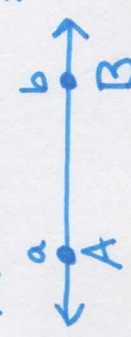
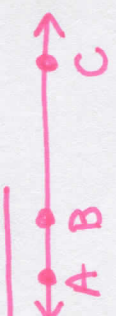

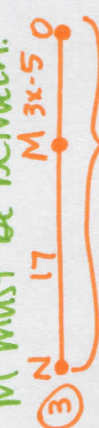
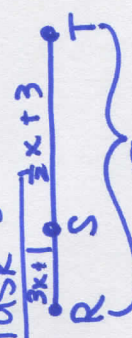


# 1.2 Segments

Lesson Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary	Postulates/Formulas
<p><u>Distance</u>: length between any two points (straight) (absolute value length)</p> <p><u>Length</u>: measurement, another name for "distance"</p> <p><u>between</u>: implies collinear</p> <p><u>congruent segments</u> = <math>\cong</math> ; same length</p>	<p><u>Distance Formula</u>: (on a number line)</p> <p><math>AB</math> or <math>BA \Rightarrow AB =  a-b </math> or <math> b-a </math></p>  <p><u>Segment Addition Postulate</u>: B is between A &amp; C.</p>  <p>So... <math>AB + BC = AC</math></p>
<p><u>Task 1</u> <math>ORT = 70u</math></p> <p><math>RS + ST = RT</math> <math>2x + 7 + 28 = 4x</math> <math>2x + 35 = 4x</math> <math>35 = 2x</math> <math>\frac{35}{2} = x</math> <math>4(\frac{35}{2}) = 70</math></p> <p><u>Task 2</u> ②  <math>NO = 22.6u</math> which is the longest. N &amp; O are endpoints &amp; M must be between. ③  <math>NO = 5x + 2</math> <math>NM + MO = NO</math> <math>17 + 3x - 5 = 5x + 2</math> <math>12 + 3x = 5x + 2</math> <math>10 = 2x</math> <math>5 = x</math> <math>NO = 27u</math></p>	<p><u>Task 3</u> ④  <math>RS + ST = RT</math> <math>3x + 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 = 18</math> If <math>x = 4 \Rightarrow 3(4) + 1 + \frac{1}{2}(4) + 3 = 18</math> <math>12 + 1 + 2 + 3 = 18</math> <math>13 + 5 = 18</math> <math>18 = 18 \checkmark</math> <b>True</b></p> <p><u>Task 4</u> ⑤ <math>MN = JL</math> so <math>\overline{MN} \cong \overline{JL}</math> a) <math>M = 1</math> <math>N = 4</math> <math>MN =  1 - 4  =  -3  = 3u</math> b) <math>L = -2</math> <math>N = 4</math> <math>LN =  -2 - 4  =  -6  = 6u</math> c) <math>KJ =  -3 - 5  =  -8  = 8u</math> <math>K = -3</math> <math>J = -5</math> d) <math>J = -5</math> <math>L = -2</math> <math>JL =  -5 - (-2)  =  -5 + 2  =  -3  = 3u</math></p>

Still need help with: