
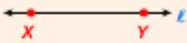

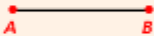

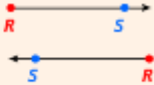
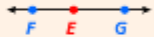


Undefined Terms

TERM	NAME	DIAGRAM
A point names a location and has no size. It is represented by a dot.	A capital letter point P	
A line is a straight path that has no thickness and extends forever.	A lowercase letter or two points on the line line l , \overleftrightarrow{XY} or \overleftrightarrow{YX}	
A plane is a flat surface that has no thickness and extends forever.	A script capital letter or three points not on a line plane \mathcal{R} or plane ABC	

Segments and Rays

DEFINITION	NAME	DIAGRAM
A segment , or line segment, is the part of a line consisting of two points and all points between them.	The two endpoints \overline{AB} or \overline{BA}	
An endpoint is a point at one end of a segment or the starting point of a ray.	A capital letter C and D	
A ray is a part of a line that starts at an endpoint and extends forever in one direction.	Its endpoint and any other point on the ray \overrightarrow{RS}	
Opposite rays are two rays that have a common endpoint and form a line.	The common endpoint and any other point on each ray \overrightarrow{EF} and \overrightarrow{EG}	

Postulates Points, Lines, and Planes

- 1-1-1** Through any two points there is exactly one line.
- 1-1-2** Through any three noncollinear points there is exactly one plane containing them.
- 1-1-3** If two points lie in a plane, then the line containing those points lies in the plane.



Postulates Intersection of Lines and Planes

- 1-1-4** If two lines intersect, then they intersect in exactly one point.
- 1-1-5** If two planes intersect, then they intersect in exactly one line.