

Warmup 2/(# of exclamation points in
"CHIEFS WIN!!!")

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**WARMUP: Compare homework
answers with your table!!!**

Check Homework

QUIZ (End of class if time)

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Remember: 4 Types of angles

Acute: between 0 and 90 degrees

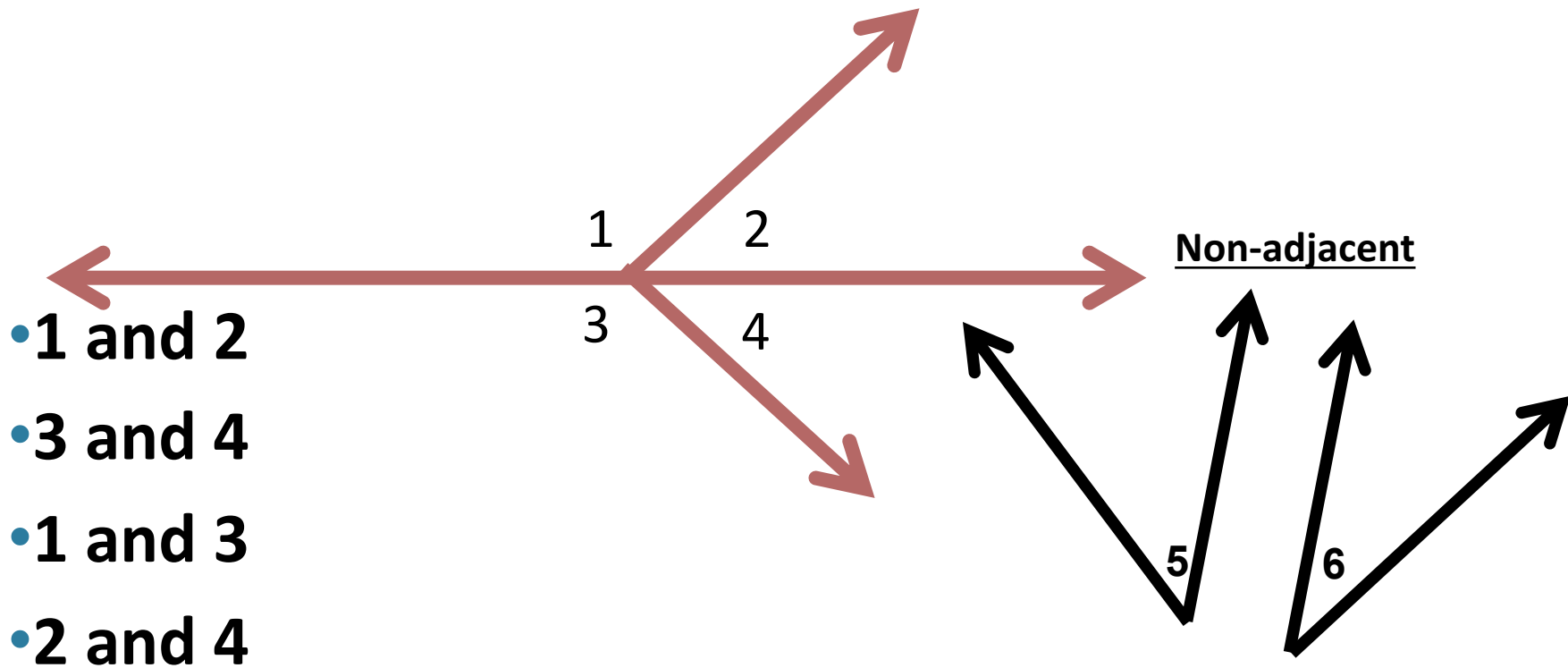
Right: exactly 90 degrees

Obtuse: between 90 and 180 degrees

Straight: exactly 180 degrees

