
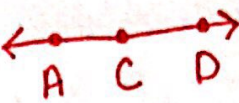
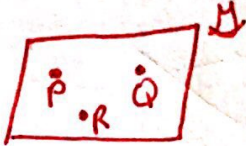
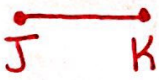
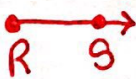

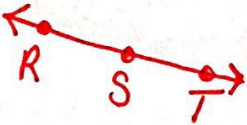



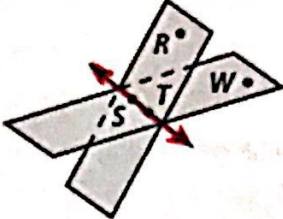
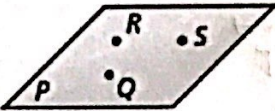


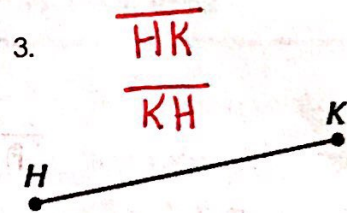
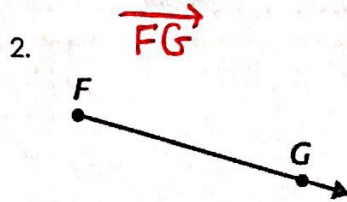
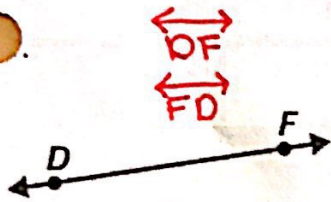
Day 1 – Naming Points, Lines, Segments, and Rays Notes

Term	Definition	Picture	Name
Point*	A point indicates location and has no size.		K
Line*	A line is represented by a straight path that extends in opposite directions without an end.		$\overleftrightarrow{AC}$ $\overleftrightarrow{DA}$ $\overleftrightarrow{AD}$ $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$
Plane*	A plane is represented by a flat surface that extends without end.		Plane M Plane PQR
Segment	A segment is part of a line that consists of two endpoints and all the points between them.		$\overline{JK}$ $\overline{KJ}$
Ray	A ray is part of a line that consists of one endpoint and extends infinitely in the other direction.		$\overrightarrow{RS}$
Opposite Rays	Opposite rays are two rays that share the same endpoint and form a line.		$\overrightarrow{PN}$ $\overrightarrow{PR}$
Collinear	Points on the same line.		N/A
Coplanar	Points and lines that lie in the same plane.		N/A

\*Undefined Term: Basic idea you use to build definitions for other figures

A postulate is an accepted statement of fact.	
Postulate 1: Through any two points, there is exactly one line.	
Postulate 2: If two distinct lines intersect, they intersect in exactly one point.	
Postulate 3: If two distinct planes intersect, then they intersect in exactly one line.	
Postulate 4: Through any three noncollinear points, there is exactly one plane.	

Name the following in as many ways as possible:



4. Use the figure at the right to answer the following questions:

- a. Are points F, B, and W collinear? *yes → on same line*
- b. Name the plane. *Plane R or Plane FBY*
- c. Name 4 coplanar points. *F, B, W, Y*
- d. At what point does line  $\ell$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{BI}$  intersect? *B*

