Geometry

1.1 – Geometry Essentials (Vocabulary) Target 1 – Demonstrate knowledge of core definitions include: point, line, segment, ray, plane, angle, etc.

Vocabulary (space provided to draw and create the various geometric words)	<u>Annotate Here</u> Other Vocab: <u>Postulate</u> : Statement that is accepted to be true without proof.
Point: occupies no or It is represented by a and such as A, B, C, D, or E.	volume, space, location, dot, capital letter
Line:can be defined by it passes	two points, through
Line segment: of a It has two such as C and D and is written Ray: a of a line that starts at a and extends forever in a certain direction.	part, line, endpoints, CD portion, point
<u>Plane</u> :a figure that continues forever and can be defined by listing any points on it which are not on a	two dimensional, three, line
 YOU TRY NOW! Draw and label 3 points that are collinear. What is AB? Draw it. Draw and label an example of a point. Draw a line and name is Draw and label 3 points that are collinear. Identify a point. 	<u>Collinear</u> : Three or more points on a straight line.
'n.' a line and a segment. Use proper notation.	

Geometry Unit 1 Geometric Fundamentals **Vocabulary**(space provided to draw and create the various geometric words) Annotate Here Angle: formed by ______ with the same endpoint called the _____. two rays, vertex **Naming Angles** 1) Call the angle by its vertex. Indicating Measurement of an angle 2) Use 3 points with the vertex in the middle **Types of Angles** 0°< Angle measure < 90° 90°< Angle measure < 180° How do you say " $m \angle B$?" Angle measure = 180° Angle measure = 90° Angle Addition Postulate If R lies within $\angle QTV$, then $m \angle QTR + m \angle RTV = m \angle QTV$

1.1 Day 2- Geometry Essentials (Constructions) Target 1 - Demonstrate knowledge of core definitions including: point, line, segment, ray, plane, angle, etc.



1.2Day 1 – Lengths of a Segments Using Coordinates and Segement Addition Target 2 – Determine the length, midpoint, and ratios of segments



1.2 Day 2- Midpoint and Distance Formula Target 2 - Determine the length, midpoint, and ratios of segments





1.2Day 3 - Ratios of Segments Target 2 – Determine the length, midpoint, and ratios of segments <u>Annotate Her</u>e Example 1: Model the situation and use ratios and proportions to find a partition What is a **ratio**? *B* partitions (separates) a directed line segment \overline{AC} into a ratio 3:2. What is AB if AC is 10? A comparison of _____ items What are three ways to write a ratio? Example 2: Using the information below, find VW. $\frac{\overline{VW}}{UW} = \frac{3}{4}$ $U \bullet \underbrace{5}_{V} \bullet W$ What is a **proportion**? 2 _____ to each other Example 3: R is on \overline{ST} , and \overline{ST} has a length of 63. If the ratio is 2:5, how far is R from T?

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1 Using the same directed line in example 3, if ST = 90, and $\frac{SR}{RT} = \frac{9}{1}$, how far is R from S?