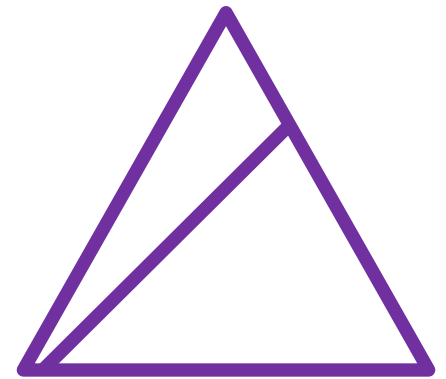
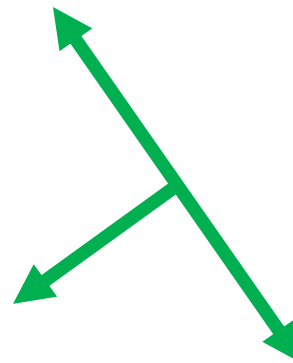
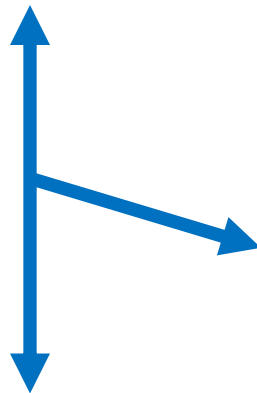
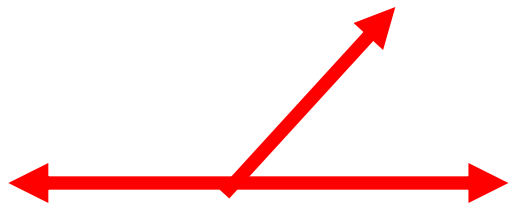
By the way, an angle over 180 degrees is called a “reflex” angle

Adjacent Angles: Share a side and vertex (next to each other)



Linear Pair

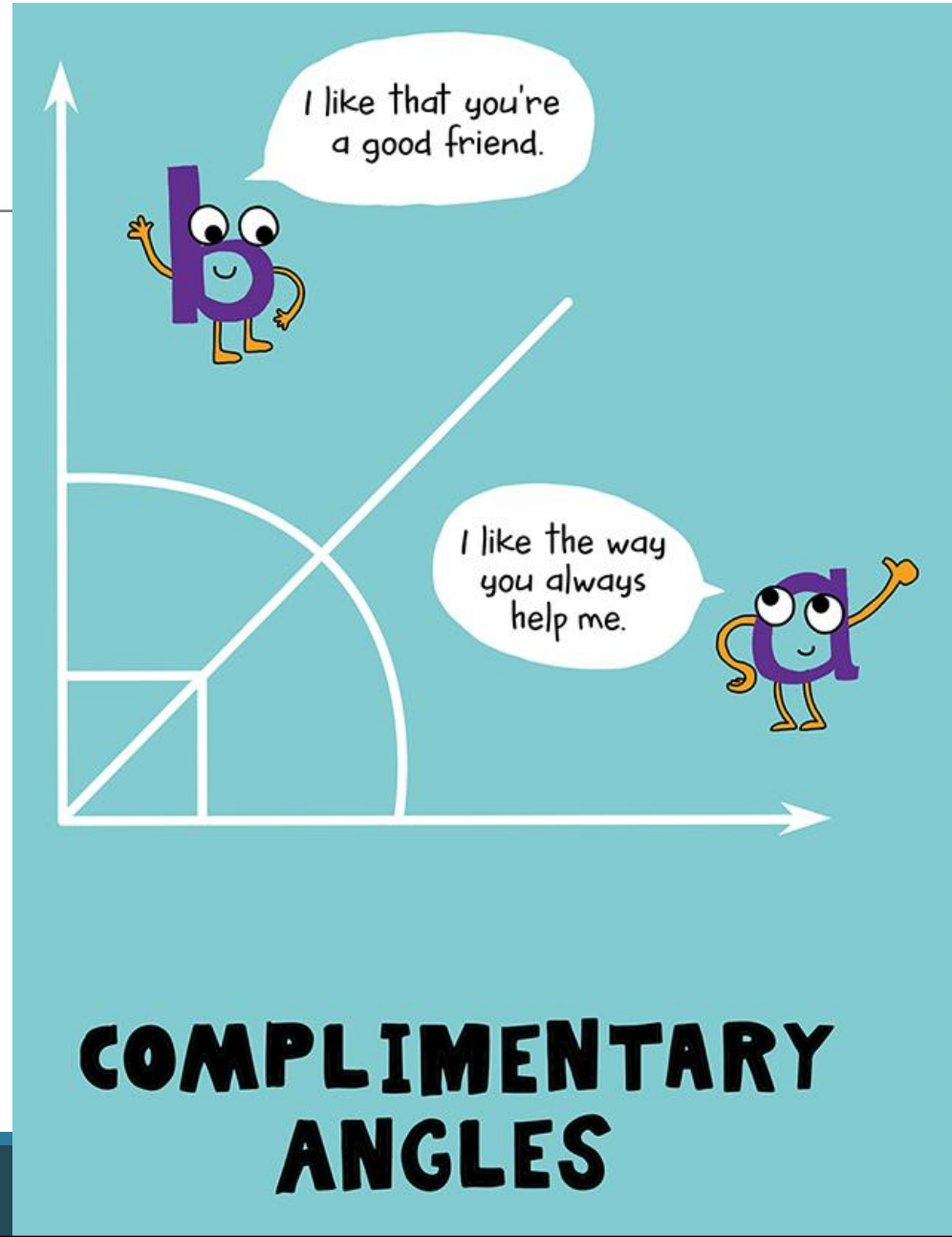
- A **linear pair** is when a straight line is divided into two angles on one side.



