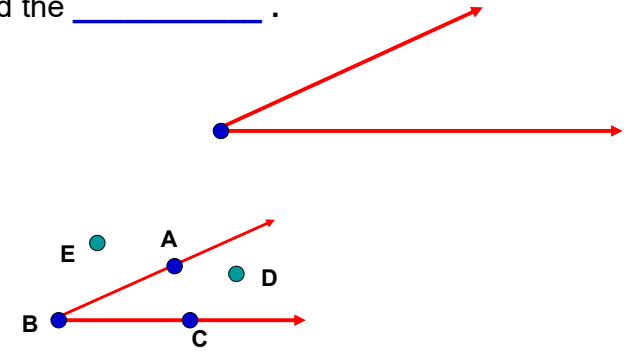


1.3

ANGLES AND MEASUREMENT

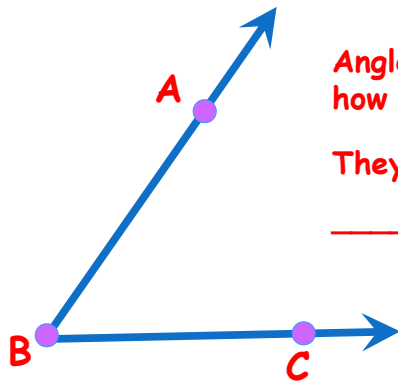
Angle and Points

- 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 _____.

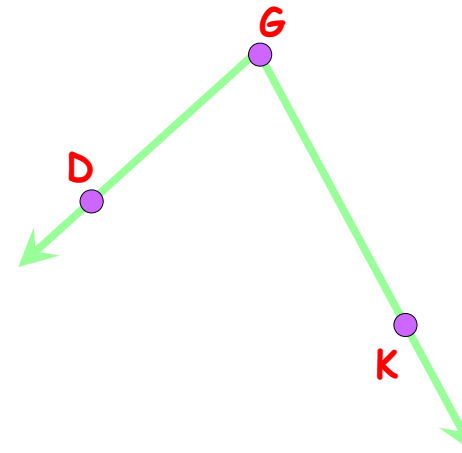
Measurement of Angles



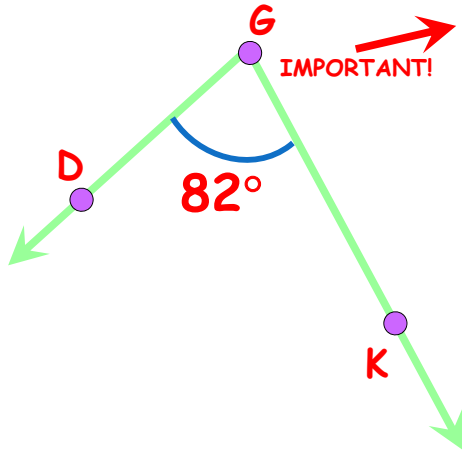
Angles are measured on how open they are.

They're measured by _____.

Naming an Angle



Naming the measurement of an angle



Terms to Know

Full Turn $\rightarrow 360^\circ$

Half Turn $\rightarrow 180^\circ$

$\frac{1}{4}$ Turn $\rightarrow 90^\circ$

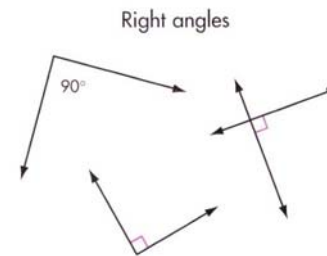
$\frac{1}{8}$ Turn $\rightarrow 45^\circ$

WRITING YOUR DEFINITIONS

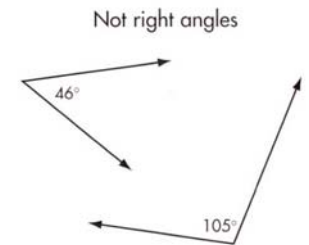
- 1) Precise
- 2) Avoid ambiguous terms (some, about, small...)
- 3) Make sure can't make a counterexample of the definition

Defining...

1.* Define *right angle*.



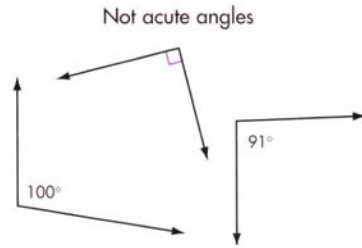
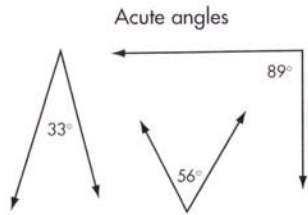
Right angles



Not right angles

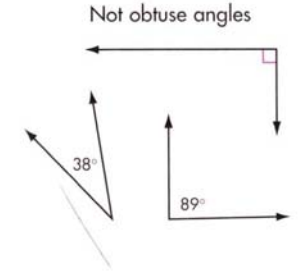
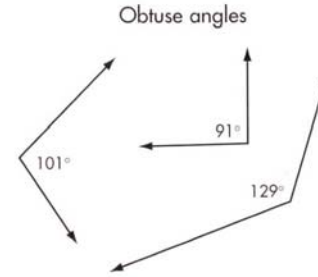
Defining...

2.* Define *acute angle*.



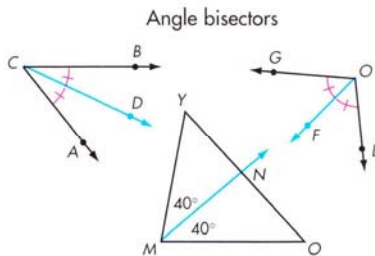
Defining...

3. Define *obtuse angle*.

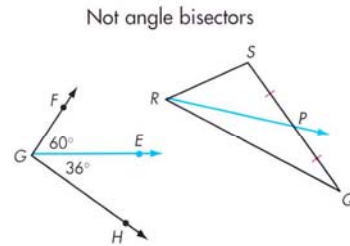


Defining...

5. Define *angle bisector*.



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



Ray GE and ray RP are not angle bisectors.

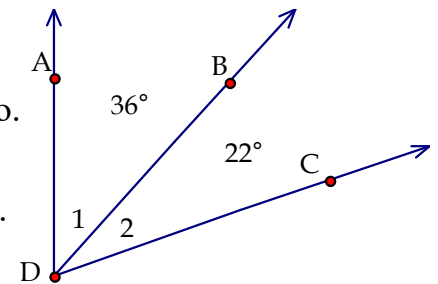
Adding Angles

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

If you add $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$, what is your result?

$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 =$ _____ also.

Therefore, _____ .



Angle Addition Postulate

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

