

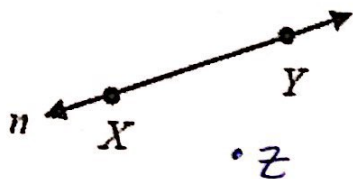
POINT



- A point is a location
- It has no shape or size.
- Always use a CAPITAL LETTER to name a point.

Example: Point A

LINE



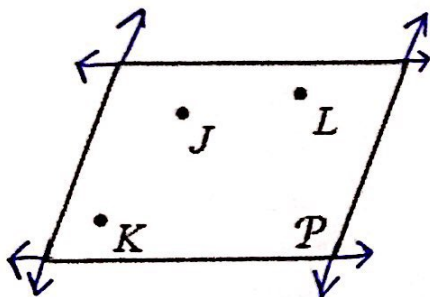
- A line is made up of points.
- Any 2 points form a line. (Postulate 1-1)
- A line has no thickness or width.
- Name a line by any two point on the line, or a lowercase script letter

Example: line n, line XY, \overleftrightarrow{XY}

- Points that lie on the same line are called collinear. Points that do not lie on the same line are called non-collinear.

x, y, z are noncollinear

PLANE



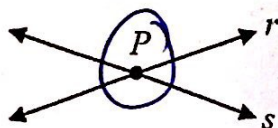
- A plane is a _____ made up of points.
- Any 3 points make up a plane (Postulate 1-4)
- A plane extends indefinitely in all directions
- Name a plane by any three non-collinear points on the plane, or an uppercase script letter.

Example: Plane P, Plane JKL

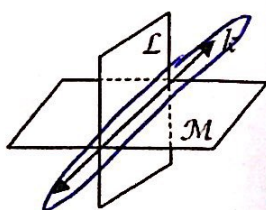
- Points that lie in the same plane are called coplanar. Points that do not lie on the same plane are non coplanar.

• A

Intersecting LINES & PLANES



Two lines intersect at a point.
(Postulate 1-2) point P



Two planes intersect at a line.
(Postulate 1-3) line k