DEFINITIONS
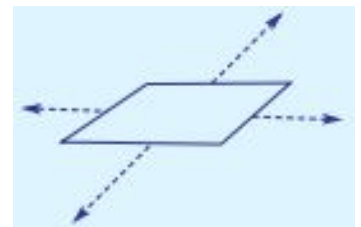
- A POINT is usually labelled with a capital letter.

- A LINE passing through two points A and B can be called line AB or line BA and extends indefinitely in both directions.
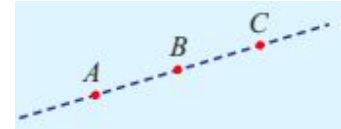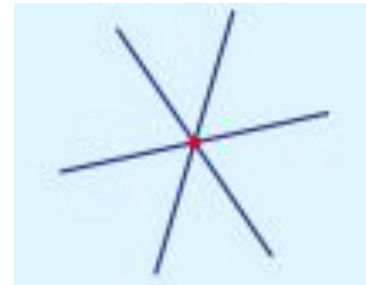
- A PLANE is a flat surface which extends indefinitely

DEFINITIONS

- Points that all line on a single line are called collinear.

- If two lines meet, an intersection point is formed.

- More than two lines that meet

at the same point are concurrent.

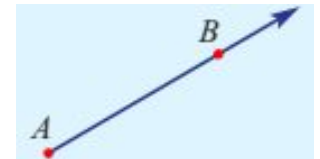# DEFINITIONS

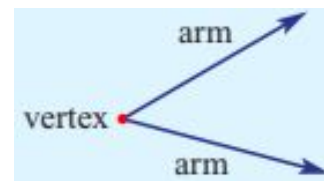- A line segment or interval is part of a line with a fixed length.   example: segment AB

- A ray AB is a part of a line with one end point A and passing through point B. It extends indefinitely in one direction.
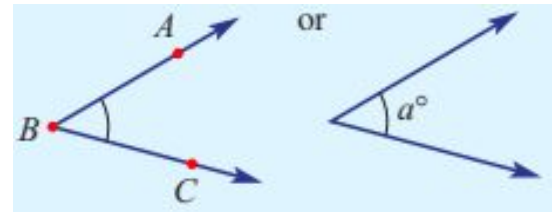
- When two rays meet, an angle is formed at the intersection point called the vertex. The two rays are called arms of the angle.
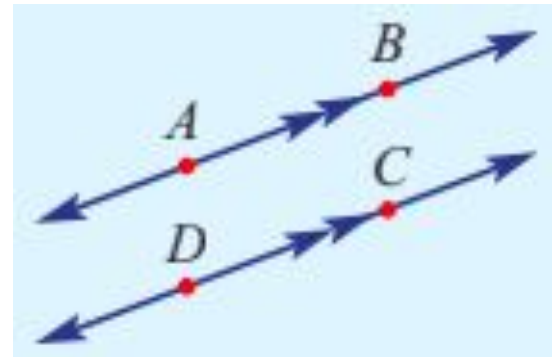
DEFINITIONS

- An angle is named using three points, with the vertex as the middle point. A common type of notation is
  ∠ABC or ∠CBA

- Lower-case letters are often used to represent the numbers of degrees in an angle.

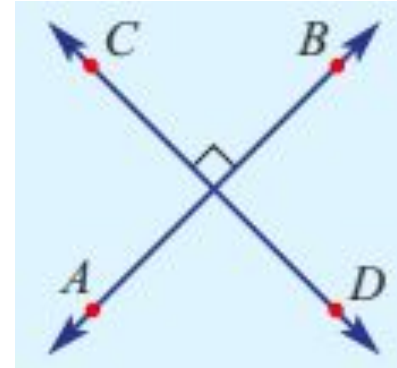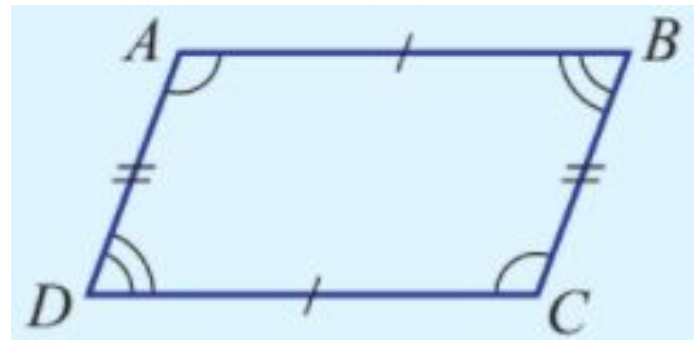- The two lines are parallel.
  This is written A∥B

