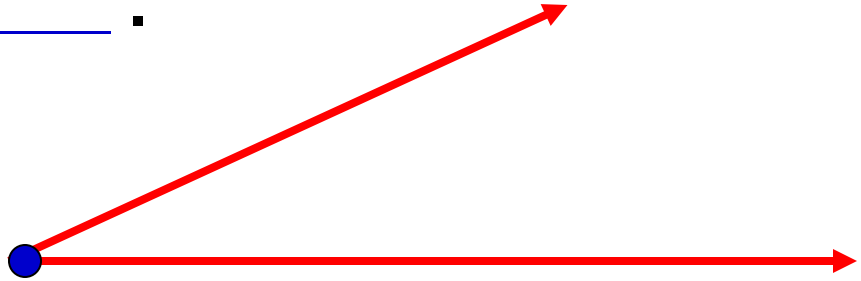
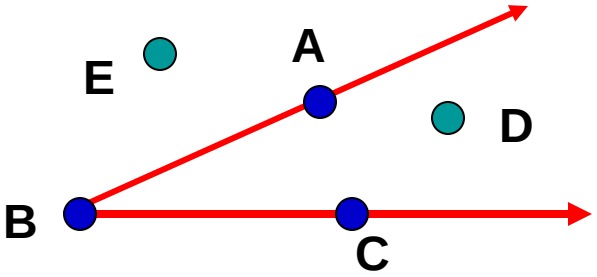
1.3

ANGLES AND MEASUREMENT

Angle and Points

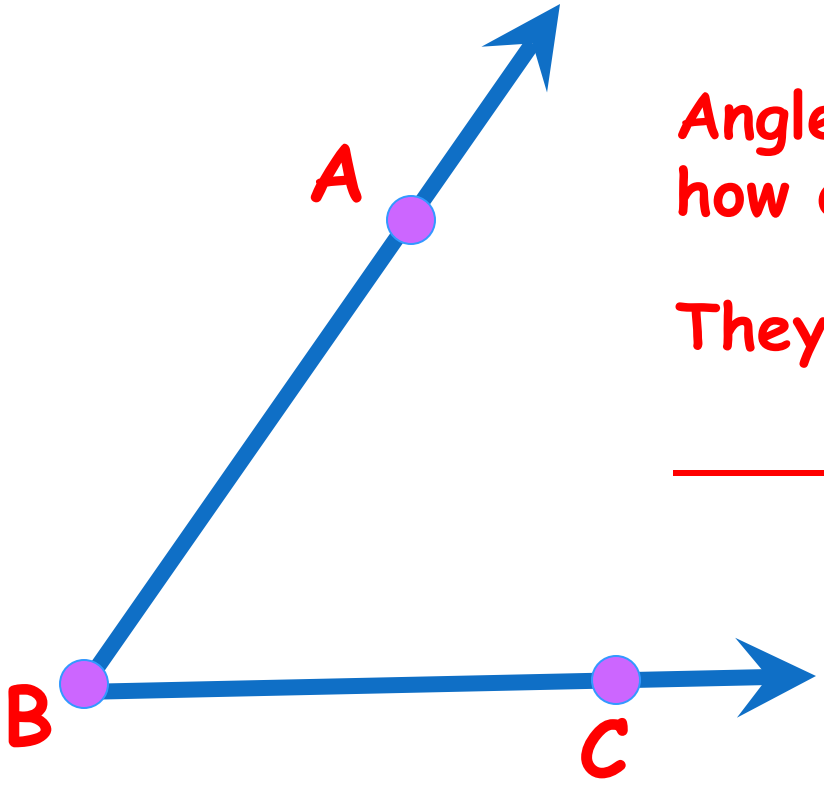
- An **angle** is a figure formed by two rays with a common endpoint, called the _____ .





Points A, B and C are on the angle. D is in the _____and E is in the _____.

Measurement of Angles

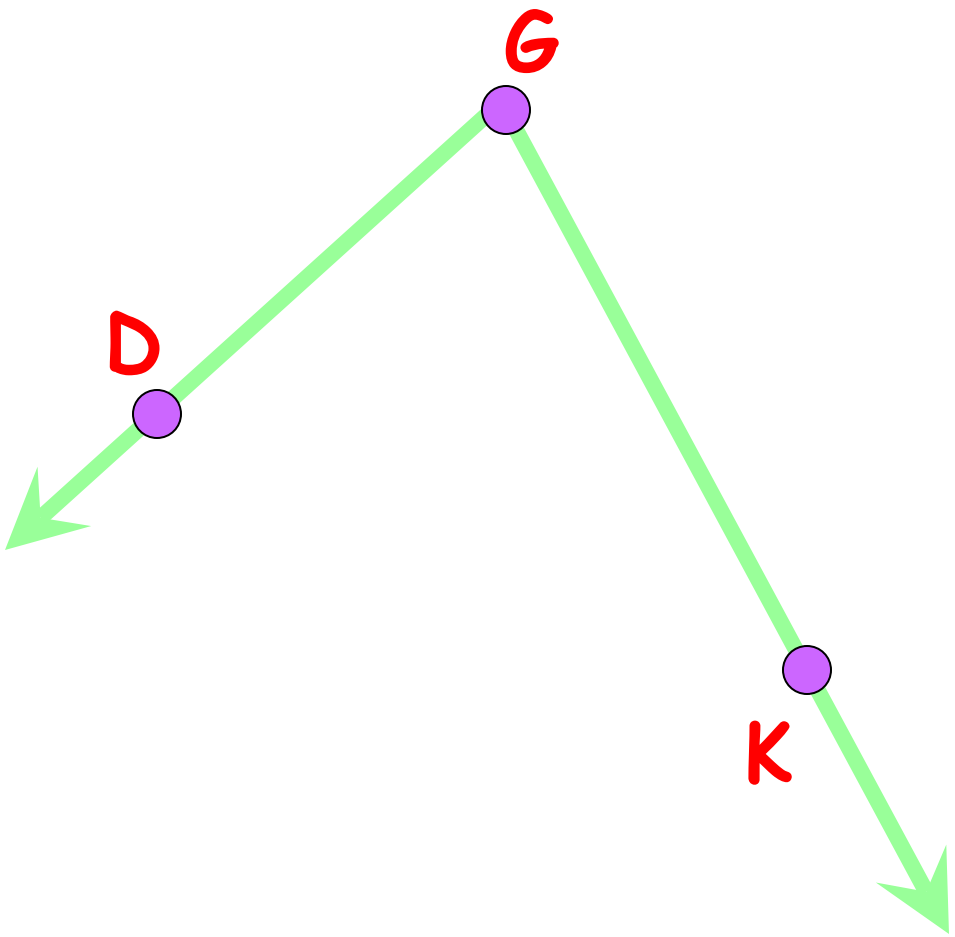


Angles are measured on how open they are.

