

# 1-4 Angle Measure

# Geometry Notes

Pgs. 29 – 33. Read the section and fill in the blanks. Answer the questions and draw the pictures.

What you'll learn:

- Measure & classify Angles
- Identify and use congruent angles and the bisector of an angle

MEASURE ANGLES: A Ray is part of a Line. It has one endpoint &  
extends indefinitely in one direction.

Rays are named stating the endpoint first and any other point  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the ray.

What are **opposite rays**? Two rays  $\vec{BA}$  and  $\vec{BC}$  such that B is  
between A & C (straight angles)

Draw a picture of opposite rays.



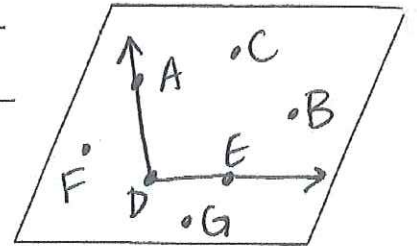
What is an **angle**? formed by two noncollinear rays that have a  
common endpoint

Key Concept	Angle
<p><b>Words</b> An angle that is formed by 2 noncollinear rays that have a common endpoint</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>
<p><b>Symbols</b></p> <p><math>\angle A</math> <math>\angle BAC</math>    <math>\angle 4</math> <math>\angle CAB</math></p>	

An angle divides a plane into three distinct parts.

(Draw Picture)

- Points A, D, and E lie on the angle
- Points C and B lie in the interior of the angle
- Points F and G lie in the exterior



Pg. 30

Key Concept		Classifying Angles	
Name	Right Angle	Acute Angle	obtuse Angle
Measure	$m\angle A = 90^\circ$	$m\angle B < 90^\circ$	$180^\circ > m\angle C > 90^\circ$
Model			

Pg. 31

Key Concept		Congruent Angles
Words	Angles that have the same measure are congruent angles	<p>Model</p>
Symbols	$\angle NMP \cong \angle QMR$	