

CHAPTER 06

Lines and Angles

Introduction:

A line having one end point is called a ray. Now, if two rays originate from a point, an angle is formed. If two lines intersect each other, different angles are formed. Here we will study different properties related to lines and angles.

Basic terms and definitions:

Point:

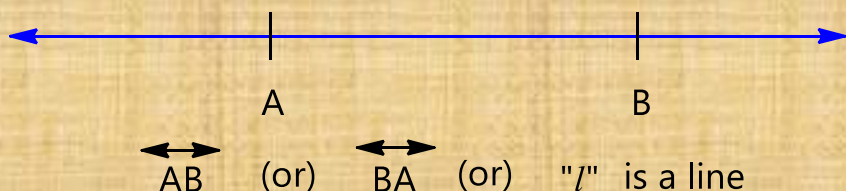
A point has position. It has no length, breadth or thickness. A point is generally denoted by a capital letter.

• A (Point)

Line:

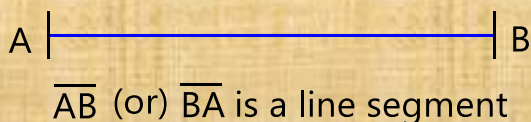
A line has one dimension that is length only. It has no width or thickness. It can be extended in both directions indefinitely. It is

denoted by $\longleftrightarrow AB$ (or) $\longleftrightarrow BA$ (or) small alphabets ('l').



Line segment:

A line segment has a fixed length i.e, it has two end points. It is denoted by $\overline{AB}$ (or) $\overline{BA}$.

**Ray:**

A ray can be extended in one direction only. Its other end has a fixed point. It is denoted by $\overrightarrow{AB}$.

(OR)

A part of a line with one end point is called ray and it can be extended another end.