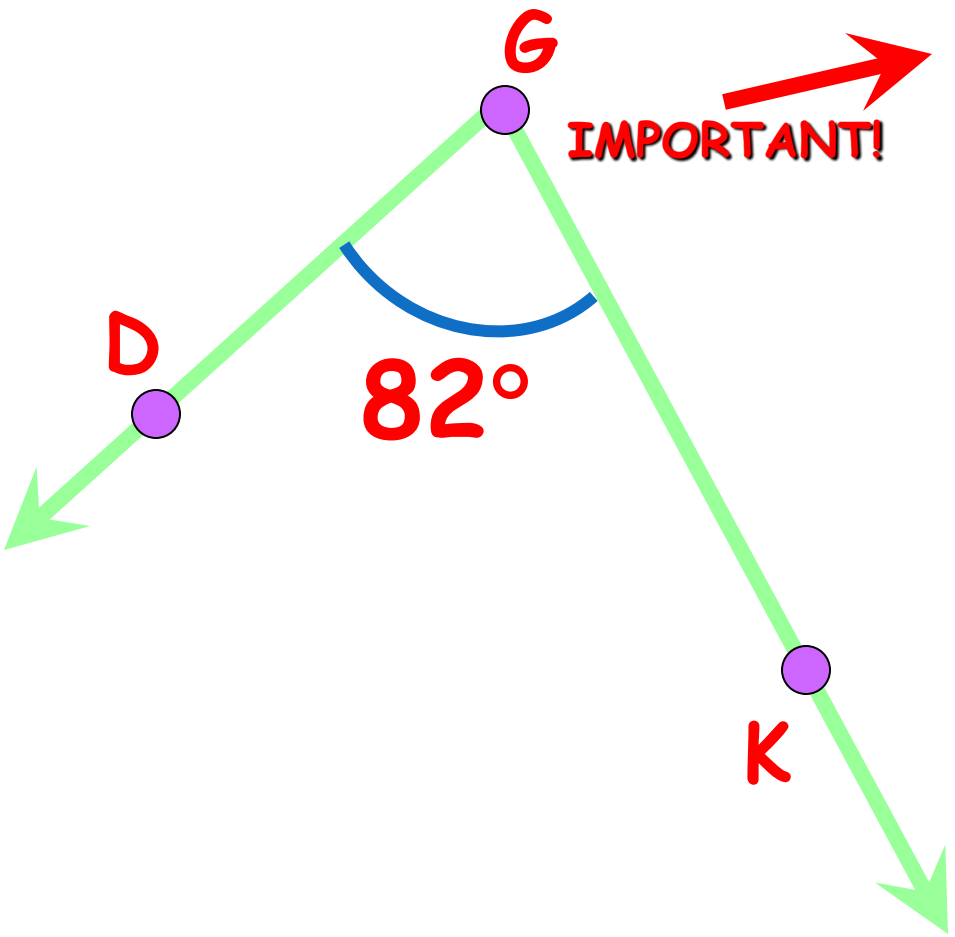
They're measured by

_____.

Naming an Angle



Naming the measurement of an angle



Terms to Know

Full Turn → 360°

Half Turn → 180°

$\frac{1}{4}$ Turn → 90°

1/8 Turn → 45°

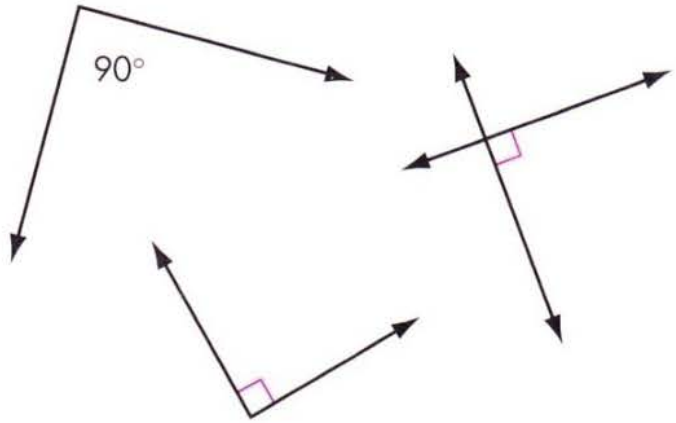
Writing your definitions

1) Precise
2) Avoid ambiguous terms (some, about, small…)
3) Make sure can't make a counterexample of the definition

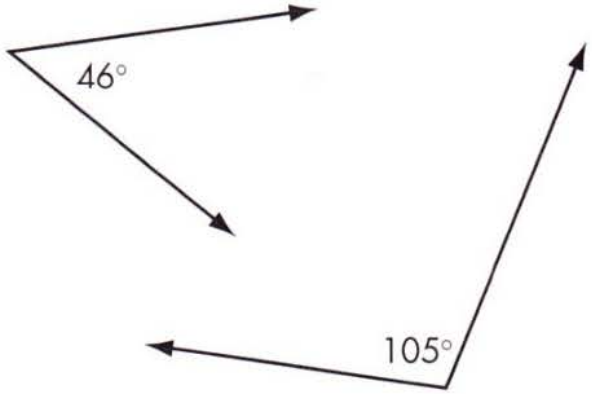
Defining...

