# 1-2 Linear Measure

# Moving Beyond Undefined Terms

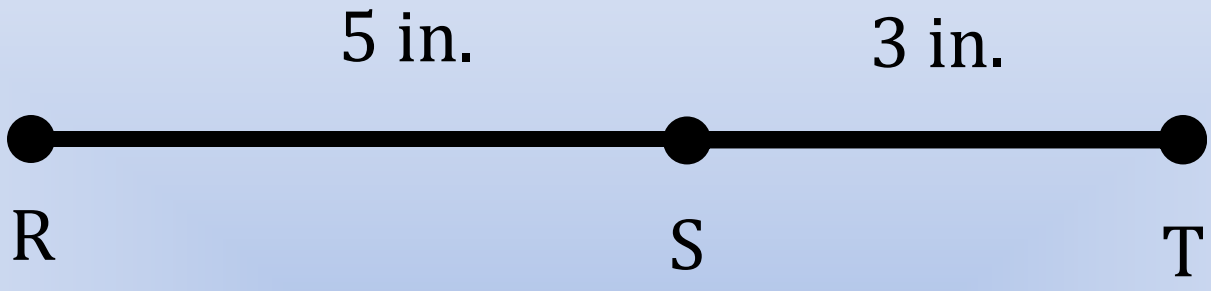
**Line segment** or '**segment**'

- Has two endpoints
- Can be measured!
- Named by: two endpoints
- Notation:
- Always includes a **unit of measure!**

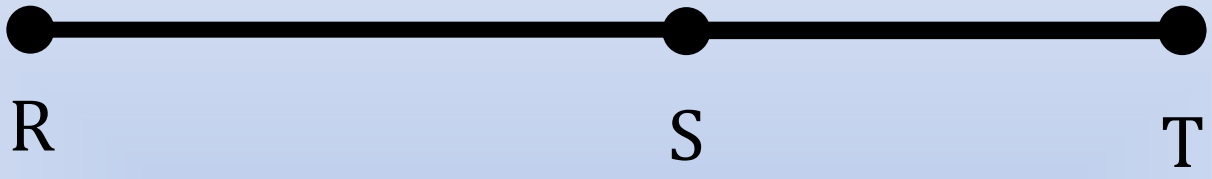
# Measuring Segments

- All measures are *real numbers*, so we can perform *mathematical operations* with them.

- Points that are *between* other points give us a point of reference for our calculations.




How long is segment RT?




- If $RT = 12$ ft. and $ST = 5$ ft., what is $RS$?

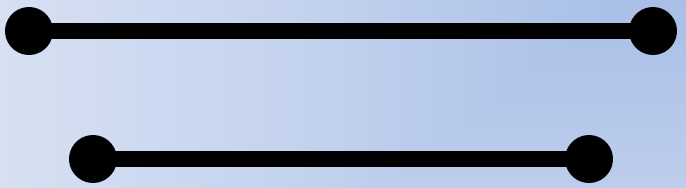
- If $RS = 5x - 3$ and $ST = 7x$, and $RT = 45$, find $x$, $RS$, and $ST$.

# Congruent Segments

- Segments are **congruent** if they have exactly the same measure.

Draw two congruent segments in your notes.

- Do these segments appear to be congruent?
  - Why?
  - Why not?



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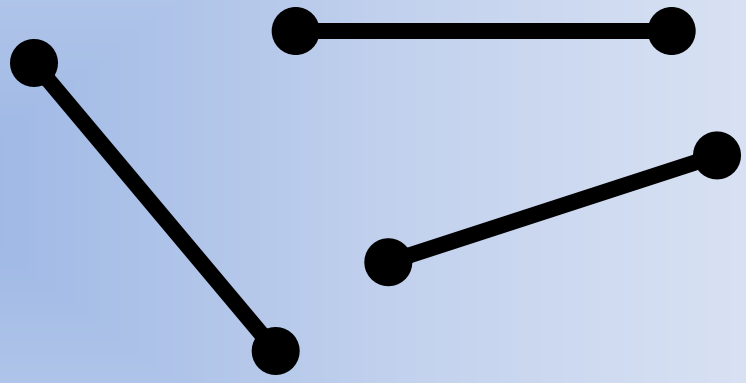

- How can you be absolutely certain they are/aren't congruent?

# Notation

- If we want to show on a diagram that two or more segments are congruent, we use *hashmarks.* Segments with the same number of marks are congruent one to the other.

# Notation

- The symbol ≅ is used to state that segments are congruent, as in:

# Practice

Page 17: # 7- 11 in your notes

# Homework

Section 1-2

#22 – 27: draw the segment, show setup and arithmetic

#28 – 33: draw each segment, show setup and arithmetic

#34 – 39: don’t draw, but justify answer using words