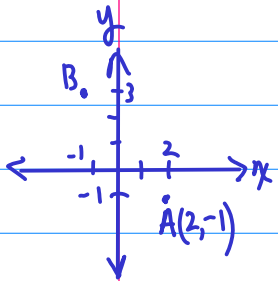
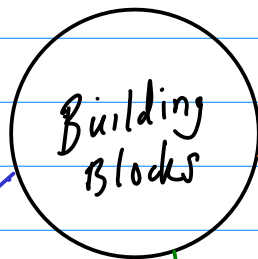


Do Now

⋮

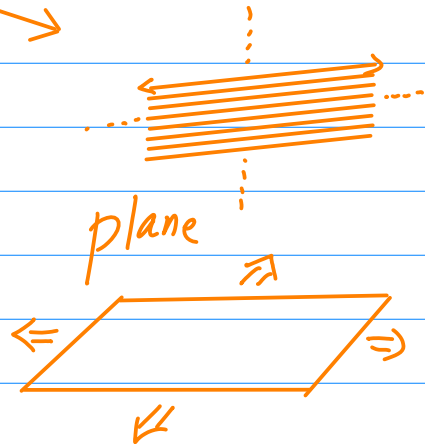
1.1: Building Blocks of Geometry: Lines & Segments



point
 - no size \rightarrow infinitely small
 - has location.



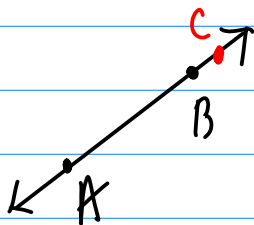
line
 - infinite length
 - zero thickness
 - an infinite # of pts. going in opposite directions



plane
 - flat surface
 - infinite length
 - " " width

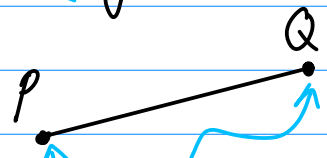
\rightarrow Video...

* Lines



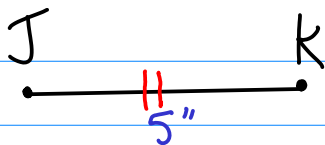
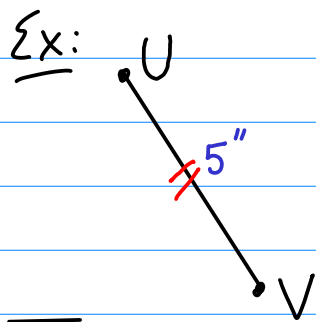
- NAMES:
- line AB or \overleftrightarrow{AB}
 - \overleftrightarrow{BA}
 - \overleftrightarrow{BC}
 - \overleftrightarrow{ABC}
 - \overleftrightarrow{CBA}
 - \overleftrightarrow{AC}
- ~~• \overleftrightarrow{ACB}~~

~~line segment~~ *



END POINTS - every segment has 2.

How many points on a segment? ∞



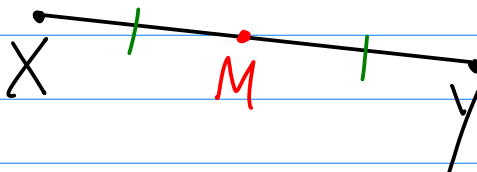
Since \overline{UV} & \overline{JK} are of equal length, we say that the segments are \cong

$$\overline{UV} \cong \overline{JK}$$

CONGRUENT
(same size & shape)

\overline{UV}
 $UV = 5''$

* Midpoint:

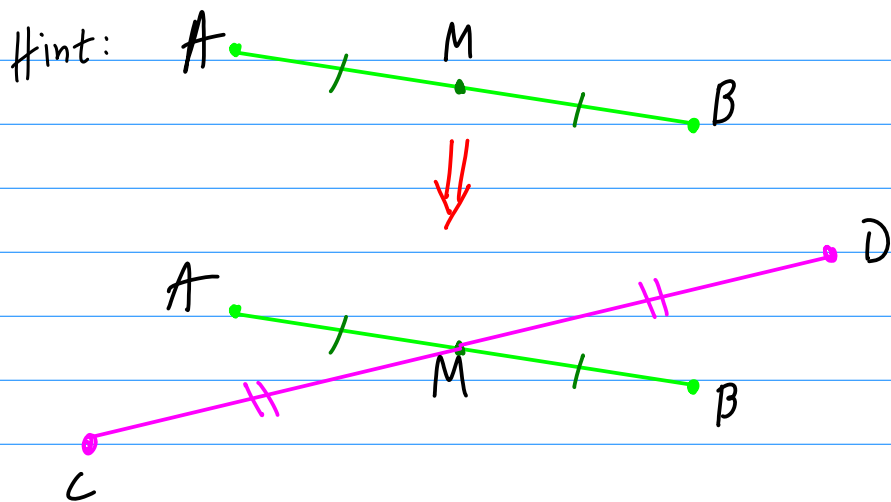


Ex:

Draw two segments with the same midpoint.

you may be tested on this!

Hint: Draw one segment, label its midpoint, and then figure out where to draw the other segment.



M is the midpt. of both \overline{AB} & \overline{CD} .