

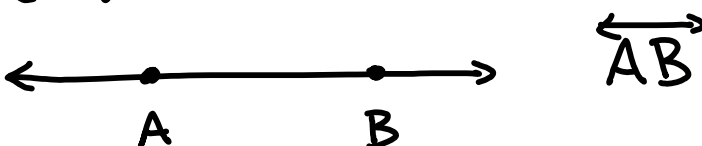
## Chapter Review



### Points, Lines and Planes

the terms points, lines, and planes  
can not be defined

How we name lines



How we name planes

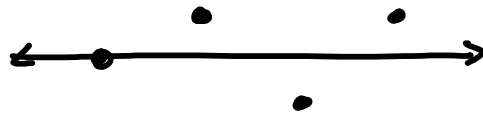


Collinear -



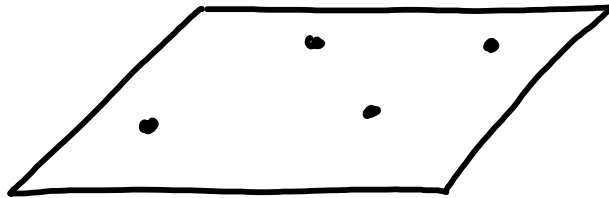
points all on same line

Non-Collinear -



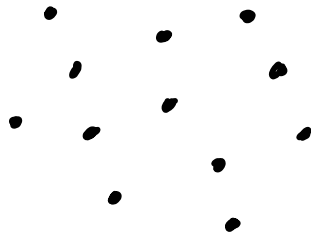
points not on the same line

Coplanar -

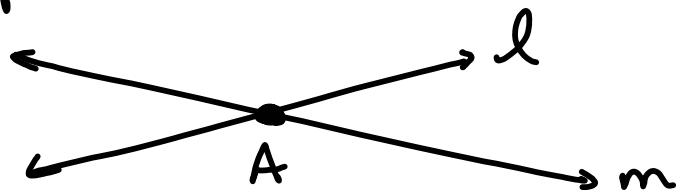


points on the same plane

Space - the set of all points



Intersection of figures share the same point(s)



point A is on line l and m - therefore it is the intersection of l and m.



Congruent Segments - same length



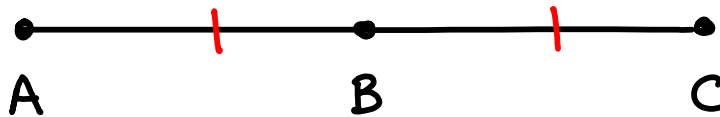
$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$$



congruent

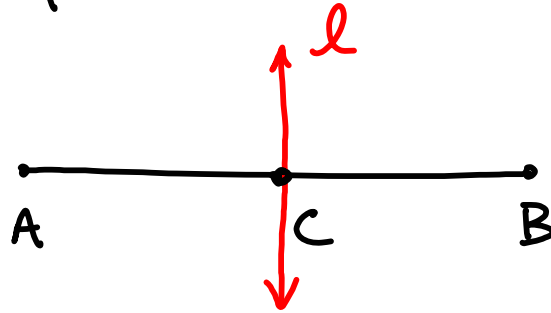


Mid-Point - point that divides segment into two congruent segments

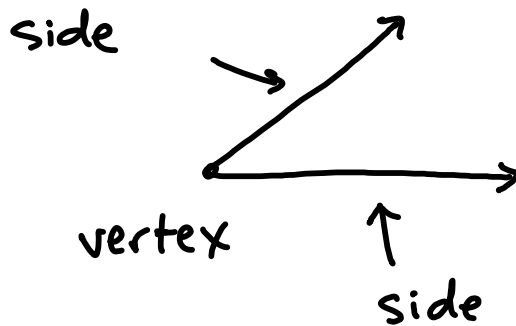


B is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$   
therefore  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$

Bisector - can be a line, segment or plane that intersects midpoint

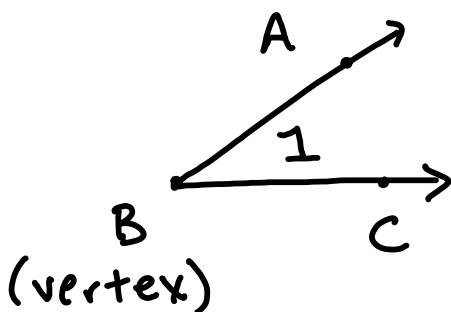


## Angles



Angles - two rays that start at same endpoint

Can name angles in various ways



name for same angle

$\angle ABC, \angle CBA, \angle 1$

vertex

$m\angle ABC = 50^\circ$

↑

measure of angle  $\angle ABC$

## Classify Angles by Angle Measure

$m\angle$  less  $90^\circ$  - acute angle

$m\angle = 90^\circ$  - right angle

$m\angle$  greater  $180^\circ$  - obtuse angle

$m\angle = 180^\circ$  - straight angle

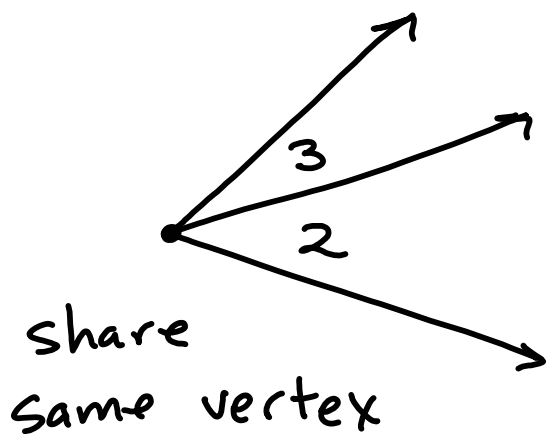
Congruent Angles = angle measure

$$m\angle ABC = 50^\circ$$

$$m\angle EFG = 50^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC \cong \angle EFG$$

## Adjacent Angles



$\angle 3, \angle 2$  are adjacent angles

share common side



## Postulates and Theorems

Postulate – statements accepted without proof

Theorems – statements that can be proved