

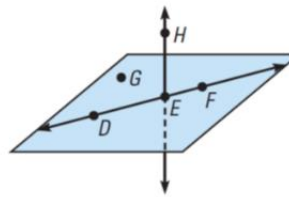
Unit 1 – Vocabulary and Notation

Undefined Terms - no formal definition but should be able to identify them using proper notation.

- **Point** - no dimension; usually represented by a small dot
- **Line** - one-dimensional; extends without end in either direction
- **Plane** - two-dimensional; extends without end in all directions

Collinear - describes points that lie on the same line

Coplanar - describes points that lie in the same plane



Example 1:

- Name 3 collinear points.
- Name 4 coplanar points.
- Name 3 non-collinear points.
- Name 3 non-coplanar points.

Line Segment - consists of two endpoints and all the points in between

Ray - consists of one initial point and all the points on a straight line extending indefinitely in the opposite direction

opposite rays - 2 rays sharing the same initial point and extending in opposite directions

Example 2:

Draw three non-collinear point J, K, and L as shown in the slide. Then, draw \vec{JK} , \overline{KL} , and \vec{LJ}

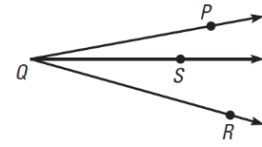
Perpendicular - 2 lines that intersect to form a 90° angle

Parallel - 2 or more coplanar lines that do not intersect

Skew - 2 or more lines that are non-coplanar and do not intersect

Angle - formed by two different rays that have the same initial point.

Naming Angles



Types of Angles (classified by measure of the angle)



Congruency Statement - a mathematical sentence showing two items are congruent

Congruent Segments - segments having the same length

Congruent Angles - angles having the same measure

Measures of Angles - use a protractor to measure in degrees.

Lengths of Segments - use a ruler to measure (many units possible)

Measures/Lengths are equal	Measures/Lengths are equal

Intersection - The set of points that two or more geometric figures have in common	Union - The set of points that are in one or more geometric figures