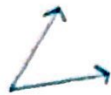


Day 1 - Naming Angles Notes

Acute Angles

Acute angles have measures between 0° & 90°



Obtuse Angles

Obtuse Angles have measures between 90° & 180°



Right Angles

Right Angles measure exactly 90°



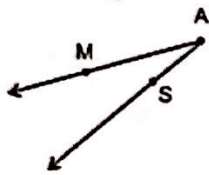
Straight Angles

Straight Angles measure exactly 180°



Naming Angles

Angle



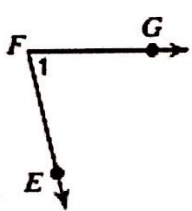
Angles are made up of two rays that have the same beginning point. The point is called the vertex and the two rays are called the side of the angle. Angles can be name in ways:

One Letter (if the vertex is not shared): $\angle A$

Number (if given): $\angle 1$

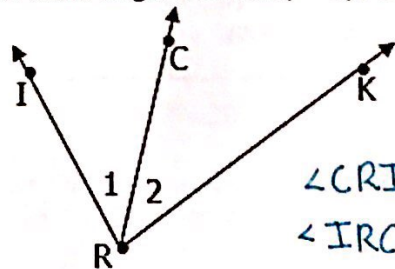
Three Letters (vertex is middle letter): $\angle MAS$ or $\angle SAM$

a. Name the angle in four ways:



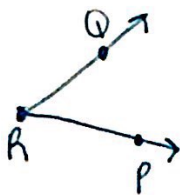
- $\angle 1$
- $\angle F$
- $\angle GFE$
- $\angle EFG$

b. Name angle 1 as many ways as possible:

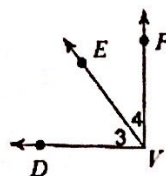


- $\angle CRI$
- $\angle IRC$

c. Draw and label $\angle PRQ$

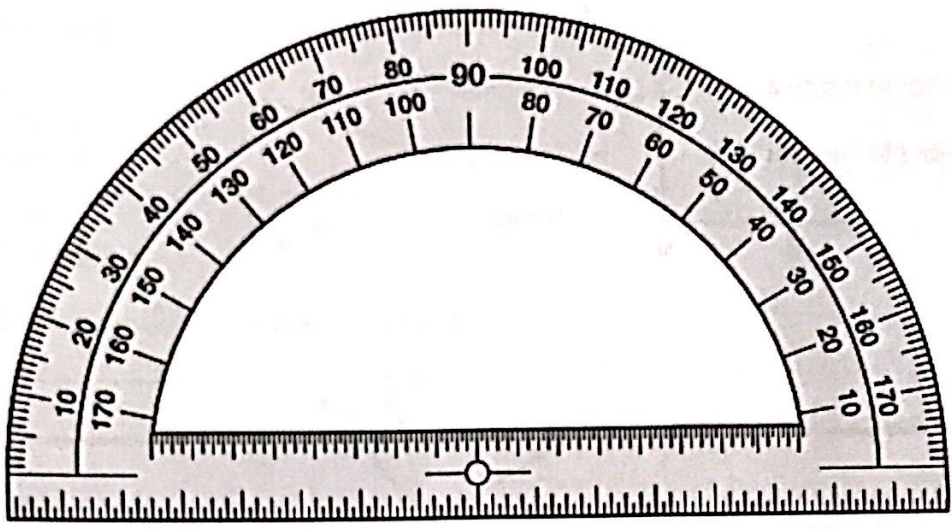


d. Name all the angles that have V as a vertex.



- $\angle 4$
- $\angle FVE$
- $\angle EVF$
- $\angle 3$
- $\angle DVE$
- $\angle EVD$

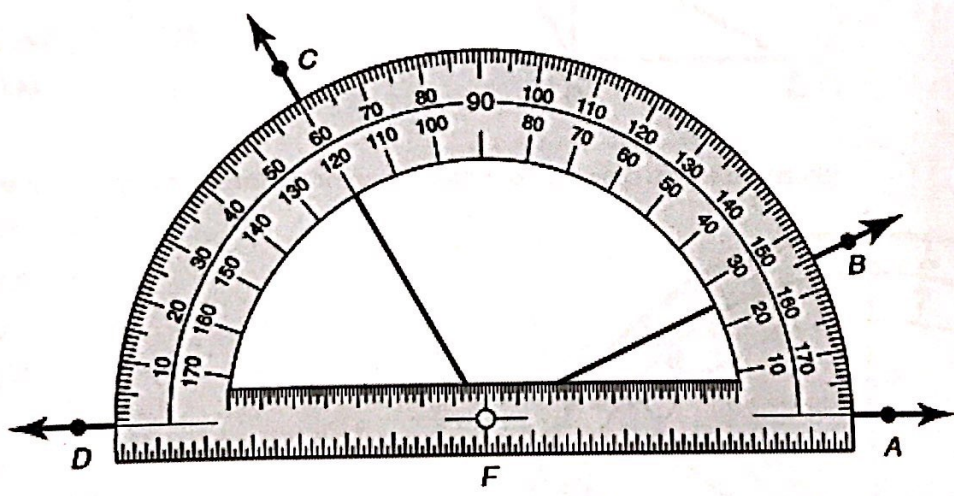
Measuring Angles



Using a Protractor:

- a. Align the bottom of the protractor with one side of the angle.
- b. Align the center of the protractor with the vertex of the angle.
- c. The second side of the angle aligns with the angle's degree measure.

Determine the measure of each angle and then classify the angles.



- a. $m\angle AFB = 25^\circ$
- b. $m\angle BFC = 155^\circ - 60^\circ = 95^\circ$
- c. $m\angle DFB = 155^\circ$
- d. $m\angle DFA = 180^\circ$

Important Geometry Symbols

\sphericalangle Angle

\triangle Triangle

\cong Congruent (same shape & size)

$^\circ$ Degrees

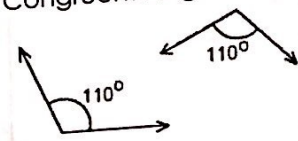
\perp Perpendicular (90 degrees)

m Measure of

\parallel Parallel

\sim Similar

Congruent Angles



Congruent Segments