1.* Define *right angle.*

Right angles



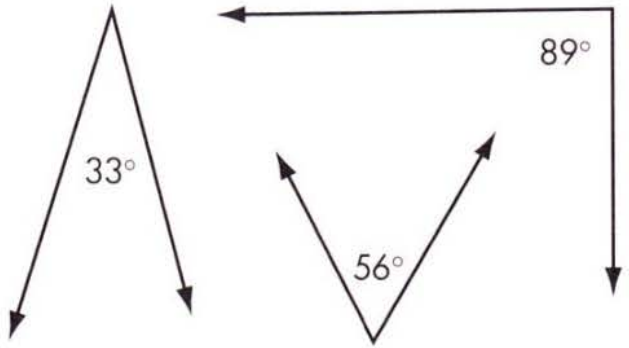
Not right angles



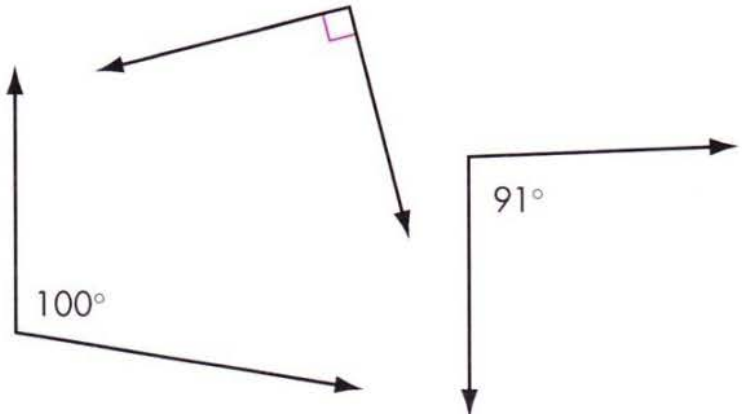
Defining...

2.* Define *acute angle.*

Acute angles



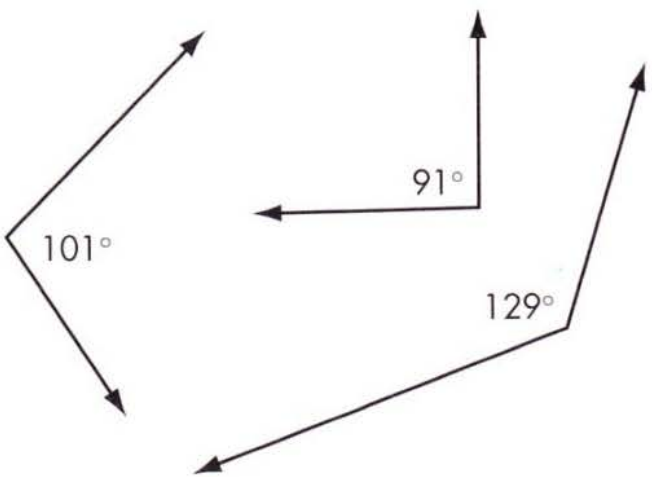
Not acute angles



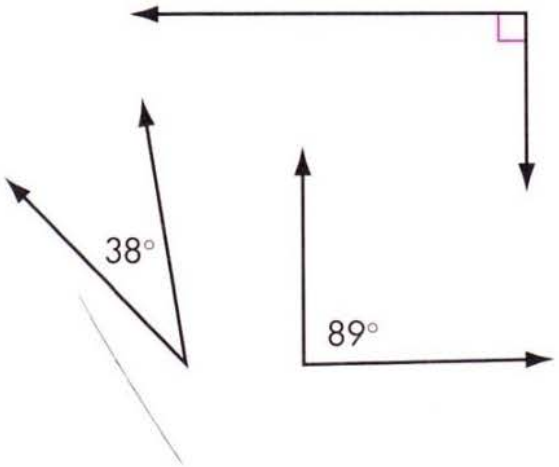
Defining...

