LINES AND ANGLES

A line is a character that joins two points. However, a straight line is the shortest distance or shortest line between any two points A and B.

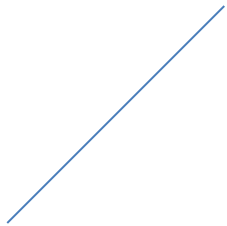
Types of Lines

The different kinds of straight line are:

1. Vertical line

2. Horizontal line:

3. Diagonal (or oblique) line:



Angles

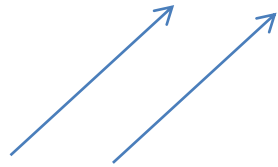
Angle ist that which forms between two lines that meet at a point. We couls also imply angle as a meausure of rotation or turning. It is measure in degrees (^{o}) and minutes (‘). An angle is denoted by ∠ or ^.

Types of Anlges

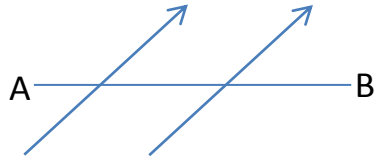
1. Right angle: is the angle 90^{o}. it is denoted as rt. or ⌞.
2. Acute angle: is an angle that is less than 90^{o}.
3. Obtuse angle: is an angle more than 90^{o} but less than 180^{o}.
4. Straight angle: is an angle equal to 180^{o}.
5. Reflex angle: is an angle greater than 180^{o} but less than 360^{o}.

Other Concepts of Lines and Angles

Parallel Lines are lines that can never meet no matter how far they are produced in either direction. They are usually denoted by small arrows on them. Some texts may define parallel lines as lines that are always same distance apart. The symbol for parallel is // or ↑↑.

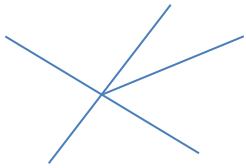


Transversal Line is a line which cuts two or more parallel lines. It can also be called the cutting line. $\overline{AB}$ is the transversal line below.



Perpendicular Line is a line that makes angle 90^{o} with another line. The symbol for perpendicular line is $\perp$.

Angles at a point are the angles that meet at a point and their sum equals 360^{o}.



Complementary angles are angles that add up to give 90^{o}.

Supplementary angles are angles that add up to give 180^{o}.