Geometry I Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

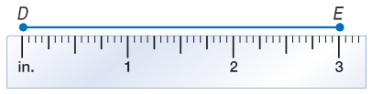
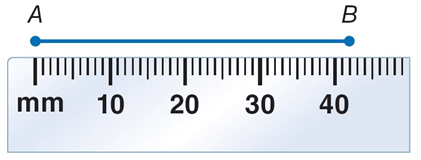
Tools of Geometry – Unit 1

Linear Measure – Day 2

|  |
| --- |
| Unlike a line, a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or *segment,* can be measured  because it has two endpoints. A segment with endpoints A and B  can be named as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The *measure* of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is written as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. |

Example 1) Example 2)

A. Find the length of AB using the ruler.

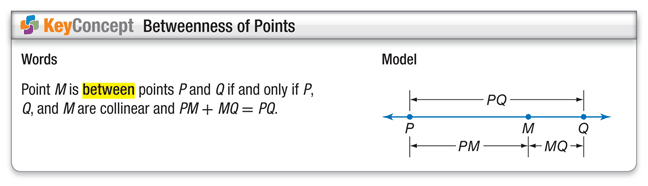


B. Find the length of AB using the ruler.



A. Find the length of DE.

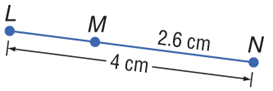
B. Find the length of FG.



Example 3)

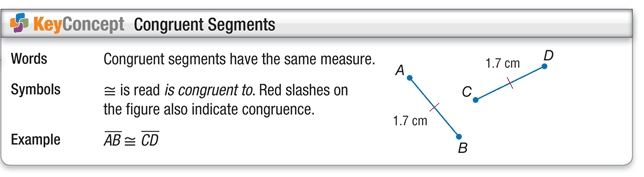
Find *XZ*. Assume that the figure is not drawn to scale.

Example 4)

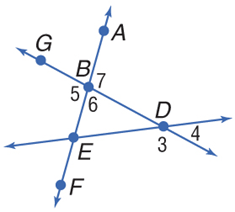
Find LM. Assume that the figure is not drawn to scale.

Example 5)

ALGEBRA Find the value of x and ST if T is between S and U, ST = 7x, SU = 45, and TU = 5x – 3.



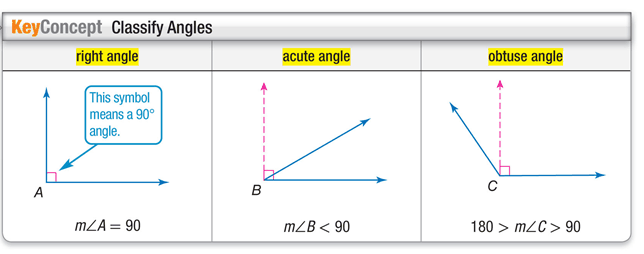
|  |
| --- |
| Ray – |
| Angle –  Sides-  Vertex – |

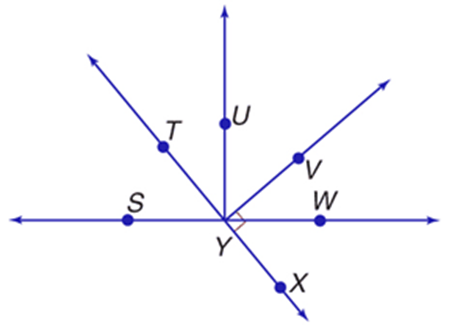
Example 6.

A. Name all angles that have B as a vertex.

B. Name the sides of ∠5.

C. Write another name for ∠6.



Example 2

A. Measure ∠UYV and classify

it as right, acute, or obtuse.

B. Measure ∠WYT and classify

it as right, acute, or obtuse.

C. Measure ∠WYU and classify

it as right, acute, or obtuse.