Segment	Segment AB
- ♦ -	•

Endpoint Endpoint

A Segment is part of a line consisting of two endpoints and all the points between them.

Ray YX

X

VV

A ray is the part of a line consisting of one endpoint and all the points of the line on one side of the endpoint.

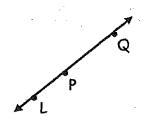
Opposite Rays QRSand ROand RSare opposite rays

Endpoint

Opposite Rays are two collinear rays with the same endpoint. Opposite rays always form a line.

Naming Segments and Rays

Using the drawing on the left:



Name three segments:

1. LP

2. PQ

3. LQ

OR PL

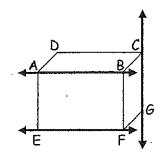
OR QP

OR QL

Name four rays:

Name a pair of opposite rays:

Lines that do not intersect may or may not be coplanar



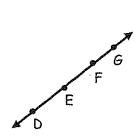
Parallel Lines are coplanar lines that do not intersect. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{EF}$

Skew lines are non coplanar lines, therefore not parallel and do not intersect . AB and \overline{CG} are skew lines.

Important: Parallel lines always lie on the same plane

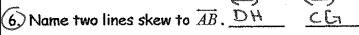
Parallel planes are planes that do not intersect. Plane $ABC \parallel$ Plane EFG

You Try!



- 1. Name \overrightarrow{EF} another way. \overrightarrow{EG}
- 2. Name an opposite ray to \overline{ED} . \overline{FG} OR \overline{FF}
- 3. Name the line. DE (many possibilities)
- 4. Name three segments. <u>DE</u> (many possibilities)

5. Name all lines parallel to \overrightarrow{AD} . BC



- 7. Name all lines parallel to plane ABCD. EF FG GH HE EG
- 8. Name the intersection of plane ABD and plane CGF . BC
- 9. Name a line skew to \overline{AB} . 10. Name a line parallel to \overrightarrow{AB} . \overrightarrow{DC} , \overrightarrow{EF} , \overrightarrow{HG}