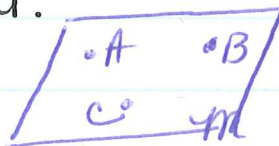
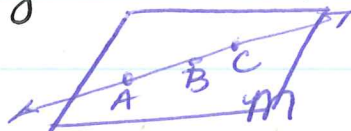


2-5 Postulates, Axioms & Theorems, Oh My!

Postulate/Axiom = statements we accept to be true about fundamental elements of Geometry (p. 105-106)

ex: Always, Sometimes or Never true?

a) If points A, B and C die in plane M, then they are collinear.



Sometimes

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

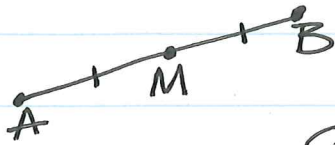
Always, postulate 2.2.

c) There are at least two lines through points M and N. Never, postulate 2.1

Theorems = a statement/conjecture that can be shown to be true (can be proven).
It's justified with other statements that are true.

Midpoint Theorem:

If M is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , then
 $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$.



The def. of midpoint tells us that $AM = MB$.

So, if two segments have equal measures, we can say they are congruent; therefore $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$.