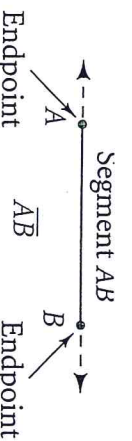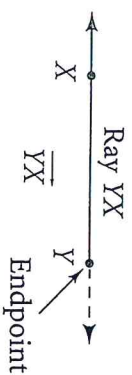squares and angles, are formed by parts of lines called segments or rays. A **segment** is the part of a line consisting of two endpoints and all points between them.
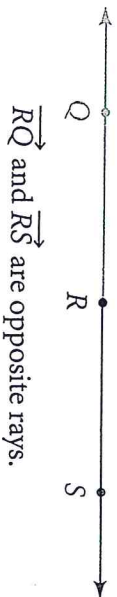

Endpoint → A   B ← Endpoint

Segment AB

$\overline{AB}$

A **ray** is the part of a line consisting of one endpoint and all the points of the line on one side of the endpoint.

Ray YX

X   Y ← Endpoint

$\overrightarrow{YX}$

Endpoint

Opposite rays are two collinear rays with the same endpoint. Opposite rays always form a line.

Q   R   S

$\overrightarrow{RQ}$ and $\overrightarrow{RS}$ are opposite rays.

1 EXAMPLE Naming Segments and Rays

Name the segments and rays in the figure at the right.

- The three segments are $\overline{LP}$, $\overline{PQ}$, and $\overline{LQ}$.
- The four rays are $\overrightarrow{LP}$ or $\overrightarrow{LQ}$, $\overrightarrow{PQ}$, $\overrightarrow{PL}$, and $\overrightarrow{QP}$ or $\overrightarrow{QL}$.

L   P   Q

eal-World Connection

, sunbeam models a ray. he sun is its endpoint.

✓ **Check Understanding**

1 **Critical Thinking** $\overrightarrow{LP}$ and $\overrightarrow{PL}$ form a line. Are they opposite rays? Explain.