

Practical Geometry

Geometry is the study of different shapes or figures.

1. A line segment corresponds to the shortest distance between two points. The line segment joining points A and B is denoted by \overline{AB}
2. Two distinct lines meeting at a point are called intersecting lines. Two parallel lines will never intersect each other.
3. A polygon is a simple closed figure comprising different line segments.
 - a) The line segments are the sides of the polygon.
 - b) Any two sides with a common endpoint are said to be adjacent sides.
 - c) The point where a pair of sides meet is called a vertex.
 - d) The endpoints located on the same sides are adjacent vertices.
 - e) The line segment joining the endpoints of any two non-adjacent vertices is called a diagonal.
4. A quadrilateral is a four-sided polygon. In a quadrilateral ABCD, \overline{AB} & \overline{DC} and \overline{AD} & \overline{BC} are pairs of opposite sides. $\angle A$ & $\angle C$ and $\angle B$ & $\angle D$ are pairs of opposite angles. $\angle A$ is adjacent to $\angle B$ & $\angle D$; similar relations hold for the other three angles as well.