GSE GEOMETRY NAME:\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 1 Transformations DATE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_BLOCK:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1-1 Basic Geometry Terms

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| VOCAB TERM | DEFINTION | Notation | Picture |
|  | One of the undefined terms of geometry that represents a location. A dot is used to symbolize it and it is thought of as having no length, width or thickness. |  |  |
|  | One of the undefined terms that represents an infinite set of points with no thickness and its length continues in two opposite directions indefinitely. $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ indicates a line that passes through points A and B.  |  |  |
|  | A part of a line between two points on the line. $\overbar{AB}$ indicates the line segment between points A and B. |  |  |
|  | A figure created by two distinct rays that share a common endpoint (also known as a vertex). $∠ABC or ∠B or ∠CBA$indicate the same angle with vertex *B*.  |  |  |
|  | The set of all points equidistant from a point in a plane.  |  |  |
|  | Two lines are parallel if they lie in the same plane and do not intersect. $\overleftrightarrow{AB}∥\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ indicates that line AB is parallel to line CD.  |  |  |
|  | Two lines are perpendicular if they intersect to form right angles. $\overleftrightarrow{AB}⊥\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ indicates that line AB is perpendicular to line CD.  |  |  |

Line Segment Perpendicular Lines Circle Line

**Angle** Parallel Lines Point