

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 \_\_\_\_\_