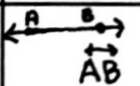
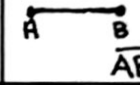
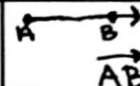

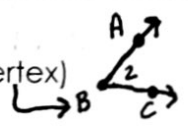
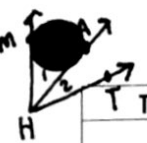


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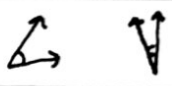


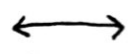
**Quick Geometry Vocabulary Review**

Term	Definition	Notation
<b>point</b>	An exact position or location in a given plane.	•A point A
<b>LINE</b>	The set of points between points A and B in a plane and the infinite number of points that continue beyond the points.	
<b>SEGMENT</b>	A line with two endpoints.	
<b>RAY</b>	A line that starts at A, goes through B, and continues on.	
<b>Plane</b>	A flat, two-dimensional surface that extends infinitely far.	 ABCD
<b>ANGLE</b>	Formed by 2 rays coming together at a common point (Vertex)	 ∠ABC or ∠B ∠CBA

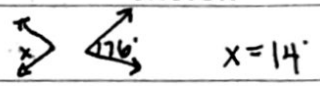
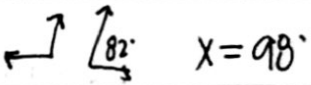




$\angle 1 = \angle MHA = \angle AHM$      $\angle MHT =$   
 $\angle 2 = \angle AHT = \angle THA$      $\angle THM$

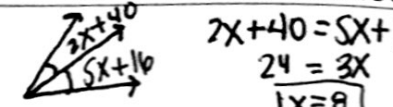
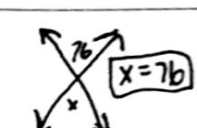
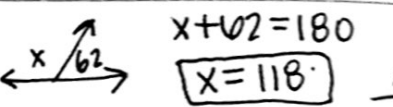
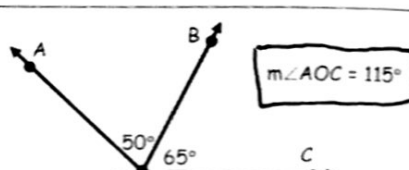
**Types of Angles**

TYPE OF ANGLE	MEASUREMENT	SKETCH
ACUTE	between $0^\circ$ and $90^\circ$	
RIGHT	exactly $90^\circ$	
OBTUSE	greater than $90^\circ$ , less than $180^\circ$	
STRAIGHT	exactly $180^\circ$ , a line	

**Angle Vocabulary**

Term	Definition	Sketch
Complementary	Two angles whose sum is $90^\circ$	
Supplementary	Two angles whose sum is $180^\circ$	
Congruent Angles	Two or more angles with the same measure.	
Adjacent Angles	Two angles with a common vertex and side but no common interior points.	

$2x+23$   
 $x+13$   
 $2x+23+x+13=90$   
 $3x+36=90$   
 $3x=54$   
 $x=18$

<p><b>Angle Bisector</b></p>	<p>A ray (or line or segment) that divides an angle into two <u>congruent</u> angles</p>	
<p>* <b>Vertical Angles</b></p>	<p>Two angles are vertical angles if their sides form two pairs of opposite rays. <b>VERTICAL ANGLES ARE congruent</b></p>	
<p>* <b>Linear Pair</b></p>	<p>Two adjacent angles are linear pairs if their non-common sides are opposite rays. <b>LINEAR PAIRS ARE Supplementary</b></p>	
<p><b>Angle Addition Postulate</b></p>	<p>If B lies on the interior of <math>\angle AOC</math>, then <math>m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC</math>.</p>	

**Practice**

Name an example of each of the following:

1. Line Segment: MT A line MT A ray AH

2. Name the angle represented with the number 1 using 3 letters.  $\angle MAH$

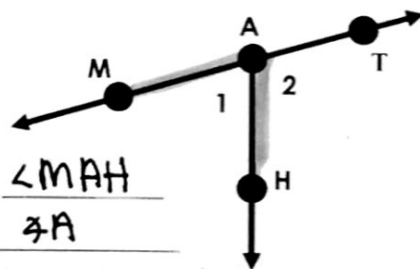
3. Why can't you name it angle A? b/c  $\angle 2$  could also be  $\angle A$

4. Is this angle an obtuse, acute, or right angle? acute

5. If angle 1 is 60 degrees, what is the measure of angle 2? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Can two supplementary angles both be obtuse angles? Acute? Right?

NO NO yes

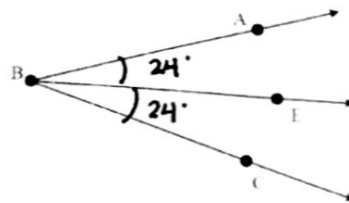


BE is an angle bisector.

7. If  $m\angle ABE = 40^\circ$ , then  $m\angle EBC =$   $40^\circ$

8. If  $m\angle ABC = 4x - 12$  &  $m\angle ABE = 24^\circ$ , then  $x =$  15

$4x - 12 = 48$   
 $4x = 60$



9.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary. Solve for  $x$  and the measure of both angles

$\angle 1 = 5x + 2$   
 $\angle 2 = 2x + 4$   
 $5x + 2 + 2x + 4 = 90$   
 $7x + 6 = 90$   
 $x = 12$   
 $5(12) + 2 = 62^\circ$   
 $2(12) + 4 = 28^\circ$

10.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are supplementary. Solve for  $x$  and the measure of both angles

$\angle 1 = 12x + 4$   
 $\angle 2 = 9x + 8$   
 $12x + 4 + 9x + 8 = 180$   
 $21x + 12 = 180$   
 $21x = 168$   
 $x = 8$   
 $12(8) + 4 = 100^\circ$   
 $9(8) + 8 = 80^\circ$

11. One of two complementary angles is 16 degrees less than its complement. Find the measure of both angles.

$\angle 1 = x$   
 $\angle 2 = x - 16$   
 $x + x - 16 = 90$   
 $2x - 16 = 90$   
 $2x = 106$   
 $x = 53$   
 $\angle 1 = 53^\circ$   
 $\angle 2 = 37^\circ$