
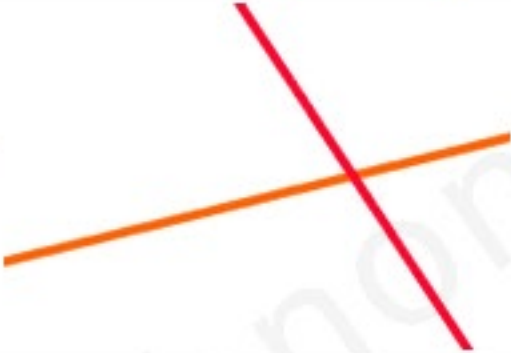

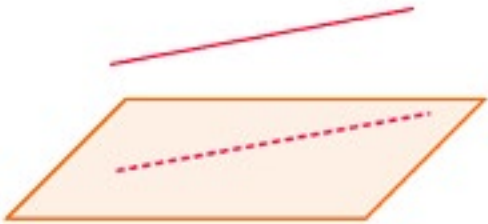
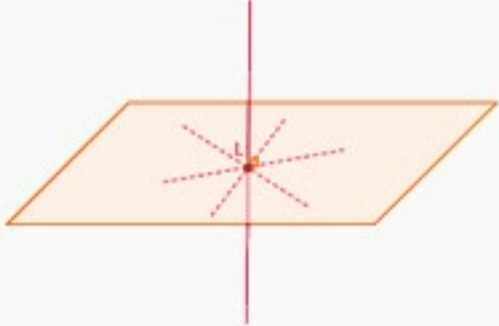
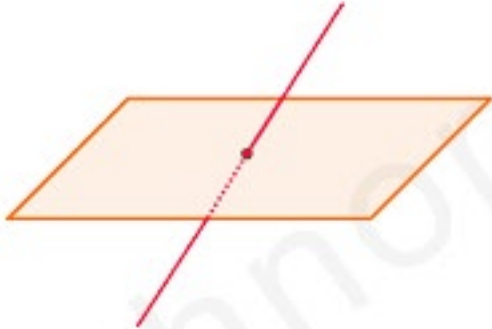



Name	Image	Description
Parallel lines		<p>Parallel lines are always the same distance apart from each other — no matter how far they are extended, they will never meet.</p>
Perpendicular Lines		<p>Two lines are perpendicular or orthogonal if they meet at right angles.</p>
Coincident lines		<p>Coincident lines are lines that lie exactly on top of each other. These lines have all points in common.</p>
Parallel Line and Plane		<p>Whenever there is no meeting point between a line and a plane, then we can say that the line is parallel to the plane.</p>
Perpendicular Line and Plane		<p>If a line and a plane have only one point in common, then the line intersects the plane. If the line forms a right angle with any of the lines contained in the plane then the line is perpendicular to the plane.</p>
Oblique Line and Plane		<p>As in the previous example, this line also intersects the plane, but since it does not form a right angle, then the line is said to be oblique to the plane.</p>
Plan Containing Line		<p>When all the points of the line belong to the plane is because the line is contained in the plane. So, she is "part of the plan". In some textbooks the line is also called coincident with the plane.</p>