

Point, Line & Angle

Point

A point is represented by •

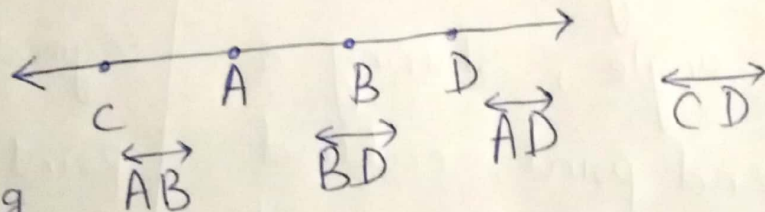
A B

→ It has no size, no width, no length & no depth.

Line

A line is defined as line of points that extends infinitely in two directions.

- It has one dimension.
- points are on the same line are called collinear points.

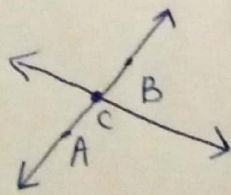


e.g

Intersecting lines:

Two lines that meet in a point are called intersecting lines.

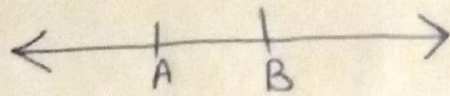
e.g



'C' is point where two lines intersect each other.

Line Segment

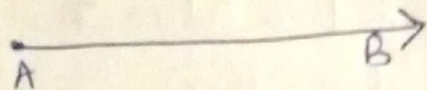
A part of line that has defined endpoints is called line segment.



\overline{AB}

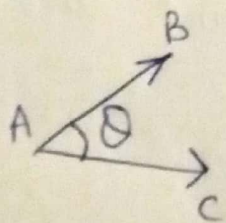
Ray

Ray is a portion of line which starts at a point and goes off in a particular direction to infinity.



Angle

Angle is the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of angle, sharing a common end point, called the vertex, of the angle.



It is represented by θ .

or It can be written as.

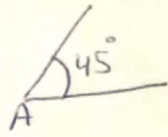
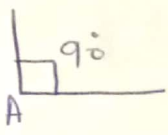
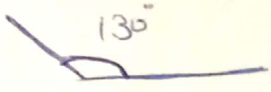
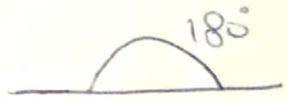
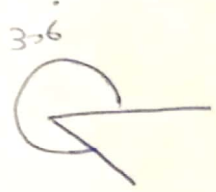
$\angle BAC$ or

$\angle CAB$ or

$\angle A$

Ray	\overrightarrow{AB}
Line	$\longleftrightarrow AB$
segment	\overline{AB}
point	$\bullet A$

Types of Angles

1) Acute Angle	Less than 90°	
2) Right Angle	Exact 90°	
3) Obtuse Angle	greater than 90° less than 180°	
4) Straight Angle	Exact 180°	
5) Reflex Angle	greater than 180° & less than 360°	
6) Full Angle	Exactly 360°	