Check In

If one angle of a linear pair is acute, then the other angle must be obtuse. Explain why.

Complementary Angles



Complementary Angles are two angles whose measures add up to 90° .

Supplementary Angles are two angles whose measures add up to 180° .

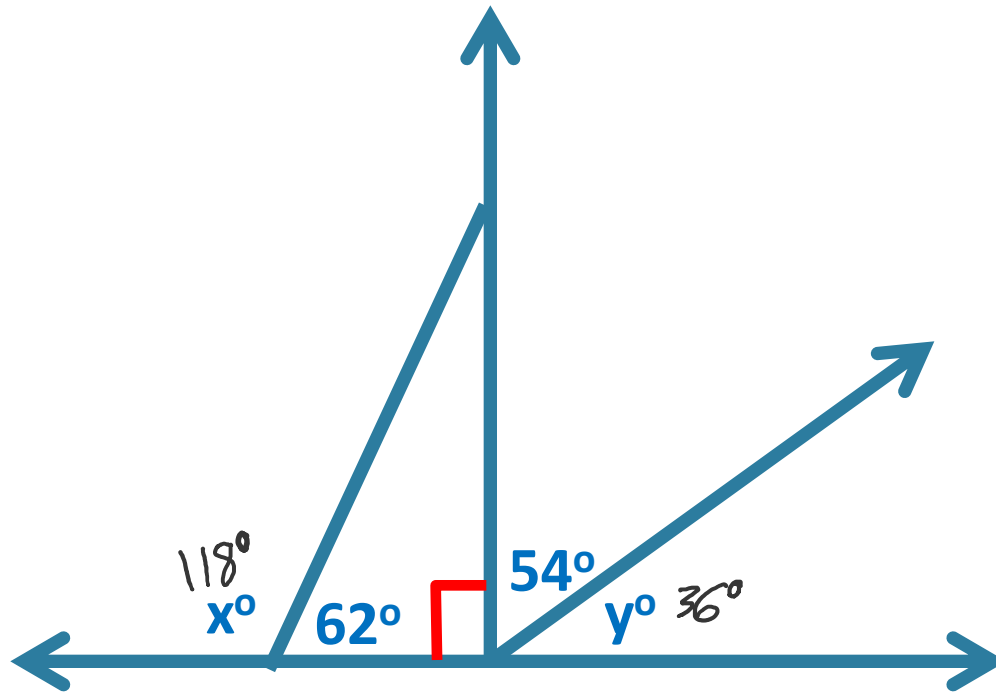
(They don't have to be adjacent!!!)

Check In

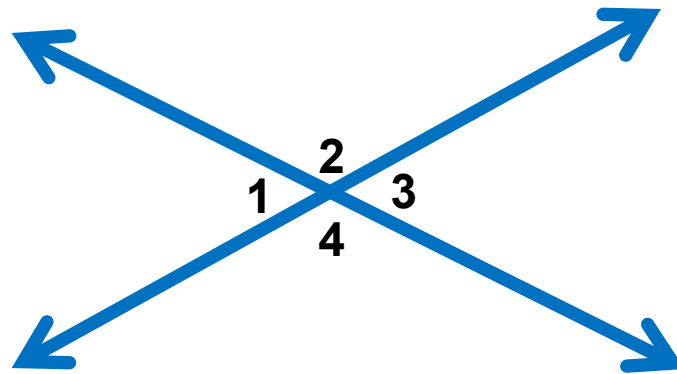
What is the difference between supplementary angles and a linear pair of angles?

-
- What is the **complement** of a 50° angle? 40°
- What is the **supplement** of a 50° angle? 130°
- What is the **complement** of a 27° angle? 63°
- What is the **supplement** of a 102° angle? 78°
- What is the **supplement** of a 155.5° angle? 24.5°
- What is the **complement** of a 45° angle? 45°
- What is the **complement** of a 95° angle? *None*

Find the missing angle measures:



When two lines intersect, the angles that are opposite each other are vertical angles.

