 180°

66) **supplementary angles / góc bù**
   two angles that total 180°
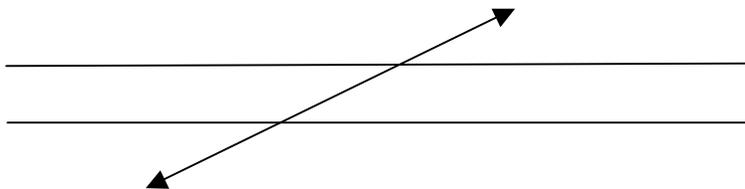   Example: ∠ABC + ∠CBD = 180°

67) **the power of x / lũy thừa x**
   indicating the number of times to multiply a number by itself
   Example: 2 to the power of 3 = 2^3 = 8

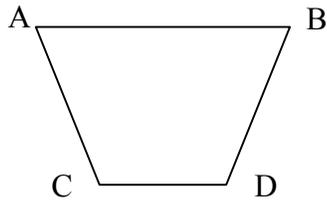68) **transversal / đường ngang**
   a line that cuts across two or more (usually parallel) lines
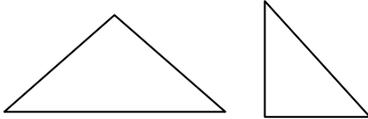
69) **trapezoid / hình thang**
A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides
Example: Side $\overline{AB}$ is parallel to side $\overline{CD}$.

70) **triangle / tam giác**
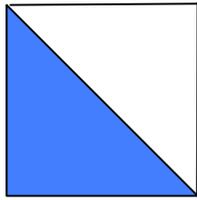a three sided shape

71) **true / đúng, thật**
a mathematically correct answer

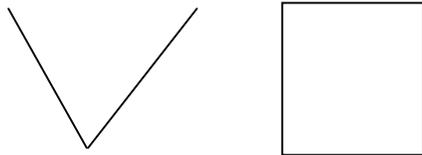72) **unshaded / không tô đậm**
not colored or darkened
Example: Half of the square is unshaded.

73) **vertex / đỉnh, chóp**
the common end points of two lines
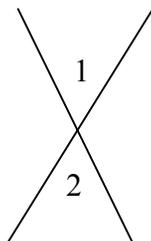Example: An angle has one vertex, a square has 4 vertices.

74) **vertical / thẳng đứng, dọc**
up and down in direction

75) **vertical angles / góc đối đỉnh**
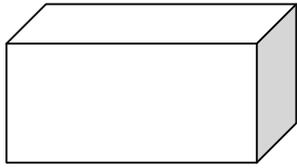two non-adjacent angles with the same measure, formed when two straight lines cross
Example: ∠1 and ∠2 are vertical angles.

12

76) **volume / dung tích**
   the amount of space inside a three dimensional geometric shape
   Example: The volume of a rectangular solid is the length x width x height.

77) **width / chiều rộng**
   the distance from side to side the shorter way