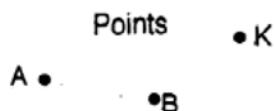


Introduction to Points, Lines, and Planes

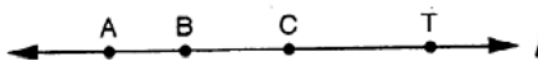
p. 1.16

The basic building blocks of geometric figures are points, lines, and planes.

A **POINT** represents a position. A dot is used to represent a point on a piece of paper. However a point does not have any size, only position. A point is symbolized using a capital letter.

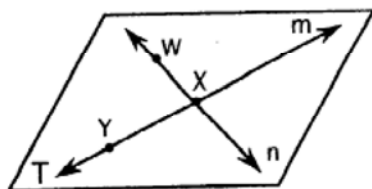


A **LINE** has infinitely many points in a straight arrangement. A line extends infinitely in both directions. The cross section of a line is a point. A line is symbolized using the names of any two points on the line or a line is named using a lower case letter such as m , r , s , line l .



This line could be symbolized as \overleftrightarrow{AB} , \overleftrightarrow{AC} , \overleftrightarrow{CT} or \overleftrightarrow{BT} , l

A **PLANE** is a flat surface one point thick. A plane extends infinitely. A plane does not have edges. Usually a parallelogram shaped piece is used to represent a plane. Planes are described using a capital letter.



Answer the following using the diagram above.

1. What is the name of the plane?
2. How can you name the two lines? Give at least 2 ways to name each line.
3. Name a point that is on both lines.