

Lines are fundamental elements in geometry, characterized by their length and direction. Here are some common types of lines:

### **Straight Line:**

A line that extends indefinitely in both directions and does not curve.



### **Curved line:**

A curved line is a type of line that does not follow a straight path



### **Ray:**

A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction.



### **Line Segment:**

A part of a line that has two endpoints.



### **Parallel Lines:**

Lines in the same plane that do not intersect. They remain equidistant from each other at all points.



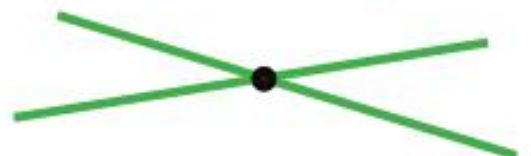
### **Perpendicular Lines:**

Lines that intersect at a right angle (90 degrees).



### **Intersecting Lines:**

Lines that cross or meet at a common point.



## Square

- ✎ All sides are equal in length.
- ✎ All angles are right angles (90 degrees).
- ✎ Opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.



## Rectangle:

- ✎ Opposite sides are equal in length.
- ✎ All angles are right angles (90 degrees).
- ✎ Opposite sides are parallel.



## Circle:

- ✎ No straight sides; consists of a curved boundary.
- ✎ No angles.
- ✎ All points on the boundary are equidistant from the center.



## Parallelogram:

- ✎ Opposite sides are equal in length.
- ✎ Opposite angles are equal.
- ✎ Opposite sides are parallel.



## Triangle:

- ✎ Three sides.
- ✎ Three angles.
- ✎ The sum of interior angles is always 180 degrees.



## Trapezoid

- ✎ At least one pair of parallel sides.
- ✎ No sides are equal in length (unless it's an isosceles trapezoid).

