Exercise – 7.1

1. Define the following terms:

(i)   Line segment   (v)   Concurrent lines
(ii)   Collinear points   (vi)   Ray
(iii)   Parallel lines   (vii)   Half-line
(iv)   Intersecting lines

Sol:

(i)   Line-segment- Give two points A and B on a line *l*, the connected part (segment) of the line with end points at A and B is called the line segment AB.
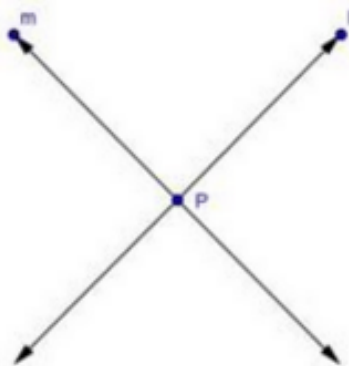

(ii)   Collinear points – Three or more points are said to be collinear if there is a line which contains all of them.
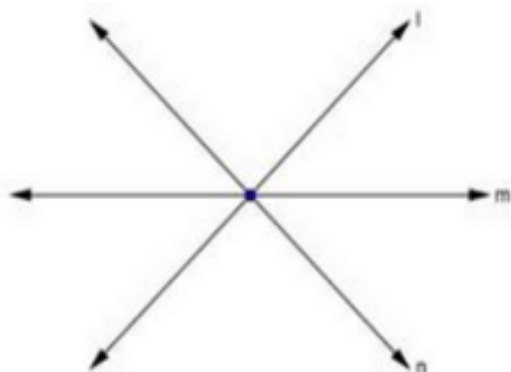
(iii)   Parallel lines – Two lines *l* and m in a plane are said to be parallel lines if they do not intersect each other.

(iv)   Intersecting lines – Two lines are intersecting if they have a common point. The common point is called point of intersection.
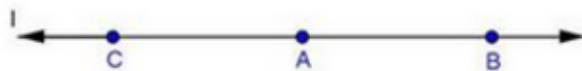

(v)   Concurrent lines – Three or more lines are said to be concurrent if there is a point which lies on all of them.

(vi)   Ray – A line in which one end point is fixed and the other part can be extended endlessly.

(vii)   Half-line – If A, B, C be the points on a line *l,* such that A lies between B and C, and we delete the point A from line *l*, the two parts of l that remain are each called half-line.

2.   (i) How many lines can pass through a given point?
(ii) In how many points can two distinct lines at the most intersect?
Sol:
(i)   Infinitely many
(ii)   one

3.   (i) Given two points P and Q, find how many line segments do they deter-mine.
(ii) Name the line segments determined by the three collinear points P, Q and R.
Sol:
(i)   One
(ii)   PQ, QR, PR

**4.**   Write the truth value (T/F) of each of the following statements:
(i) Two lines intersect in a point.
(ii) Two lines may intersect in two points.
(iii) A segment has no length.
(iv) Two distinct points always determine a line.
(v) Every ray has a finite length.
(vi) A ray has one end-point only.
(vii) A segment has one end-point only.
(viii) The ray AB is same as ray BA.
(ix) Only a single line may pass through a given point.
(x) Two lines are coincident if they have only one point in common.
Sol:
(i)   False
(ii)   False
(iii)   False
(iv)   True
(v)   False
(vi)   True
(vii)   False

(viii) False
(ix) False
(x) False

5. In the below fig., name the following:
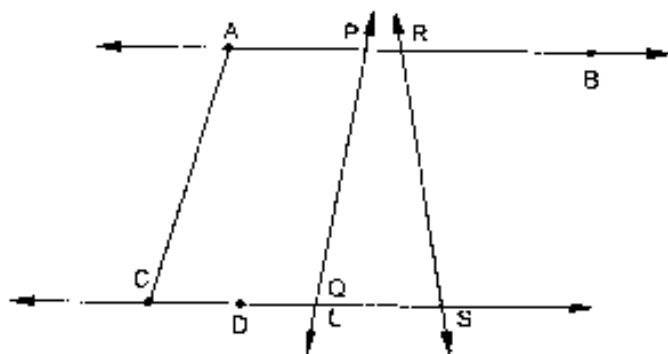
Sol:
(i) Five line segments
AB, CD, AC, PQ, DS
(ii) Five rays $\overrightarrow{PA}, \overrightarrow{RB}, \overrightarrow{DC}, \overrightarrow{QS}, \overrightarrow{DS}$
(iii) Four collinear points. C, D, Q, S
(iv) Two pairs of non–intersecting line segments AB and CD
AB and LS

6. Fill in the blanks so as to make the following statements true:
(i) Two distinct points in a plane determine a _____ line.
(ii) Two distinct _____ 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 _____ line which passes through the given point and is _____ to the given line.
(iv) A line separates a plane into _____ parts namely the and the _____ itself.
Sol:
(i) Unique
(ii) Lines
(iii) Perpendicular, perpendicular
(iv) Three, two half planes, line.