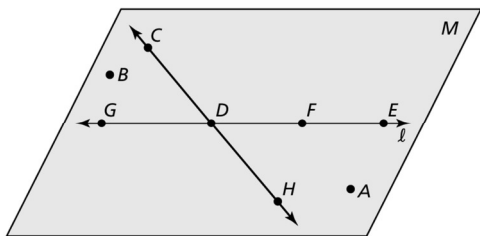


2.3

Assignment

In Exercises 1–6, use the diagram to write an example of the postulate.



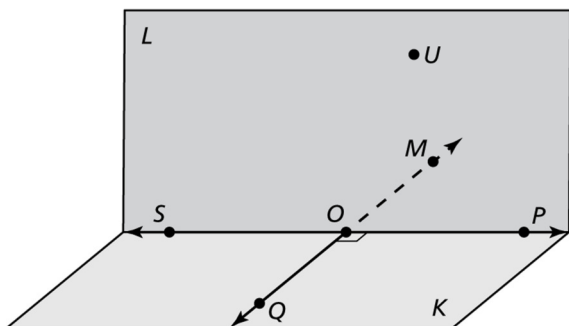
1. Two Point Postulate (Postulate 2.1)
2. Line-Point Postulate (Postulate 2.2)
3. Line Intersection Postulate (Postulate 2.3)
4. Three Point Postulate (Postulate 2.4)

5. Plane-Point Postulate (Postulate 2.5)
6. Plane-Line Postulate (Postulate 2.6)

In Exercises 7–9, sketch a diagram of the description.

7. \overline{GH} intersecting \overline{XY} at point A in plane Q
8. \overline{ST} bisected by \overline{UV} at point V in plane R
9. plane C and plane D that intersect at \overline{AB} and point E on plane C

In Exercises 10–14, use the diagram to determine whether you can assume the statement.



10. Planes L and K intersect at \overline{PS} .
11. Points U , M , and O are coplanar.
12. $\angle QOP$ is a right angle.
13. \overline{MQ} is in plane L .
14. \overline{PS} and \overline{MQ} intersect at point O .

16. Your friend claims that if three lines intersect each other, then there are two points of intersection because of the Line Intersection Postulate (Postulate 2.3). Is your friend correct? *Explain your reasoning.*

- (B) 14. Is it possible for three planes to intersect along the same line?
Explain your reasoning.