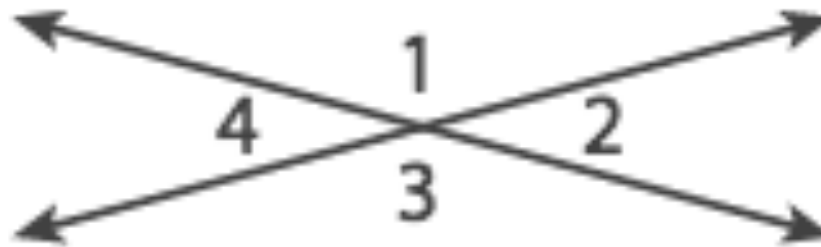


$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3 \text{ and } \angle 2 \cong \angle 4$$

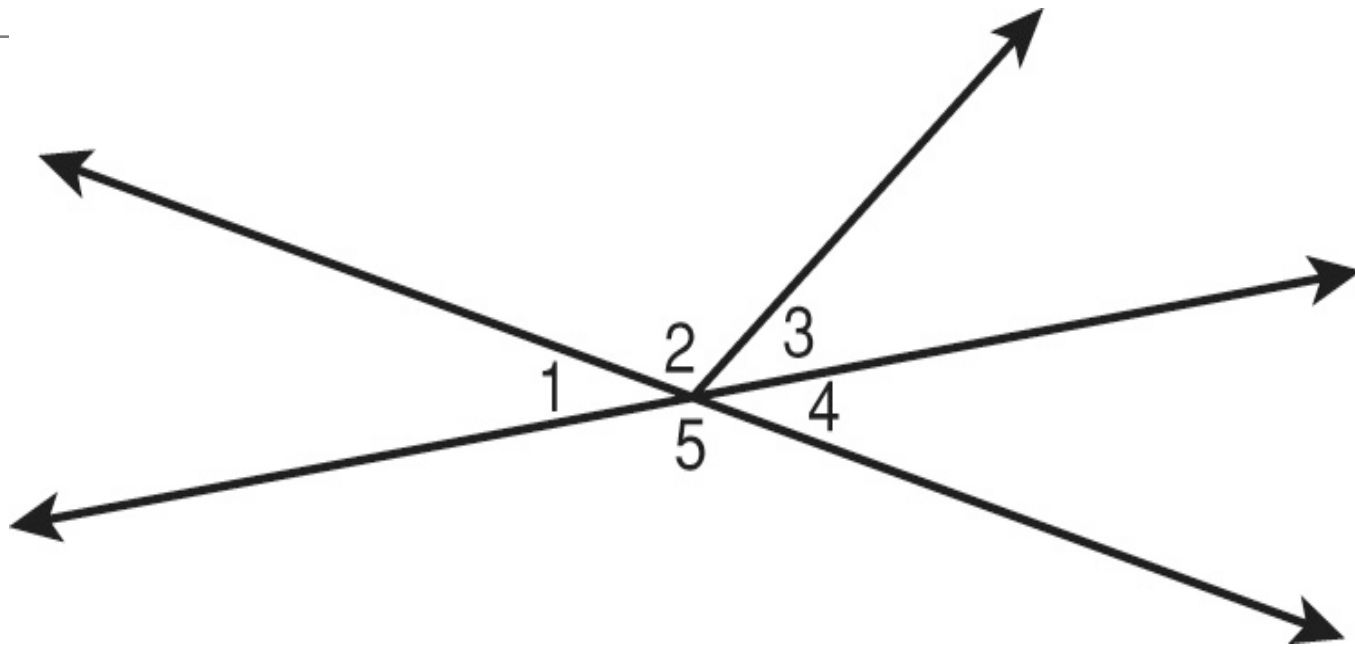
Small Intro to Proofs

Given: $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical angles.

Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

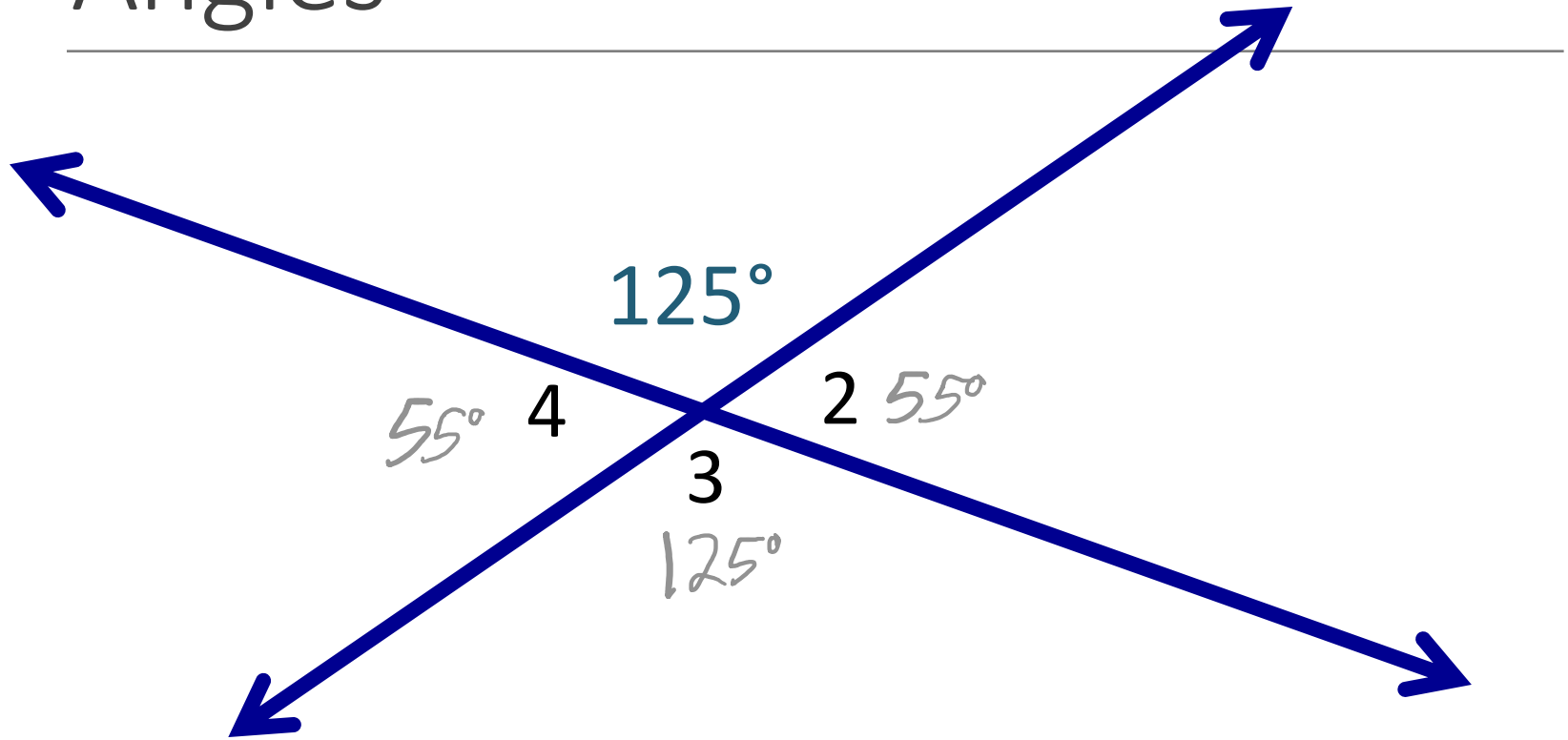


Check In: Name those Angle Pairs!!!