3. Define *obtuse angle.*

Obtuse angles



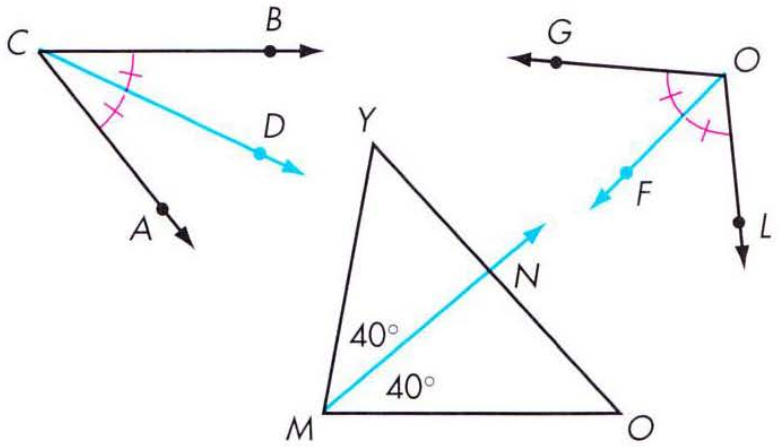
Not obtuse angles



Defining...

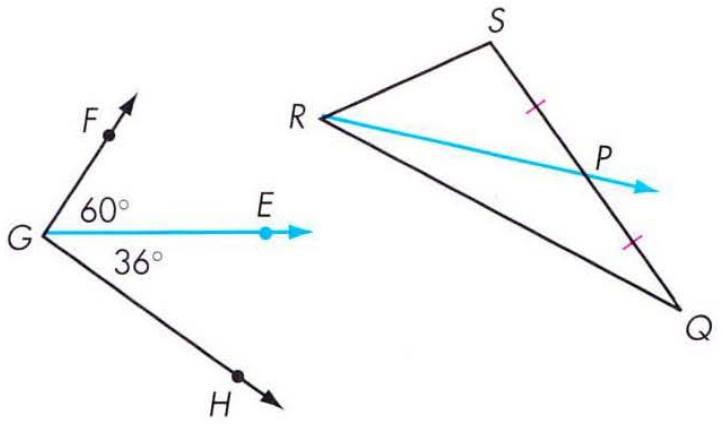
5. Define *angle bisector.*

Angle bisectors



Ray *CD*, ray *OF*, and ray *MN* are angle bisectors.

Not angle bisectors



Ray *GE* and ray *RP* are not angle bisectors.

Adding Angles

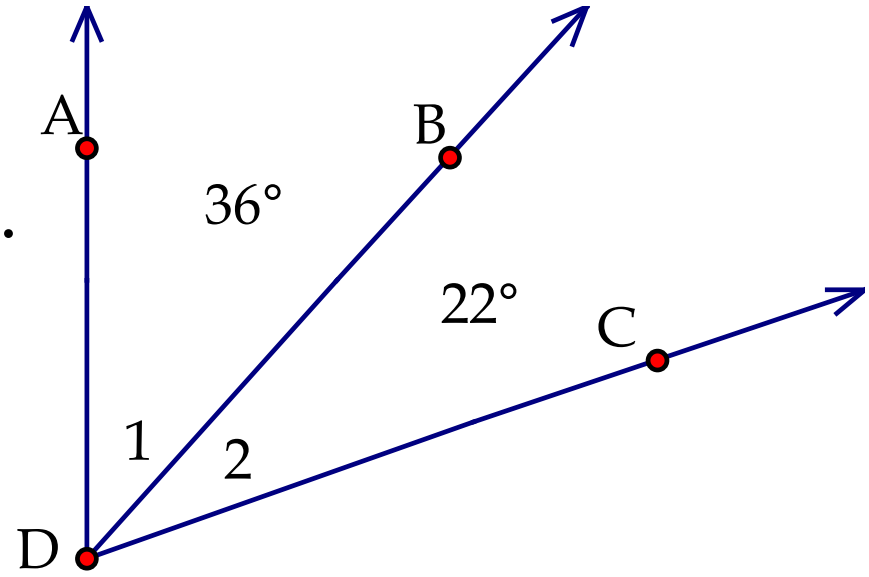
When you want to add angles, use the notation m∠1, meaning the measure of ∠1.

If you add m∠1 + m∠2, what is your result?

_____

m∠1 + m∠2 =_____ also.

Therefore, _____ .



Angle Addition Postulate

The _____ of the two _____ will always equal the measure of the _____ .

m ∠ ____ + m ∠ ____ = m ∠ _____