## Lines, Line Segments, and Rays

## © $10-4$ 




Farmers often plant crops like corn in rows. The rows resemble line segments.

## to Learn



## KEY CONCEPTS

## Words

A line is a straight set of points that extend in opposite directions without ending.

## Words

A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and extends in one direction without ending.

| Words | Model | endpoint |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A line segment is a part of a |  | $\overline{A B}$ |
| line between two endpoints. |  |  |

## EXAMPLES Identify Lines, Rays, or Line Segments

## Identify each figure.



The figure extends in opposite directions without ending. Line $X Y$ or $\overleftrightarrow{X Y}$.


This figure has one endpoint and extends in one direction without ending. Ray $A B$ or $\overrightarrow{A B}$.

You can describe lines, rays, and line segments by the way they meet or cross each other.

## Remember

The symbol || means parallel. The symbol $\perp$ means perpendicular. The symbol 7 means right angle.

KEY CONCEPTS
Types of Lines
Words Parallel lines are always the same distance apart. They do not meet.


Words Lines that meet or cross each other are called intersecting lines.
Model

Words Lines that meet or cross each other to form right angles are called perpendicular lines.

Model

line $A B$ is perpendicular to line $C D$
$\overleftrightarrow{A B} \perp \overleftrightarrow{C D}$

## EXAMPIE

Describe Lines

## (3) Describe the figure.

The figure shows ray $A B$ and line segment $C D$. Notice that ray $A B$ intersects line segment $C D$.

$\overrightarrow{A B}$ intersects $\overrightarrow{C D}$.

## C Ficck What You Know

Identify each figure. See Examples 1 and 2 (p. 394)
1.

2.

3.

4. Describe the line segments formed on a tennis racquet. See Example 3 (p. 395)

5. Talk $\begin{gathered}\text { About lt }\end{gathered}$ List a real-world example for a line segment, parallel lines, and intersecting lines.

## Practice and roblem 40 ling

Identify each figure. See Examples 1 and 2 (p. 394)
6.

7. $F$

8.


Describe the figure. See Example 3 (p. 395)

10.

11.


## Reakword PiOBHEN SOLVNG

Geography On a map, streets resemble line segments. Use the map to the right to answer Exercises 12-15.
12. Identify two streets that are parallel to Oak Street.
13. Tell whether Center Street and Johnston Street are parallel, intersecting, or perpendicular lines. Explain.
14. Identify two streets that are parallel.
15. Are there any streets that are intersecting? Explain.


## H.O.T. Problems

OPEN ENDED Draw an example of each figure described.
16. ray $C D$
17. $\overleftrightarrow{D E} \| \overleftrightarrow{F G}$
18. $\overline{R S}$ intersecting $\overline{T U}$

REASONING Tell whether each statement is true or false.
19. If two lines are parallel, they are the same distance apart.
20. If two lines are parallel, they are also perpendicular.
21. WRITING IN MATH Can you draw two lines on a sheet of paper that are both parallel and perpendicular? Explain.

## Standards Practice

22 The figure below has five sides. What is it called? (Lesson 10-2)

A hexagon
B triangle
C octagon
D pentagon


23 Which figure shows parallel lines? (Lesson 10-4)

F

H


G


## Spiral Review

For Exercises 24 and 25, use the table. (Lesson 10-3)
24. Mr. Ito's class is playing a game. The table shows how many playing pieces are needed. Copy and complete the table.
25. Explain how to find the number of pieces needed if you know the number of students playing.

| Game Pieces Needed |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Students | Number of Pieces |
| 4 | 36 |
| 7 | 63 |
| $\square$ | 72 |
| 9 | $\square$ |
| 10 | 90 |

Identify each polygon. (Lesson 10-2)
26.

27.

28.


