



## Introduction to Euclids geometry Ex 7.1 Q5

**Answer :**

(i) A line segment is a part of line defined by two end points. So in the given figure 7.17, five line segments are:

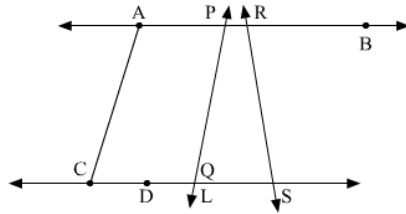


Fig. 7.17

- (1)  $AC$
- (2)  $CD$
- (3)  $AP$
- (4)  $PQ$
- (5)  $RS$

(ii) A ray is the part of line with one end point and one end which can be extended. So in the given figure 7.17, five rays are:

- (1) Ray  $RB$
- (2) Ray  $RS$
- (3) Ray  $PQ$
- (4) Ray  $DS$
- (5) Ray  $AB$

(iii) Collinear points are the points which are present on the same line. In the present figure 7.17, there are two sets of four collinear points.

- (1)  $A, P, R, B$
- (2)  $C, D, Q, S$

(iv) In the given figure 7.17, two pairs of non intersecting line segments are:

- (1)  $AB$  and  $CS$
- (2)  $AC$  and  $PQ$

## Introduction to Euclids geometry Ex 7.1 Q6

**Answer :**

(i) Two distinct points in a plane determine a unique line.

(ii) Two distinct lines in a plane cannot have more than one point in common.

(iii) Given a line and a point, not on the line, there is one and only perpendicular line which passes through the given point and is perpendicular to the given line.

(iv) A line separates a plain into three parts namely the two half planes and the line itself.

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