## Geometry

## Points, Lines and Planes

Objectives
To understand basic terms of geometry.
To understand basic postulates of geometry.


Planes

## Points, Lines and Planes are considered to be undefined.

## Undefined Terms

| TERM | NAME | DIAGRAM |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A point names a <br> location and has no size. <br> It is represented by a dot. | A capital letter <br> point $P$ |  |
| A line is a straight path <br> that has no thickness and <br> extends forever. | A lowercase letter <br> or two points on the <br> line <br> line $\ell, \overleftrightarrow{X Y}$ or $\overleftrightarrow{Y X}$ |  |
| A plane is a flat surface <br> that has no thickness and <br> extends forever. | A script capital letter <br> or three points not <br> on a line <br> plane $\mathcal{R}$ or plane $A B C$ |  |



## Collinear Points Points that lie on the same line

## Coplanar Points and lines that lie in the same plane

## Postulate or Axiom An accepted statement of fact

## Postulates Points, Lines, and Planes

Through any two points there is exactly one line.

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

## Postulates Intersection of Lines and Planes

$L$ If two lines intersect, then they intersect in exactly $f$ one point.
$S$ If two planes intersect, then they intersect in exactly one line.

