

Geometry

Chapter 1

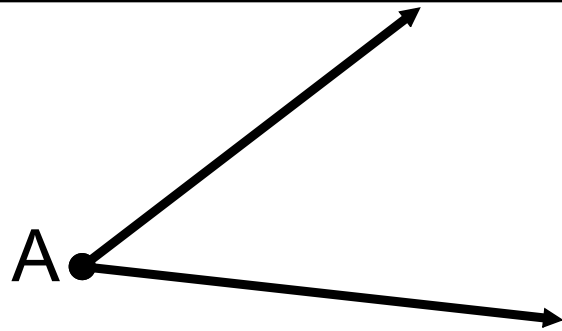
Section 1-4

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Angles

Name $\rightarrow \angle A$

Made up of two rays that share an endpoint.



The two rays are called the sides of the angle.

The common endpoint is called the vertex.

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Angle Measures

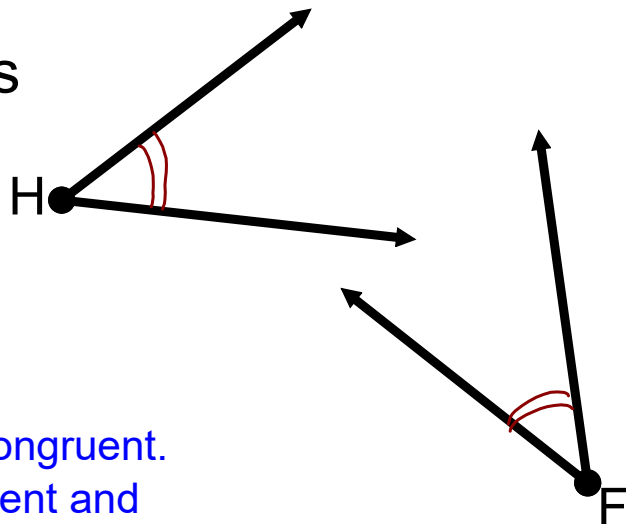
$(m\angle A)$



- The angle measure describes the space between the rays.
 - It is a number between 0 and 180.
 - Can be obtained using a protractor.

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Angle Measures



Congruent angles have the same measure.

Angle H and Angle F are congruent.
Write a congruence statement and mark the angles as congruent.

$$\angle H \cong \angle F$$

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Angle Names

$\angle R K Q$ or $\angle Q K R$
 $\angle 3$

$\angle R K G$
 $\angle 1$

$\angle Q K G$
 $\angle 2$

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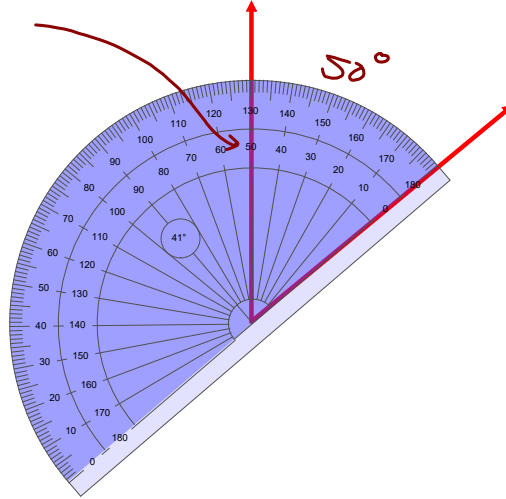
Angle Types

take note **Key Concept** **Types of Angles**

acute angle	right angle	obtuse angle	straight angle
$0 < x < 90$	$x = 90$	$90 < x < 180$	$x = 180$

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Measure the angle. Then classify it as obtuse, right, acute or straight.

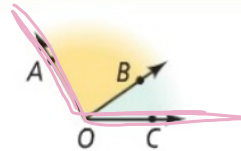


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take note

Postulate 1-8 Angle Addition Postulate

If point B is in the interior of $\angle AOC$,
 then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC$.



$m\angle AOC = 105$

$m\angle AOB = 83$

$m\angle BOC = ?$

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Angle Addition

$\rightarrow 180^\circ$

$\angle DEF$ is a straight angle.

a) Find the value of x .

$x = 14$

b) Find $m\angle RQT$.

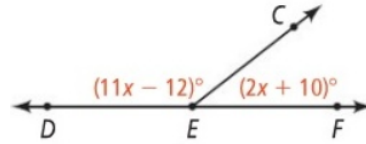
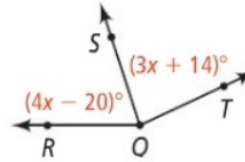
$(4x - 20) + (3x + 14) = m\angle RQT$

$7x - 6 =$

$7(14) - 6 =$

$98 - 6 = 92$

$m\angle RQT = 92$



$11x - 12 + 2x + 10 = 180$

$13x - 2 = 180$

$\frac{13x = 182}{13 \quad 13}$

$x = 14$

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Homework

Pages 31 - 32

8 - 14 even, 15 - 23 all, 29, 30

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