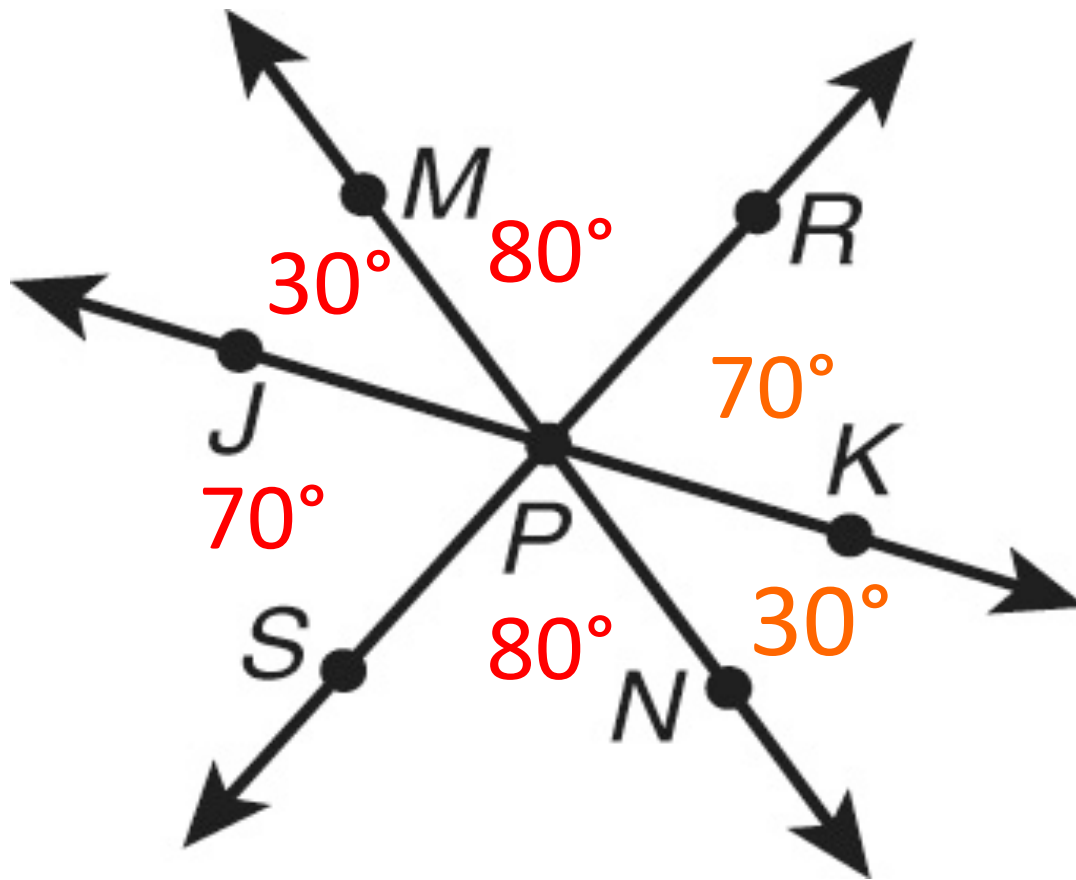


- 1) Name a **linear pair** of angles **4 and 5** (or 1 and 5)
- 2) Name a pair of **vertical angles** **1 and 4**

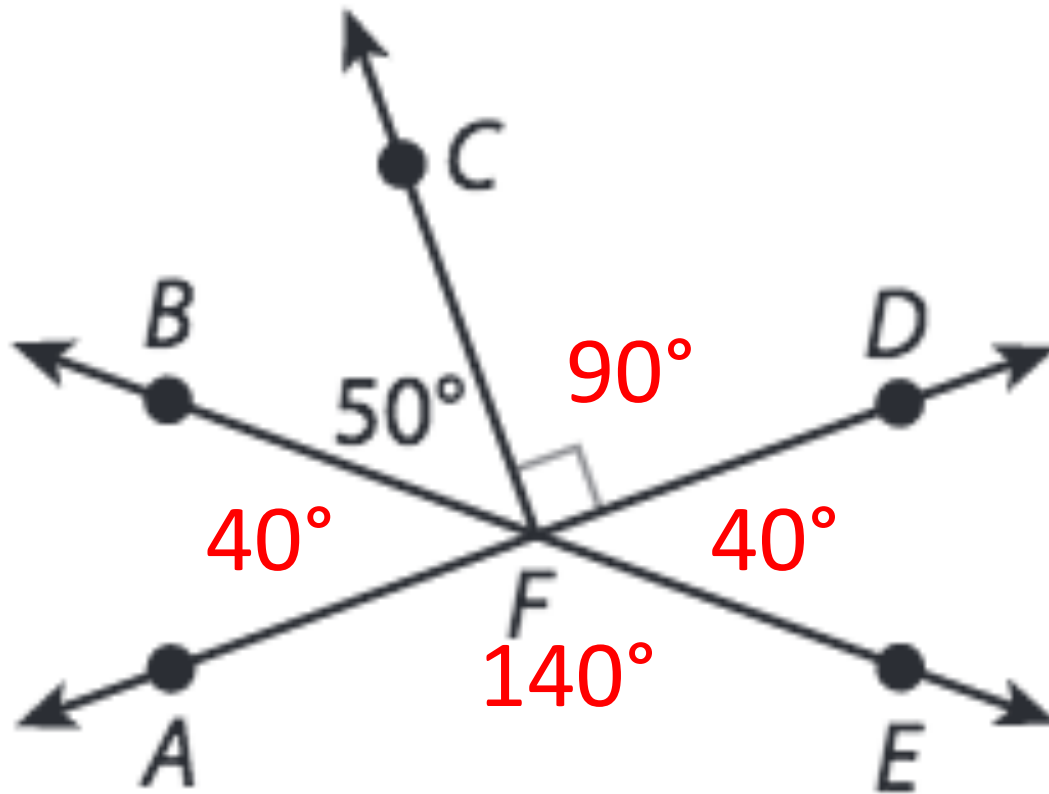
Find the Measure of all of the Angles



Find the measurement of all other angles in the picture.



Find all the remaining angle measures.
Give a reason for each.



