

Lines and Angles

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Comprehensive study notes for

Lines and Angles

by

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(Math King of Katargam). Master every concept with clear explanations, solved examples, and practice problems.

Key Concepts

Basic Terms

A

line segment

has two endpoints. A

ray

has one endpoint. A

line

extends infinitely in both directions. An

angle

is formed when two rays originate from a common point (vertex).

Types of Angles

? can be:

Acute

$(0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ)$,

Right

$(\theta = 90^\circ)$,

Obtuse

$(90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ)$,

Straight

$(\theta = 180^\circ)$,

Reflex

$(180^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ)$,

Complete

$(\theta = 360^\circ)$.

Complementary & Supplementary

Complementary angles:

Sum = 90° .

Supplementary angles:

Sum = 180°.

Adjacent & Linear Pair

Adjacent angles

share a common arm and vertex. A

linear pair

is formed when two adjacent angles sum to 180°.

Vertically Opposite Angles

When two lines intersect,

vertically opposite angles

are equal. If lines AB and CD intersect at O, then $\angle AOC = \angle BOD$ and $\angle AOD = \angle BOC$.

Parallel Lines & Transversal

When a transversal cuts two parallel lines:

Corresponding angles

are equal,

Alternate interior angles

are equal,

Co-interior angles

sum to 180°.

Angle Sum of a Triangle

The sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is

180°

. If a side is extended, the

exterior angle

equals the sum of the two opposite interior angles.

Important Formulas

Linear Pair

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

Vertically Opposite

$$\angle AOC = \angle BOD$$

Corresponding Angles

$$\angle 1 = \angle 5, \angle 2 = \angle 6, \angle 3 = \angle 7, \angle 4 = \angle 8$$

Alternate Interior

$$\angle 3 = \angle 6, \angle 4 = \angle 5$$

Co-interior (Consecutive)

$$\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ, \angle 4 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$$

Angle Sum of Triangle

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

Exterior Angle

Exterior \angle = Sum of opposite interior angles

Solved Examples

Example 1:

Find the angle which is equal to its complement.

Solution:

Let the angle be x . Then $x + x = 90^\circ \Rightarrow 2x = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

$$x = 45?$$

Example 2:

If two adjacent angles on a straight line are $(3x-10)^\circ$ and $(2x+20)^\circ$, find x .

Solution:

Since they form a linear pair: $(3x-10) + (2x+20) = 180 \Rightarrow 5x + 10 = 180 \Rightarrow 5x = 170 \Rightarrow$

$$x = 34$$

Example 3:

In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 60^\circ$ and $\angle B = 70^\circ$. Find $\angle C$.

Solution:

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow 60 + 70 + \angle C = 180 \Rightarrow$$

$$\angle C = 50^\circ$$

Practice Questions

Find the supplement of 125° .

If two lines intersect, prove that vertically opposite angles are equal.

Two parallel lines are cut by a transversal. If one interior angle is 110° , find all other angles.

In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle P = 2\angle Q$ and $\angle R = 3\angle Q$. Find all angles.

An exterior angle of a triangle is 120° and its interior opposite angles are equal. Find each angle.

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