DEFINITIONS

● These two lines are perpendicular.

   This is written AB ⊥ CD

● The markings on this diagram show that:
- AB = CD
- AD = BC
- ∠BAD = ∠BCD
- ∠ABC = ∠ADC

MEASURING AND CLASSIFYING ANGLES

Angles are classified according to their size.

right	90°
straight	180°
revolution	360°

MEASURING AND CLASSIFYING ANGLES

acute	between 0° and 90°

obtuse	between 90° and 180°

reflex	between 180° and 360°

ADJACENT ANGLES

Adjacent angles are side by side; they share a vertex and an arm.
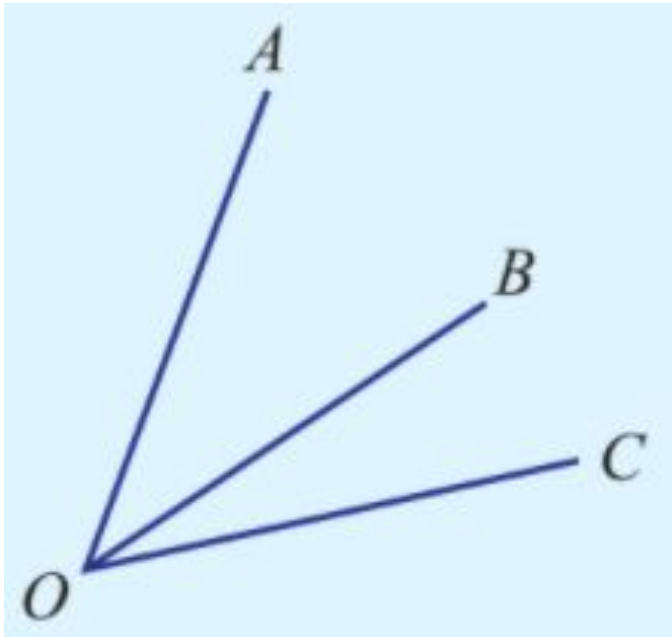
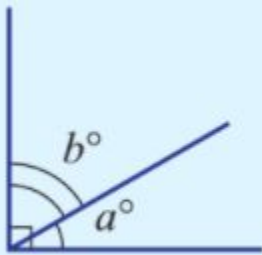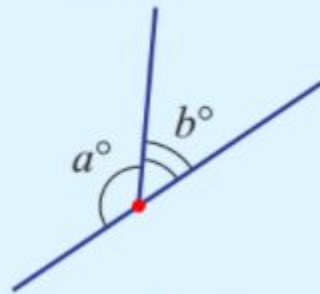∠COB = ∠BOA are adjacent

COMPLEMENTARY, SUPPLEMENTARY AND REVOLUTION ANGLES

Complementary adjacent angles sum to $90°$.

$b°$
$a°$

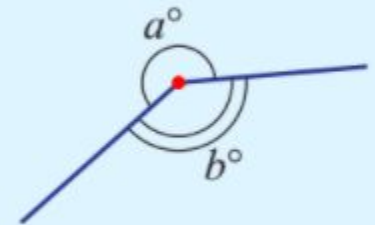$a + b = 90$

■ **Supplementary** adjacent angles sum to $180°$.

$a°$
$b°$

$a + b = 180$

■ Angles in a **revolution** sum to $360°$.

$a°$
$b°$

$a + b = 360$