# Class 9 <br> <br> Important Formulas 

 <br> <br> Important Formulas}

## Chapter 6 - Lines and Angles

What is angle: An angle is a formed of two rays with a common endpoint. The Common end point is known as the vertex of the angle and the rays as the sides, sometimes as the legs and sometimes the arms of the angle

## Types Of angles

## Ancle Type

Acute Angle
$0<\boldsymbol{\theta}<\mathbf{9 0}$
Obtuse Angle
$\mathbf{9 0}<\boldsymbol{\theta}<\mathbf{1 8 0}$

Right Angle
$\theta=90$


## Reflex Angle

$180<\theta<360$


Straight Angle

$$
\theta=180
$$

## Figure




$$
\angle A O C=\angle B O D
$$

4 Transversal across the parallel Lines

5 Theorem on
Transversal across the lines

If the transversal intersect two parallel lines

a) Each pair of corressponding angles are equals

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

b) Each pair of alternate interior angles are equal

$$
\angle 4=\angle 5 \quad \angle 3=\angle 8
$$

c) Each pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal is supplimentary

$$
\angle 4+\angle 8=180 \quad \angle 3+\angle 5=180
$$

If a transversal intersect two lines such that either
a) any one pair of corresponding angles are equal
b) any one pair of alternate interior angles are equal
c) any one pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal is supplimentary

Then the two lines are parallel

6 Parallel lines Note
Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel with each other

## Angles rules


if the side of the triangle is produced, the exterior angle formed is equal to the sum of the opposite interior angle
$\angle 4=\angle 1+\angle 2$


