2 - 5 Postulates and Paragraph Proofs

postulate (or axiom): a statement that describes a fundamental relationship between the basic terms of geometry (points, lines, planes, etc.)

*** accepted as true

Postulate 2.1: Through any two points, there is exactly one line.

Postulate 2.2: Through any three points not on the same line, there is exactly one plane.

Postulate 2.3: A line contains at least two points.

Postulate 2.4: A plane contains at least three points not on the same line.

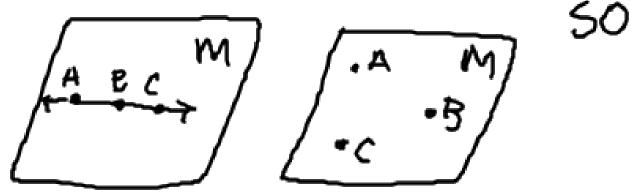
Postulate 2.5: If two points lie on a plane, then the entire line containing those points lies in that plane.

Postulate 2.6: If two lines intersect, then their intersection is exactly one point.

Postulate 2.7: If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a line.

Determine whether each statement is sometimes, always, or never true.

 If points A, B, and C lie in plane M, then they are collinear.



sometimes

 There is exactly one plane that contains noncollinear points P,Q, and R.

> P. Postulate 2.2 R

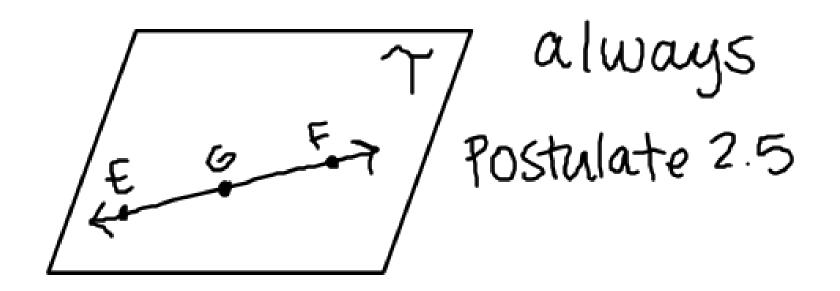
3.) GH contains three noncollinear points.

never

defn. of collinear



4.) If plane T contains \overrightarrow{EF} , and \overrightarrow{EF} contains point G, then plane T contains point G.



"Undefined terms, definitions, postulates, and algebraic properties of equality are used to prove that other statements or conjectures are true. Once a statement or conjecture has been shown to be true, it is called a theorem, and it can be used like a definition or postulate to justify that other statements are true."

Theorem 2.1

Midpoint Theorem

If M is the minpoint of AB, then AM = MB.

A M B

proof: a logical argument where each statement you make is supported by a statement accepted as true (reason)

paragraph proof: write a paragraph explaining why a conjecture is true

Homework:

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