

Syllabus:

Hwk

iBlog

Parent/Student Connect

Online Textbook Resources:

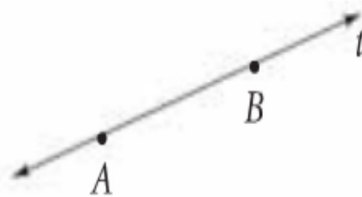
- www.PHSchool.com
- www.pearsonsuccessnet.com

My email: husseih1@dearbornschools.org

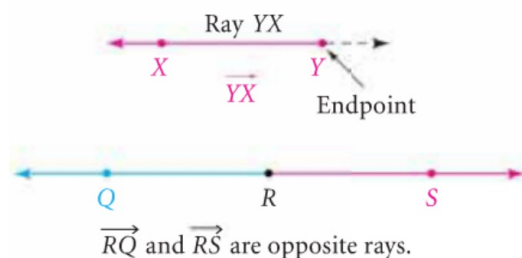
Binders

CHAPTER 1 VOCABULARY:

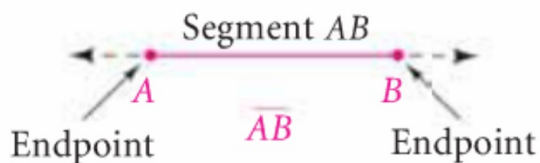
- A point is a location. A point has no size. It is represented by a dot and is named by a capital letter.



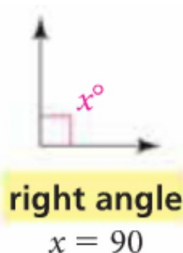
- A ray is a part of a line consisting of one endpoint and all the points of the line on one side of the endpoint.



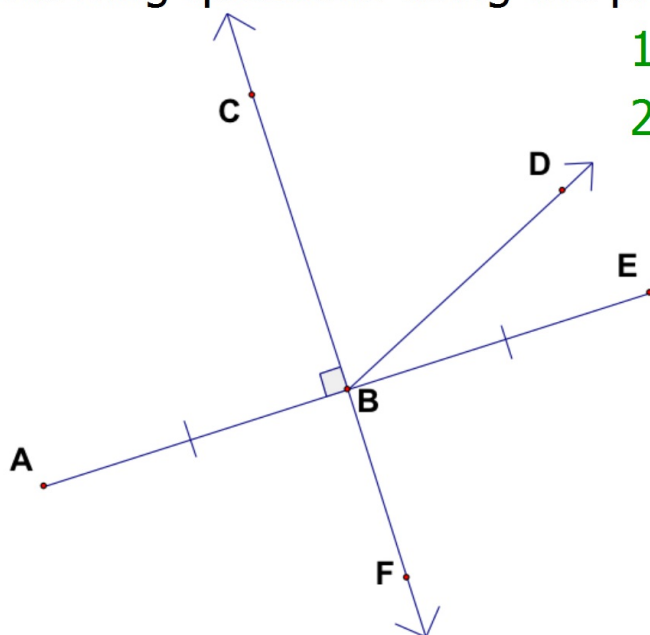
- A line segment is the part of a line consisting of two endpoints and all endpoints in between them.



- An angle whose measure is 90 degrees is a right angle



Directions: Using the correct symbols, answer the following questions using the picture below.

