

Geometry 1.2  
Measure segments  
Calculate with measures  
line segment  
betweenness of points  
between  
congruent segments  
construction

You need your compass today! (or borrow one--cost 1 gc)

- When the ancient Egyptians found a need for a measurement system, they used the human body as a guide. The cubit was the length of an arm from the elbow to the fingertips. Eventually the Egyptians standardized the length of a cubit, with ten *royal cubits* equivalent to one *rod*.



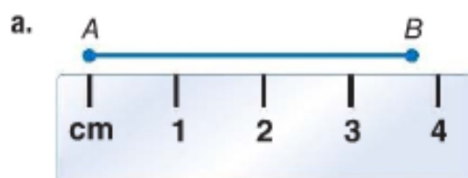
Line vs line segment:

**1 Measure Line Segments** Unlike a line, a **line segment**, or *segment*, can be measured because it has two endpoints. A segment with endpoints  $A$  and  $B$  can be named as  $\overline{AB}$  or  $\overline{BA}$ . The *measure* of  $\overline{AB}$  is written as  $AB$ . The length or measure of a segment always includes a unit of measure, such as meter or inch. All measurements are approximations dependent upon the smallest unit of measure available on the measuring instrument.



### Example 1 Length in Metric Units

Find the length of  $\overline{AB}$  using each ruler.



**StudyTip**

**Using a Ruler** The zero point on a ruler may not be clearly marked. For some rulers, zero is the left edge of the ruler. On others, it may be a fine line farther in on the scale. If it is not clear where the zero is, align one endpoint on 1

**Example 2** Length in Standard Units

Find the length of  $\overline{CD}$  using each ruler.

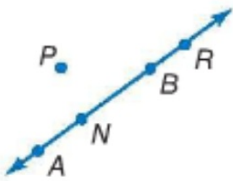
a.



b.



be as precise as you can

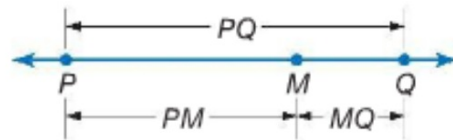


### Key Concept Betweenness of Points

#### Words

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

#### Model



1. Must be collinear
2. Lengths must work

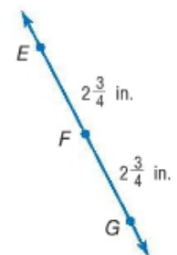
**StudyTip****Comparing Measures**

Because measures are real numbers, you can compare them. If points  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  are collinear in that order, then one of these statements is true:  $XY = YZ$ ,  $XY > YZ$ , or  $XY < YZ$ .

**Example 3** Find Measurements by Adding

**Find  $EG$ .** Assume that the figure is not drawn to scale.

$EG$  is the measure of  $\overline{EG}$ . Point  $F$  is between  $E$  and  $G$ . Find  $EG$  by adding  $EF$  and  $FG$ .





#### Example 4 Find Measurements by Subtracting

Find  $AB$ . Assume that the figure is not drawn to scale.

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





**Example 5** Write and Solve Equations to Find Measurements

**ALGEBRA** Find the value of  $a$  and  $XY$  if  $Y$  is between  $X$  and  $Z$ ,  $XY = 3a$ ,  $XZ = 5a - 4$ , and  $YZ = 14$ .



Segments that have the same measure are called **congruent segments**.

### WatchOut!

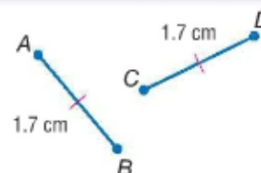
**Equal vs. Congruent** Lengths are equal and segments are congruent. It is correct to say that  $AB = CD$  and  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ . However, it is *not* correct to say that  $\overline{AB} = \overline{CD}$  or that  $AB \cong CD$ .

### KeyConcept Congruent Segments

**Words** Congruent segments have the same measure.

**Symbols**  $\cong$  is read *is congruent to*. Red slashes on the figure also indicate congruence.

**Example**  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$



Tools for construction (game rules):

straight edge

compass

pencil

(That's all)

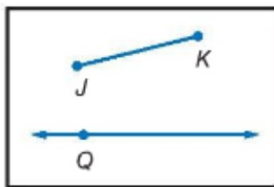
*Drawings* of geometric figures are created using measuring tools such as a ruler and protractor. **Constructions** are methods of creating these figures without the benefit of measuring tools. Generally, only a pencil, straightedge, and compass are used in constructions. *Sketches* are created without the use of any of these tools.

You can construct a segment that is congruent to a given segment.

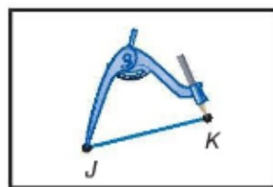


### Construction Copy a Segment

**Step 1** Draw a segment  $\overline{JK}$ . Elsewhere on your paper, draw a line and a point on the line. Label the point  $Q$ .



**Step 2** Place the compass at point  $J$  and adjust the compass setting so that the pencil is at point  $K$ .



**Step 3** Using that setting, place the compass point at  $Q$  and draw an arc that intersects the line. Label the point of intersection  $R$ .  $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{QR}$

