## Ch-12 Basics of Geometry

## Introduction to Geometry

1) The word geometry is derived from the Greek word 'geo' means Earth and 'metron' means measurement. Hence, Geometry means measurement of Earth.
2) Geometry is used to measure different shapes and sizes such as circles, squares, cubes, triangles etc.
3) So any object which is present on Earth has a shape which is defined by geometry.
4) Euclid, a Greek mathematician has invented geometry. He is also known as the "Father of Geometry".

## Basic Geometrical Terms

1) Point $\rightarrow$ (a) A point is an exact location in plane or space.

$$
\text { - } \mathbf{P}
$$

(b) It is represented by a dot (.) and denoted with a capital letter like point P
(c) It has no length, no width and no height.
(d) Example:- Location on a map , Centre of the dashboard
2) Line $\rightarrow$ (a) A line is a straight path of points that extends on and on in both the directions without ever ending.


(c) The length of line cannot be measured.
(d) There are generally 3 types of lines;

## Horizontal lines

goes straight.


Vertical lines
goes straight up and down.


Curved Lines are of curve shape.

3) Line Segment $\rightarrow$ (a) A part of a line is called a line segment. It has a fixed length.

(b) The points at which the line segment begins and ends are called endpoints.
(c) Every line segment has 2 endpoints.
(d) It is represented as $\overline{\mathrm{CD}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{DC}}$ (line segment CD or DC)
4) Ray $\rightarrow$ (a) It is a straight path that has one endpoint and goes on and on in one direction.

(b) It is denoted by $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PQ}}$ (ray PQ ) .
(c) Examples:- Rays from the sun , Rays of light from a torch.
(5) Plane $\rightarrow$ (a) A plane is a flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions.
(b) It has no thickness.

(c) Examples:- Surface of a paper, a table and a slanted rooftop.

