Geometry H
1.2 Notes - Use Segments and Congruence

Name: $\qquad$
Date: $\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$

- I can use the Ruler Postulate to find lengths of segments. (CC.9-12.G.CO.1)
- I can use the Segment Addition Postulate to find lengths of segments. (CC.9-12.G.CO.1)
targets - I can use segment postulates to identify congruent segments. (CC.9-12.G.CO.7)

In Geometry, a rule that is accepted without proof I called a postulate or an axiom. A rule that can be proven is called a theorem. Let's start by looking at some geometric postulates.

## POSTULATE <br> For Your Notebook

## Postulate 1 Ruler Postulate

The points on a line can be matched one to one with the real numbers. The real number that corresponds to a point is the coordinate of the point.


The distance between points $A$ and $B$, written as $A B$, is the absolute value of the difference of the coordinates of $A$ and $B$.


The Ruler Postulate is helpful when trying to find lengths of segments. We can find the lengths of segments by looking at the distance between two points.

When 3 points are collinear, you can say that one point is between the other two.


Point $B$ is between points $A$ and $C$.


Point $E$ is not between points $D$ and $F$.

## POSTULATE <br> For Your Notebook

## Postulate 2 Segment Addition Postulate

If $B$ is between $A$ and $C$, then
If $A B+B C=A C$, then $B$ is between $A$ and $C$.


Example 1 - On $\overline{E G}, \mathrm{~F}$ is between E and G . If $\mathrm{EG}=100$, we can find FG .


Example 2 - In the diagram of collinear points, $\mathrm{GK}=24, \mathrm{HJ}=10$, and $\mathrm{GH}=\mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{IJ}$. Find each length :

a.) HI
d.) IG
b.) JK
e.) GH
c.) IJ
f.) IK

## Example 3 - Find a length.

A) $R$ is between $Q$ and $S$. If $R S=44.6$ and $S Q=68.4$, find QR.
$B)$ Use the diagram to find $A B$.


CONGRUENT SEGMENTS Line segments that have the same length are called congruent segments. In the diagram below, you can say "the length of $\overline{A B}$ is equal to the length of $\overline{C D}$," or you can say " $\overline{A B}$ is congruent to $\overline{C D}$."
The symbol $\cong$ means "is congruent to."


## Example 4 - Compare segments for congruence

Use the diagram to determine whether $\overline{A B}$ and $\overline{C D}$ are congruent.

- To find length of a horizontal segment, you can subtract the $x$-coordinates.
- To find the length of a vertical segment, you can subtract the $y$-coordinates.


