













Sec 1.1 - Transformation in the Coordinate Plane

Geometric Definitions

Name: _____

Define the following Geometric terms:

- point:**  A point has no dimension. It is usually represented by a small dot.
- LINE:**  Extends in one dimension. It is usually represented by a straight line with two arrowheads to indicate that the line extends without end in two directions.
- SEGMENT:**  The line segment or segment AB (symbolized by \overline{AB}) consists of the endpoints A and B, and all points on line AB that are between A and B.
- RAY:**  Ray AB (symbolized by \overrightarrow{AB}) consists of the initial point A and all points on line \overleftrightarrow{AB} that lie on the same side of A as point B.
- Plane:**  A plane extends in two dimensions. It is usually represented by a shape that looks like a tabletop or wall. You must imagine that the plane extends without end, even though the drawing of a plane appears to have edges.
- Collinear:**  Points that lie on the same line.
- Coplanar:**  Points that lie on the same plane
- ANGLE:**  Consists of two different rays that have the same initial point. The rays are the sides of the angle, and the initial point is the vertex of the angle. The angle symbol is \sphericalangle .
- Parallel Lines:**  Two lines that are coplanar and do not intersect. The symbol for "is parallel to" is \parallel .
- Perpendicular Lines:**  Two lines that intersect to form a right angle. The symbol for "is perpendicular to" is \perp .
- Skew Lines:**  Skew lines are two lines that do not intersect and are not coplanar.
- Circle:**  The set of all points in a plane that are equidistant from a given point, called the center of the circle.