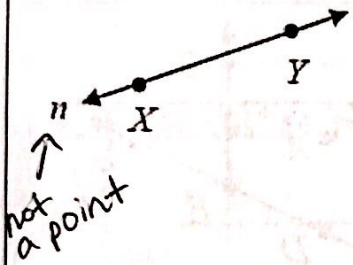
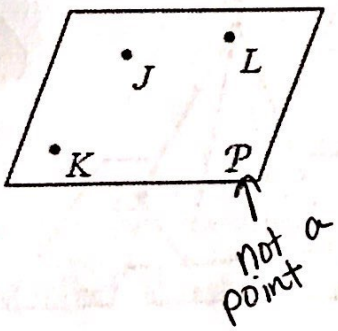
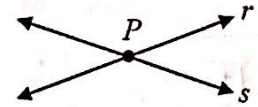
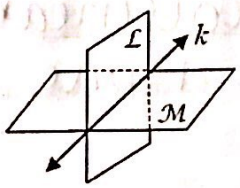
Key Words/Ideas	Notes 1.2 Points, Lines, and Planes
POINT • A	• A point is a location • It has no shape or size. • Always use a CAPITAL LETTER to name a point. Example: A, point A represented with a dot
LINE  not a point	• A line is made up of infinite points • Any 2 points form a line. (Postulate 1-1) • A line has no start or end. • Name a line by any **two** point on the line, or a lowercase script letter Example: $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$, line YX, line n • Points that lie on the same line are called collinear. Points that do not lie on the same line are called noncollinear
PLANE  not a point	• A plane is a flat surface made up of points. • Any 3 points make up a plane (Postulate 1-4) → non collinear • A plane exteneds indefinitely in all directions • Name a plane by any **three** non-collinear points on the plane, or an uppercase script letter. Example: Plane JKL, Plane P • Points that lie in the same plane are called coplanar. Points that do not lie on the same plane are noncoplanar
Intersecting LINES & PLANES	 Two lines intersect at a point (Postulate 1-2)  Two planes intersect at a line. (Postulate 1-3)