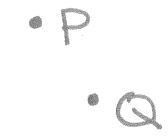
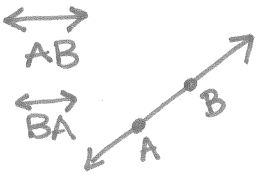
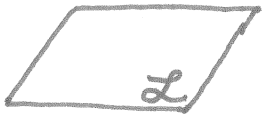
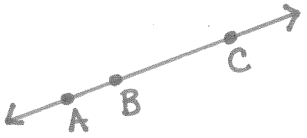
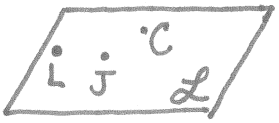
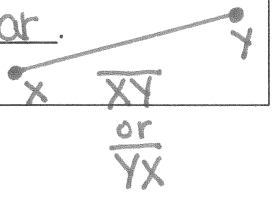
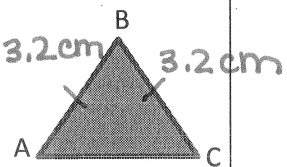
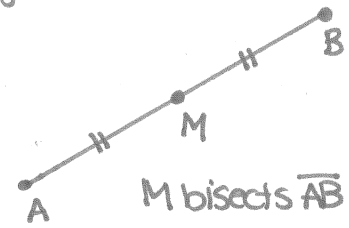
H.Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

Section 1.1	
Building Blocks of Geometry	Terms that cannot be defined, but can be described • Point • Line • Plane
Definition	A statement that clarifies or explains the meaning of a word or phrase.
Description of POINT	• The basic unit of Geometry • Has no size; infinitely small • Has only location • Represented by a dot • Named with capital block letter 
Description of LINE	• A straight arrangement of points • Infinite length; no thickness • Extends forever in two directions • Named for any two points on the line 
Description of PLANE	• Flat; extends forever • Has length and width; no thickness • Represented by a 4-sided figure (parallelogram) • Named usually with a cursive letter 
Collinear Points	Points that lie on the same line 
Coplanar Points	Points that lie on the same plane 
Line Segment	• Consists of two points called endpoints (points at ends of segment) and all the points between them. • Named by listing the endpoints with a segment bar. 

H.Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

Length (measure) of a segment	• Distance between its' endpoints. • Two ways of writing: XY = 2 inches m $\overline{XY}$ = 2 inches
Congruent Segments *DO NOT USE: $AB \cong AC$ | $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$	• Segments with the same measure (length) • Symbol: $\cong$ Note: use = when dealing w/numbers (lengths) use $\cong$ when dealing w/physical objects 
Midpoint of a segment	• A point that divides a segment into 2 congruent segments • The point is the same distance from endpoints • The midpoint is said to BISECT the segment If $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$, then AM = MB 
Ray	• Part of a line; begins at a point and extends infinitely in one direction • Named by using two points on the ray; endpoint must be listed first NO $\overrightarrow{RP}$ $\overrightarrow{QP}$ $\overleftarrow{QP}$ YES $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ $\overrightarrow{PR}$