

## Practical Geometry

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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.