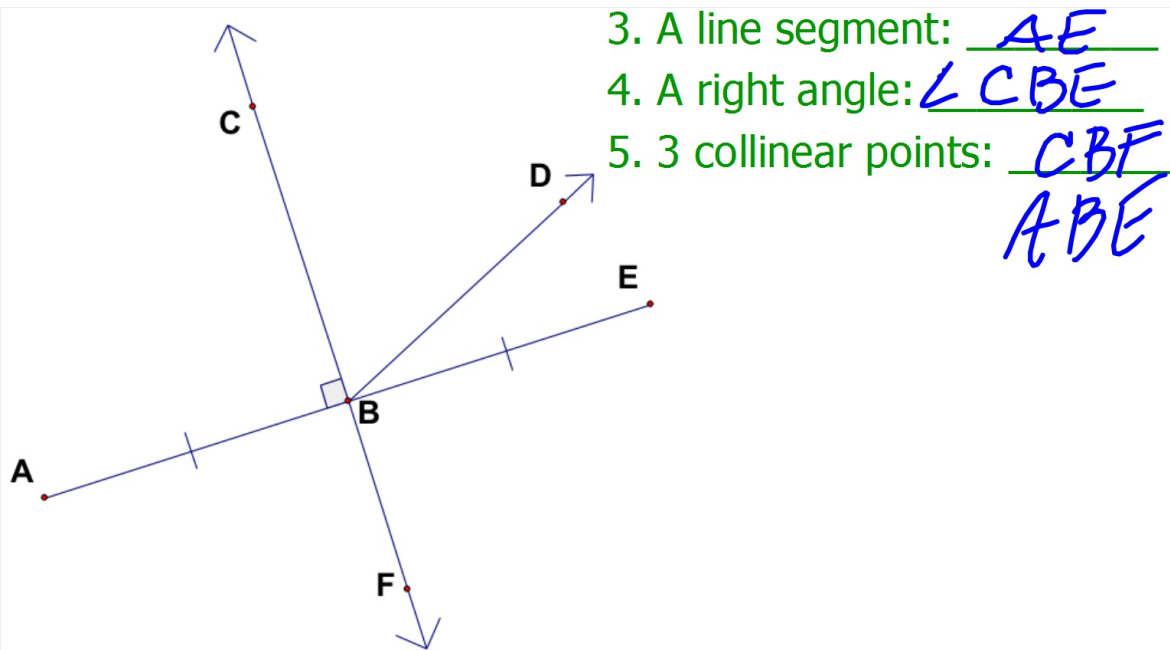


1. A line:

\overleftrightarrow{CF}

2. A ray:

\overrightarrow{BD}



Target Goals : **Understand** and **use** the basic undefined terms and defined terms of geometry. Sketch the intersections of lines and planes.

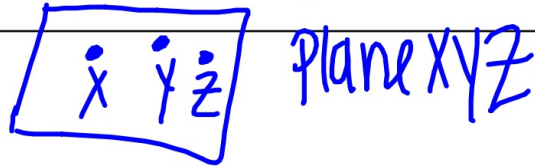
A **definition** uses known words to describe a new word. In geometry, some words, such as point, line, and plane are undefined terms. Although these words are not formally defined, it is important to have a general agreement about what each word means.

UNDEFINED TERMS:

Point: a location. Denoted w/ a capital letter
A.

Line: straight and extends forever line \overleftrightarrow{MP}

Plane: a flat surface that extends forever



Ex 1: a. Name three points that are collinear.

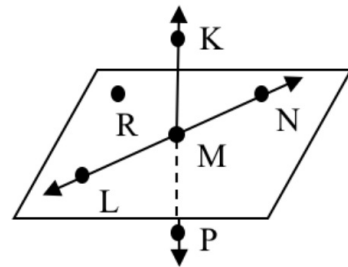
LMN KMP

b. Name four points that are not coplanar.

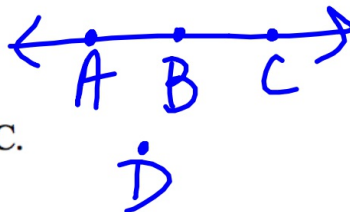
RLKP

c. Name three points that are not collinear.

RPM



Ex 2: a. Draw 3 collinear points A, B, C.



b. Draw point D not collinear with ABC.

c. Draw \overleftrightarrow{AB} .



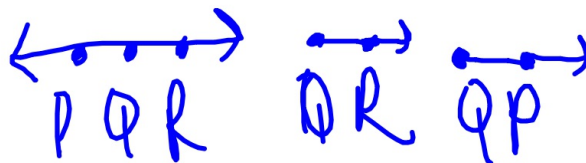
d. Draw ray \overrightarrow{BD} .



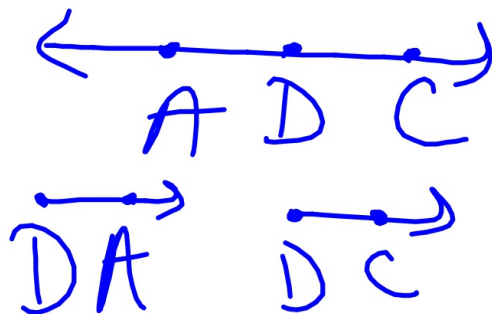
e. Draw segment \overline{CD} .



f. Name opposite rays.