Summary:
Name an example of each of the
following:

An acute angle

An obtuse angle

A right angle

A straight angle

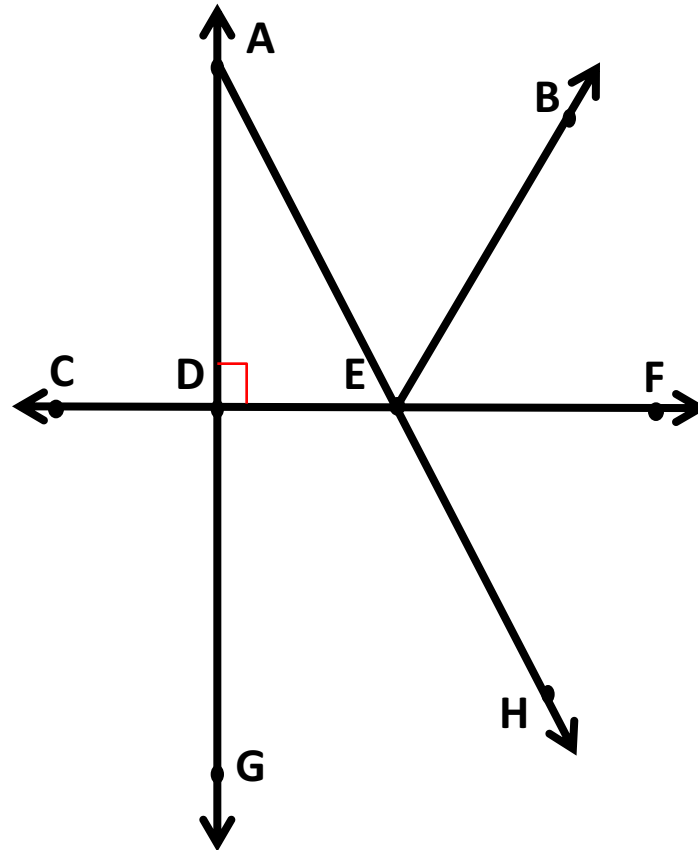
A pair of adjacent angles

A pair of vertical angles

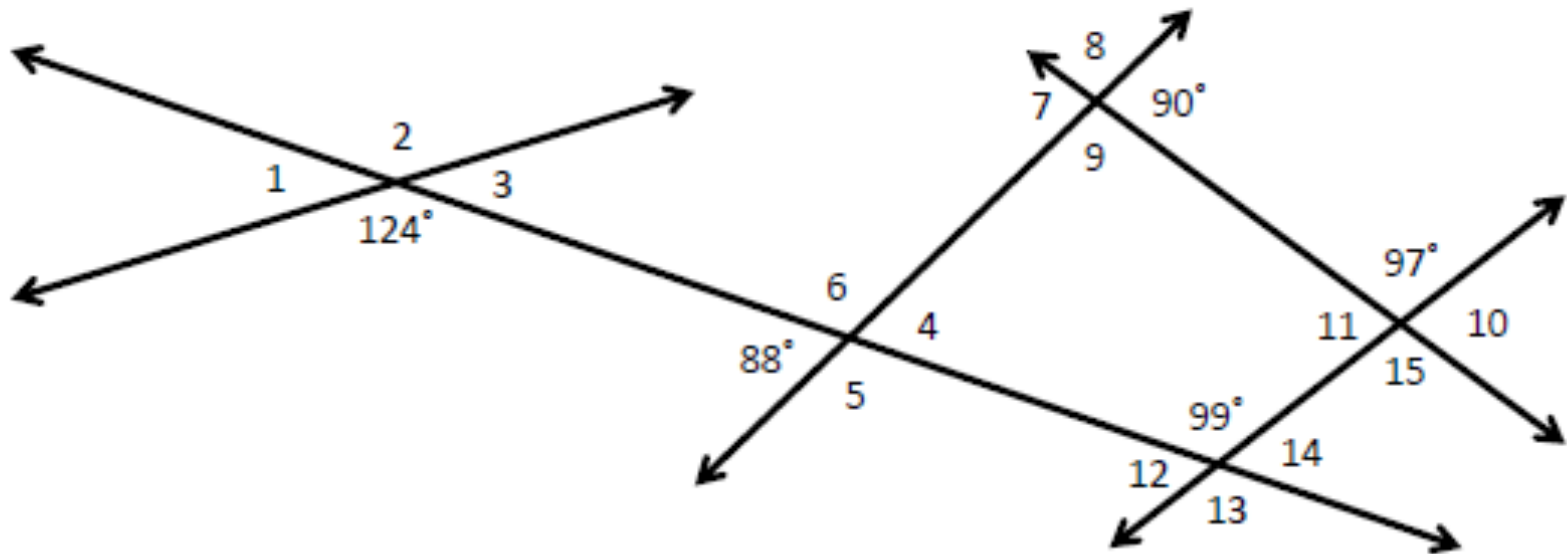
A pair of complementary angles

A pair of supplementary angles

A pair of congruent angles



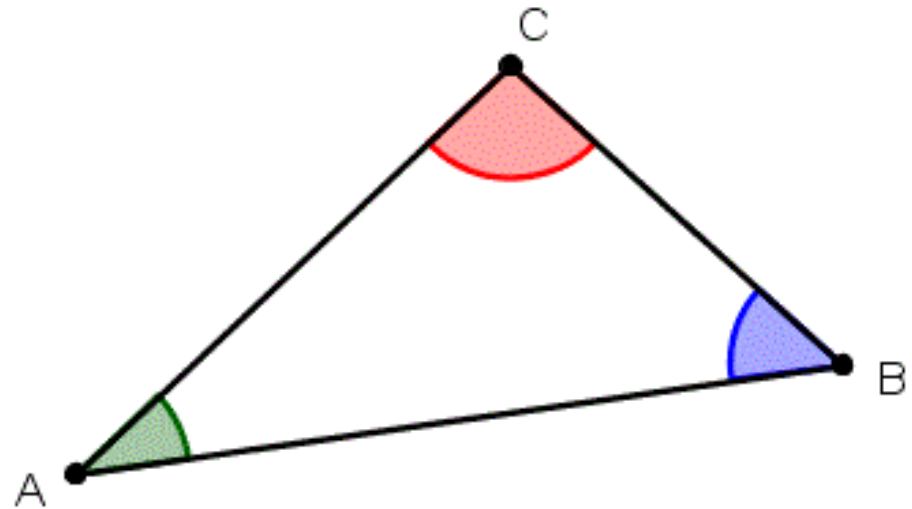
Solving for missing angles



