Go Over Quiz...

Name: Geometry Quiz 1.1 – 1.3 Period:

Label each point, line, line segment, or ray with its correct name.

1. 

ray $\overrightarrow{XY}$

2. 

segment $\overline{DE}$

3. 

point S

4. 

line $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$

5. **Solve for x. Show your work!**

$25 = x + 12$

$-12 \quad -12$

$x = 13$

6. **Find MW. Show your work.**

$4x - 1 = 3x + 3$

$-3x \quad -3x$

$1x - 1 = 3$

$+1 \quad +1$

$x = 4$

$3x + 3$

$3(4) + 3$

15

Go Over Quiz...

For the following, use the formulas below.

Mid-point Formula

$$\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$$

Distance Formula

$$\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$$

7. The endpoints of $\overline{ST}$ are S(-3, 2) and T(5, 8). Find the coordinates of the midpoint of $\overline{ST}$. Then find ST.

x y x y

$$\frac{-3+5}{2}, \frac{2+8}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}, \frac{10}{2}$$

$$(1, 5)$$

$$\sqrt{(5-(-3))^2+(8-2)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(8)^2+(6)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{64+36}$$

$$\sqrt{100}$$

$$\sqrt{25}\cdot\sqrt{4}=10$$

CHAPTER 1 TEST MONDAY

ANYONE HAVE ANYTHING TO HAND IT?

Section 1.4

Measure & Classify Angles

Homework Assignment

Pg. 29

#6-10,
22, 23, 25, 26

An angle consists of 2 different rays with the same endpoint.
The rays are the sides of the angle.
The endpoint is the vertext of the angle

Name:

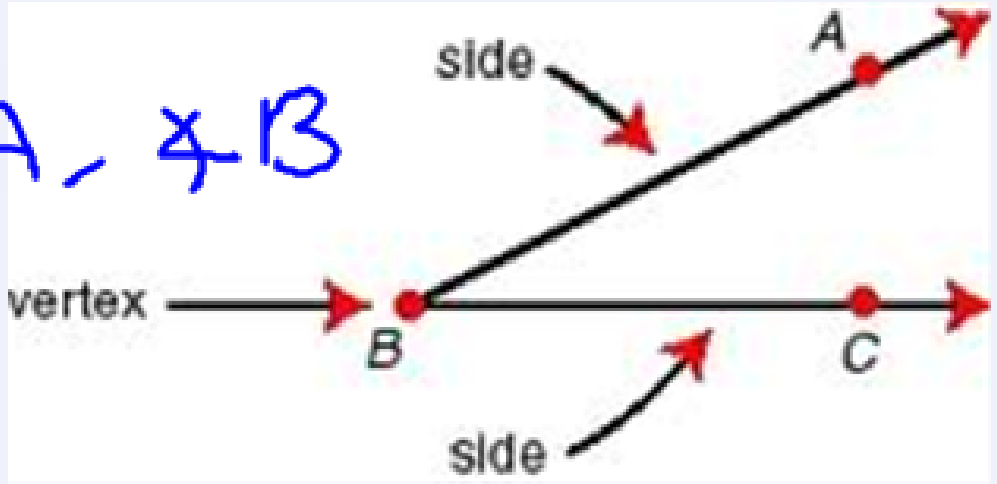
∠ABC, ∠CBA, ∠B

Sides:

BA, BC

Vertex:

