## NOTES 1.1: POINTS, LINES \& PLANES

Objective:

| TERM | DESCRIPTION | SKETCH | HOW TO NAME IT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POINT |  |  |  |
| LINE |  |  |  |
| PLANE |  |  |  |
| COLLINEAR |  |  |  |
| COPLANAR |  |  |  |

## EXAMPLES:

| 1. Name three points that determine plane 9 . | 2. Name the intersection of planes $g$ and K. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. Name a set of collinear points, and a set of non-collinear points. <br> Collinear Points: <br> Non-Collinear Points: | 4. Name a set of points, other than those in EXAMPLE 1 that are coplanar. |

Postulates are statements that are assumed to be TRUE.


The following are postulates concerning the three basic elements in geometry.

- A line contains:
- Through any two points there is:
- A plane contains at least:
- Through any three points there is $\qquad$ one plane, and through any three NON-COLLINEAR points there is $\qquad$ one plane.
- If two points are in a plane, then the $\qquad$ that contains the points is also in the plane.
- If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a $\qquad$ .

Theorems are important statements that must be proven.
The following are theorems about these basic elements in geometry.

- If two lines intersect, then they intersect at:
- If two lines intersect, then:

Notes 1.1 (Continued)

| TERM | DESCRIPTION | SKETCH | HOW TO NAME IT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line <br> Segment |  |  |  |
| Ray |  |  |  |
| Opposite <br> Rays |  |  |  |

## EXAMPLES:



1. Name all line segments.
2. Name all rays.
3. Name a pair of opposite rays.