Angle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Measure (number of degrees)	56°	124°	56°	88°	92°	92°	90°	90°	90°	83°	83°	81°	99°	81°	97°

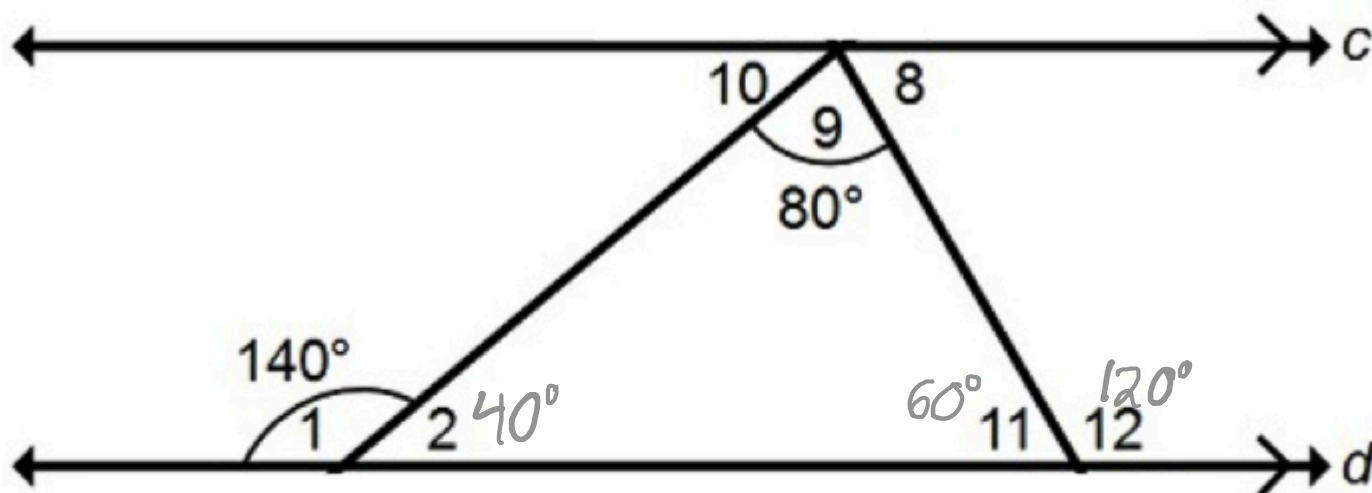
Do you remember?

Triangle Angle Sum Theorem: The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is 180° .



$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180$$

Find the measures of $\angle 2$ and $\angle 11$.



Homework!

Complete p. 939 (1 – 9)

And the $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet