


Name the types of lines

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oblique special feature. Dash or oblique features. When two or more lines are used together, they form lines of various types such as parallel lines, perpendicular lines, and transverse lines. Consider them in detail. 1. Parallel straight two lines that do not cross at the point, the flat surface is parallel to each other. Directions that do not intersect or cross at a point are parallel straight. Displayed as \parallel . Here the line (l) is parallel to the line (m) . We can plot this as $(l \parallel m)$. Real examples of parallel lines are roads, bridges, railroads, walls of buildings, stacks of the same designs, Notepad, a series of papers of the same size with the right location, etc. When two or more direct intersections intersect in the layer, they are called sequencers. The straight line distribution is two lines that cross at exactly one point. This common point is called the point of intersection. Here (l) and (m) just cross. Two blades of scissors are real examples of crossing lines, and street signs are one of the best examples of crossing lines. Two lines that intersect so that the angle between them is straight is called perpendicular straight. The mapping is straight (l) and (m) perpendicular. Recorded symbolically $(l \perp m)$. The real examples of vertical lines are the racks of the soccer goal, the racks of the lamp post, the edges of the notebook or textbook, etc. etc. are examples of vertical lines. 4. The crossing lines are a straight line that crosses two or more lines, which may or may not be parallel. In geometry, the transverse line flows through two straight lines at two different points in the same plane. Here the line (n) is a diagonal line. The actual examples of the diagonal lines are the antenna, the banister, the attic ceiling, etc. In a three-dimensional geometry, curved lines are two lines that do not intersect and are identical. parallel. Lines (l) and (m) are examples of two oblique lines for each drawing. Examples for better visualization of oblique lines are roads or viaducts along highways or cities. Since the roads are considered separate planes, the lines on each of them will never meet or are parallel. Driving up the hills and connecting lines in buildings are examples of oblique lines. In 3D geometry, there are two lines that lie in the same plane. Lines (l) and (m) in the drawing lie in the same plane; Therefore, they are cooperation. The real examples of the lines are boards on the railway line, rails on the ladder, brands on the road, brands on a cricket pitch or a football field. 7. The line of lines of three or more lines in a plane that intersects exactly at one point or passes through the same point is called the connecting lines. The common point is called the side point. Here, the point (p) is called a co-entertable point. Real examples of simultaneous lines are bicycle rims, clocks, etc. A line that touches but does not ride a curve. In geometry there is an intersection of a line that intersects the curve in two or more different points. Let's understand different types of facts using questions, Question 1. Do you recognize different types of strings? (i) (ii) (iii) and: (i) we see that three lines intersect at one point. So it's easy. (ii) We can see that one line intersects two more in different points. So it's a cross line. (iii) We see that these two lines intersect. So cutting line. Question 2. How many simple points can happen? A: Consider two points (a) and (b) and draw a simple (l) passing through these points. We see that only one dead time can go through two points. Question 3. Name the string in all possible (twelve) ways and select only two letters from the four. Answer: twelve ways of naming strings, selecting two letters at once you get a pattern $(ab, \backslash, ba, \backslash, ac, \backslash, ca, \backslash, ad, \backslash, da, \backslash, bc, \backslash, cb, \backslash, bd, \backslash, db, \backslash, cd, \backslash, dc)$ q.4. Based on the drawing, name four rays. Answer: We know that the radius is part of a line that starts at a point and goes indefinitely. In this picture there are four rays $(\overrightarrow{Ob}, \overrightarrow{oc}, \overrightarrow{from})$ and (\overrightarrow{ed}) Q.5. Define oblique lines. A: We know SCEW lines are two rows that do not meet and are not parallel. HDENS are arrow lines $(r, \{ \backslash rm \} l), (r, \{ \backslash rm \} m), (r, \{ \backslash rm \} p)$ and $(r, \{ \backslash rm \} q)$ We have a short introduction from this article to the circuit and important aspects of the circuit. With different types of lines notes available on this blog, we can customize concepts to real programs and learn interesting facts. Questions Q.1 in lines. What are the two types of lines that exist in the geometry of dimensions (3) ? Answer: Geometry has two types of lines to (3) dimensions: deformed lines and chapel lines. 2 o'clock. What is a vertical line? Answer: A straight line, parallel axis $(y \backslash)$, called a vertical line. 3 years old. What is the answer line: The line is a series of points on the right path that goes into endless opposite directions. 4 o'clock. What are the types of lines (12) ? Answer: (12) types: horizontal, vertical, parallel, perpendicular, tangent, seconds, at a time, diagonally, copla, diagonal, tangent and explosive. 5. What is a horizontal line? Answer: Line parallel axis $(x \backslash)$ is a horizontal line. Twice.

