Ch-12 Basics of Geometry

Introduction to Geometry

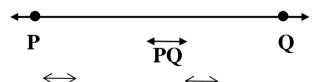
- 1) The word geometry is derived from the Greek word 'geo' means Earth and 'metron' means measurement. Hence, Geometry means **measurement of Earth**.
- 2) Geometry is used to measure different shapes and sizes such as circles, squares, cubes, triangles etc.
- 3) So any object which is present on Earth 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.



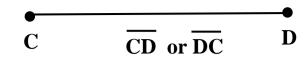
- (b) It is represented by a dot (.) and denoted with a capital letter like point P
- (c) It has no length, no width and no height.
- (d) Example:- Location on a map, Centre of the dashboard
- 2) <u>Line</u> \rightarrow (a) A line is a straight path of points that extends on and on in both the directions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



- \longleftrightarrow (b) It is represented as PQ (line PQ) or QP (line QP).
- (c) The length of line cannot be measured.
- (d) There are generally 3 types of lines;

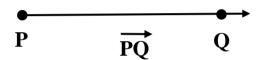
Horizontal lines goes straight. goes straight up and down. Curved Lines are of curve shape. Curved Lines are of curve shape.

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

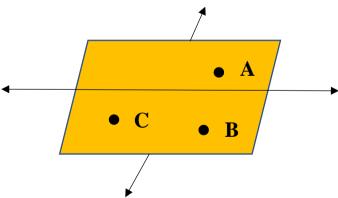


- (b) The points at which the line segment begins and ends are called endpoints.
- (c) Every line segment has 2 endpoints.
- (d) It is represented as CD or \overline{DC} (line segment CD or DC)

4) $\underline{Ray} \rightarrow$ (a) It is a straight path that has one endpoint and goes on and on in one direction.



- (b) It is denoted by \overrightarrow{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.