

Week 3 Geometry Assignment:

Day 1: pp. 43-44 #1-20

Day 2: pp. 46-47 #1-25

Day 3: pp. 50-51 #1-24

Day 4: pp. 58-59 #1-29

Day 5: p. 44 #21-25, p. 47 #26-30, p. 51 #26-30, p. 59 #31-35 [32-36]*

* Cumulative Review problem #'s adjusted for 3rd edition books

Notes on Assignment:

Pages 43-44:

Work to show:

All problems: Answers only is fine.

#2-4: Remember that the endpoint goes on the left.

#5: Refer to the Line Separation Postulate.

#10: Remember to use the open circle.

#11-17: You may want to draw the figure from page 43 and sketch these. Remember that \cup means “union” (i.e. put them together) and \cap means “intersection” (i.e. where they overlap).

#19: Things in the “real world” that we could call rays.

#20: There are 18. Can you name them all? set.

Pages 46-47:

Work to show:

All problems: Answers only is fine.

#1-5: Refer to the blue box on page 46.

#6: There are 2 parts to the definition. Tell how both conditions are met.

#8: If not, tell which part of the definition fails.

#13-18: You may want to draw the figure and sketch these to find the answers.
Remember that \cup means “union” (i.e. put them together) and \cap means “intersection” (i.e. where they overlap).

#24: We used open segments in a class example. What did we put on the symbol to show that the endpoints were not included?

Pages 50-51:

Work to show:

All problems: Answer as the question instructs.

#2: Name the line and then use a point on each side to describe the plane. For example, you might say one half plane contains the point D, and the other contains the point....

#3-4: It doesn't matter which points on the ray that you use to name the angle, as long as you choose one from each ray, and put the vertex as the middle letter.

#7: Remember that these are rays, and that the endpoint of the ray is listed first.

#13-15: These questions also refer to the figure at the top right of the page.

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#24: If the intersection is the ray FA , then that means that the ray is what they have in common.

#26-30: Remember that when you use the subset symbol you must be comparing sets. When you use the element symbol, you must be looking at individual elements of a set. A set itself cannot be an element of another set.

Pages 58-59:

Work to show:

All problems: Answer as the question instructs.

#9: There are many answers to this question. List 2 of them.

#10: This is asking how many diameters are there generally in a circle, not just in the one pictured.

#11-17: Use these working definitions:

- curve – don't pick your pencil up to draw it
- simple curve – curve doesn't cross itself (but starting point and endpoint may be the same)
- closed curve – starts and ends at the same point
- simple closed curve - starts and ends at the same point, and does not cross itself

#19: There are 12 of them.

#20-21: The intersection is what point(s) they have in common.

#23: Draw any 3 noncollinear points X, Y, and Z and draw the segments listed and see what the union is.

#24: What would happen if they were collinear?

#27: Remember that BGED is a rectangle, not a region.

Day 5: p. 44 #21-25, p. 47 #26-30, p. 51 #26-30, p. 59 #31-35 [32-36]*

Work to show:

All problems: Answers only