

**Objectives:** You will be able to measure segments and determine accuracy of measurement.

Measuring Line Segments

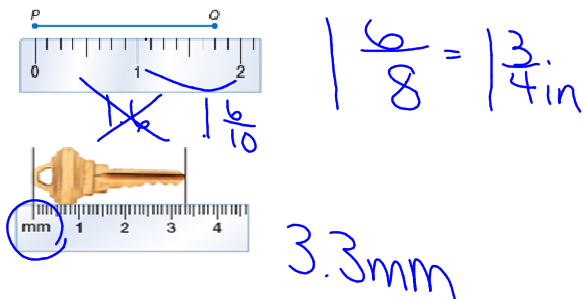
Unlike lines, we can measure segments because they have a **definite beginning and a definite end.**



\*\*See Example #1 on p.12\*\*

Sep 21-12:47 PM

**Example 1:** Find the length of each segment or object.



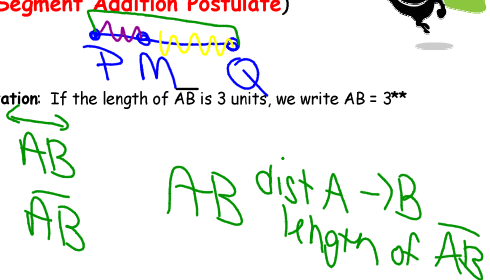
Sep 21-12:50 PM

Betweenness of Points:

Point M is between points P and Q if and only if P, Q, and M are collinear and **PM + MQ = PQ**

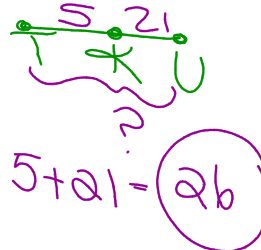
(AKA **Segment Addition Postulate**)

\*\*Notation: If the length of AB is 3 units, we write  $AB = 3$ \*\*



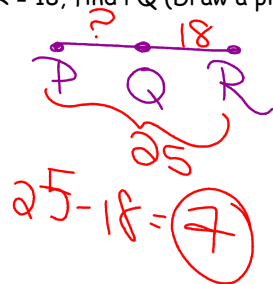
Sep 21-12:52 PM

**Example 2:** If K is between T and U and  $KT = 5$  and  $KU = 21$ , find TU. (Draw a picture!!)



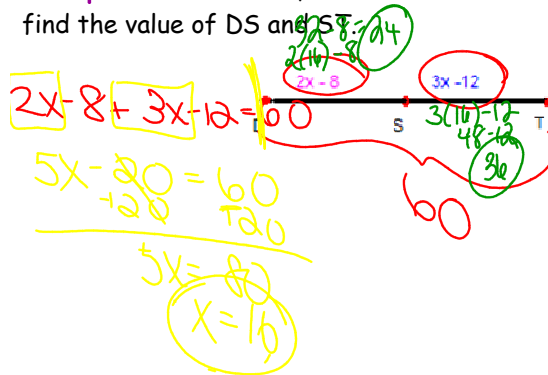
Sep 21-12:54 PM

**Example 3:** If Q is between P and R and  $PR = 25$  and  $QR = 18$ , find PQ (Draw a picture!!)



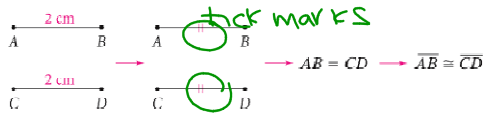
Sep 21-12:54 PM

**Example 4:** If  $DT = 60$ , Find the value of x. Then find the value of DS and ST.



Sep 21-12:55 PM

Two segments that have the same length are **congruent**.



More Practice: text p.17 # 13, 15, & 30-33



Example 5: Text p. 16-17 #15-25

Sep 21-12:56 PM

Sep 13-8:47 AM

Sep 15-1:37 PM