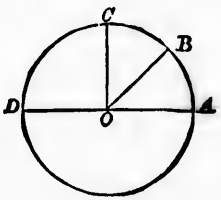
XIII. A CIRCLE is a plane figure contained by one line, which is called the CIRCUMFERENCE, and is such, that all straight lines drawn to the circumference from a certain point (called the CENTRE) within the figure are equal to one another.

XIV. Any straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to the circumference is called a RADIUS.

XV. A DIAMETER of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the circumference.



Thus, in the diagram, *O* is the centre of the circle *ABCD*, *OA*, *OB*, *OC*, *OD* are Radii of the circle, and the straight line *AOD* is a Diameter. Hence the radius of a circle is half the diameter.

XVI. A SEMICIRCLE is the figure contained by a diameter and the part of the circumference cut off by the diameter.

XVII. RECTILINEAR figures are those which are contained by straight lines.

The PERIMETER (or Periphery) of a rectilinear figure is the sum of its sides.

XVIII. A TRIANGLE is a plane figure contained by three straight lines.

XIX. A QUADRILATERAL is a plane figure contained by four straight lines.

XX. A POLYGON is a plane figure contained by more than four straight lines.

When a polygon has all its sides equal and all its angles equal it is called a *regular* polygon.