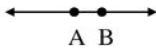


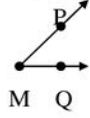



Classwork: Notation and logical reasoning

Listed are standard terminology and notation. Use it to be more precise and save time.

| Description | Example | Symbol | Read |
|--|---|--|--|
| A point is an exact location. | • P | no symbol | point P |
| A line is a straight path that goes on forever in both directions. It has no endpoints. |  | \overleftrightarrow{AB} or \overleftrightarrow{BA} | line AB or line BA |
| A line segment is part of a line. It has two endpoints. |  | \overline{XY} or \overline{YX} | line segment XY or line segment YX |
| A ray is a part of a line that begins at one endpoint and goes on forever in only one direction. |  | \overrightarrow{MN} | ray MN |
| An angle is formed by two rays that have a common endpoint. The endpoint is the vertex . |  | $\angle PMQ$ $\angle QMP$ or $\angle M$ | angle PMQ angle QMP or angle M |
| A circle is a collection of all the points that are an equal distance, the radius , from a specific point, the center . |  | | Circle O with radius r |

Rewrite these steps

- 1) Draw 2 dots and then draw a line thru both dots.
- 2) Then with your compass draw a circle using one dot and measure it to the next dot that is across, so that they can be equal to the radius. Then do the same to the next dot and draw a circle.
- 3) After you're done both circles will intersect and you can draw a dot on top, then draw the lines on the side and you have your circle.

WHY?

I believe that the reason why this works is because both circles are equal and accurately drawn, which creates a perfect equilateral triangle.