

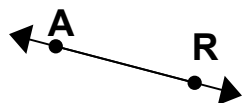
EXAMINING ONE-DIMENSIONAL FIGURES

A **point** is a single spot in space. A point is often named with a letter. A point can be marked on a one-dimensional figure.

A **one-dimensional figure** is a figure with only one quality that you can measure: length. You can only measure how long a one-dimensional figure is.

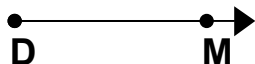
line

A **line** is a straight path that has no end.



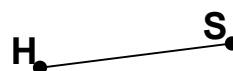
ray

A **ray** is a straight path that is continuous on one end and has one endpoint.



line segment

A **line segment** is a part of a line. It has two endpoints.



A line, ray, or line segment is named by its points.

The line above can be called line AR or \overleftrightarrow{AR} .

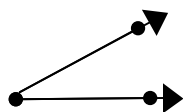
The ray above can be called ray DM or \overrightarrow{DM} .

The segment above can be called segment HS or \overline{HS} .

When one-dimensional figures **intersect** (or meet), they form an **angle**. An angle can be measured, and the size of an angle is shown in degrees.

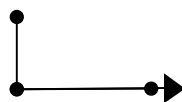
acute

an angle greater than 0° but less than 90°



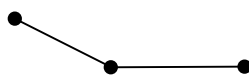
right

an angle measuring exactly 90°



obtuse

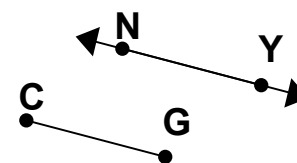
an angle greater than 90° but less than 180°



parallel

Figures that are **parallel** never cross if they are extended in either direction. Parallel figures are the same distant apart at every point.

\overleftrightarrow{CG} is parallel to \overleftrightarrow{NY} .



perpendicular

Figures that are **perpendicular** cross (or *intersect*) and make a right angle. Perpendicular figures look like the corner of a square.

\overleftrightarrow{BF} is perpendicular to \overleftrightarrow{JZ} .

