

Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Measuring Segments

Guided Notes: TEACHERS EDITION

A _____ is a statement that is assumed to be true.

Ruler Postulate -- (distance) is always _____.

Segment Addition Postulate - Part + Part is a _____

Examples-

Distance formula -----

Pythagorean Theorem ---

Examples

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A _____ is part of a line containing 2 endpoints and all points on the line that lie between them. A line segment is named by _____

Picture Notation

_____ is an undefined concept in geometry. In order for a point to be between 2 points it must be _____ with the points.

Picture

C is between A and B

D is not between A and B

A _____ starts at a point (_____) and extends infinitely in one direction. A ray is named by using its _____ and then any other point on the ray.

Picture

Notation

Examples:

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Opposite Rays are two rays with the same _____ and whose points are collinear.

Picture

An _____ is formed by 2 rays that have the same _____.

The rays are the sides of the angle.

The initial point of the 2 rays is called the _____ of the angle. An angle can be named by the _____ or 3 letters (_____).

Picture

Notation

The notation for the measure of an angle is the same notation written with an “m” in front.

Examples:

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Two angles are adjacent if they share a common _____ and _____, but have no common interior points.

Example:

Adjacent: _____

Not Adjacent: _____

Angles are classified by their measures. There are 4 types of angles:

Acute _____

Right _____

Obtuse _____

Straight _____