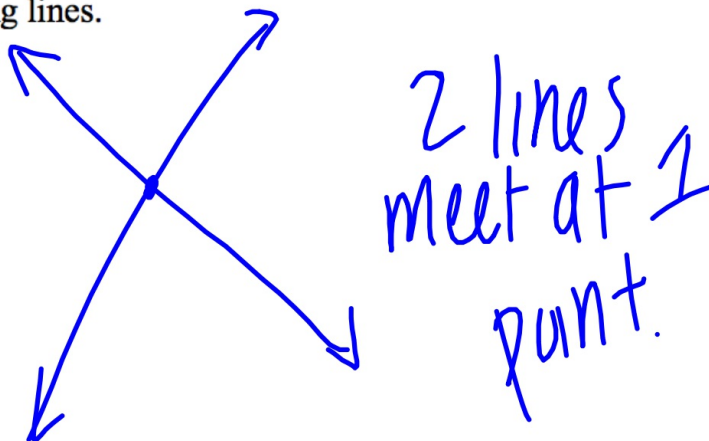
Ex 3: Draw a line. Label three points on the line and name a pair of opposite rays.



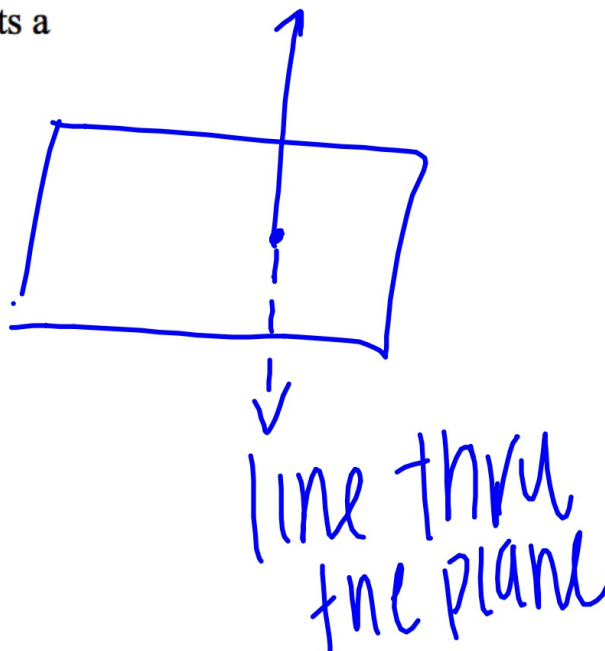
SKETCHING INTERSECTIONS OF LINES AND PLANES:

Two or more geometric figures intersect if they have one or more points in common. The intersection of the figures is the set of points the figures have in common.

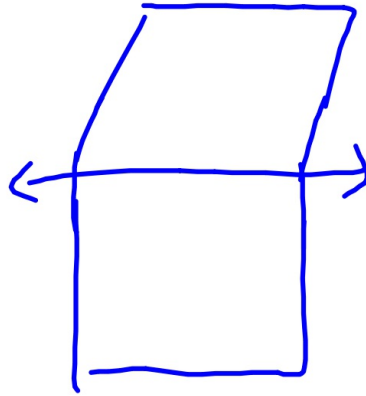
Ex 4: Draw two intersecting lines.



Ex 5: Sketch a line that intersects a plane in one point.

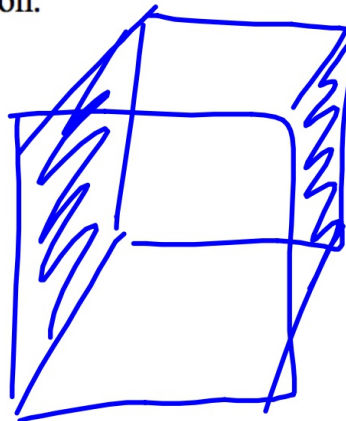


Ex 6: Sketch two planes that intersect.



2 planes
intersect
at a line

Ex 7: Sketch two planes that do not intersect.
Describe their intersection.

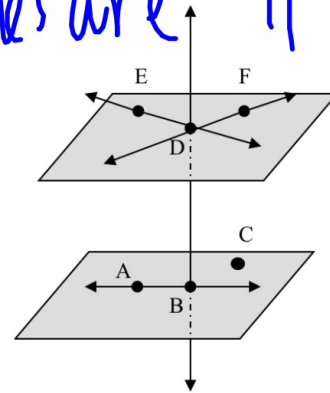


parallel
planes
on opp.
sides

Ex 8: Answer True or False for the following:

- a) Points A, B, and C are collinear. F
b) Points A, B, and C are coplanar. F
c) Point F lies on \overleftrightarrow{DE} . F
d) \overleftrightarrow{DE} lies on plane DEF. T
e) \overleftrightarrow{BD} and \overleftrightarrow{DE} intersect. F
f) \overleftrightarrow{BD} is the intersection of plane ABC and plane DEF. F

two planes are ||



- Quiz next Tuesday over the vocab terms from chapter 1.
- Make sure to complete the vocab sheet from yesterday. I will check it tomorrow.