B

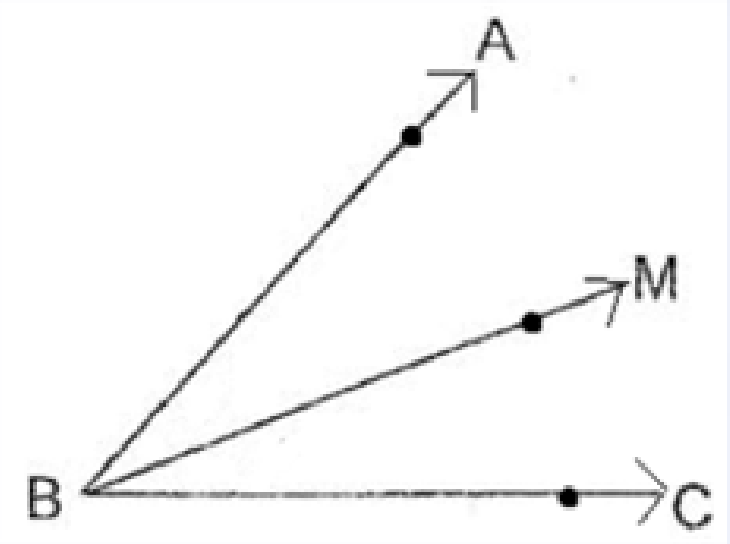


Name the 3 angles in the diagram.

∠ABM

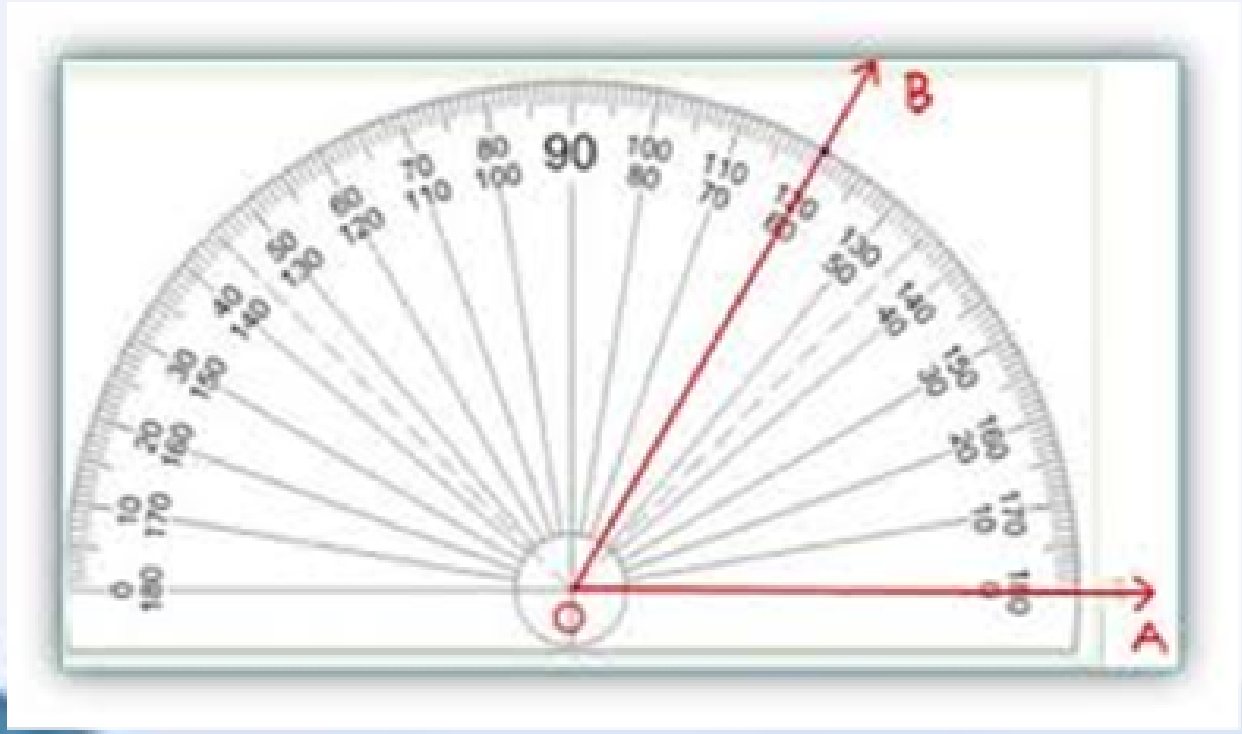
∠MBC

∠ABC



Protractor Postulate:

Consider $\overleftrightarrow{OB}$ and a point A on one side of $\overleftrightarrow{OB}$.
The rays of the form $\overrightarrow{OA}$ can be matched one to one with the real numbers from 0 to 180.



B-A

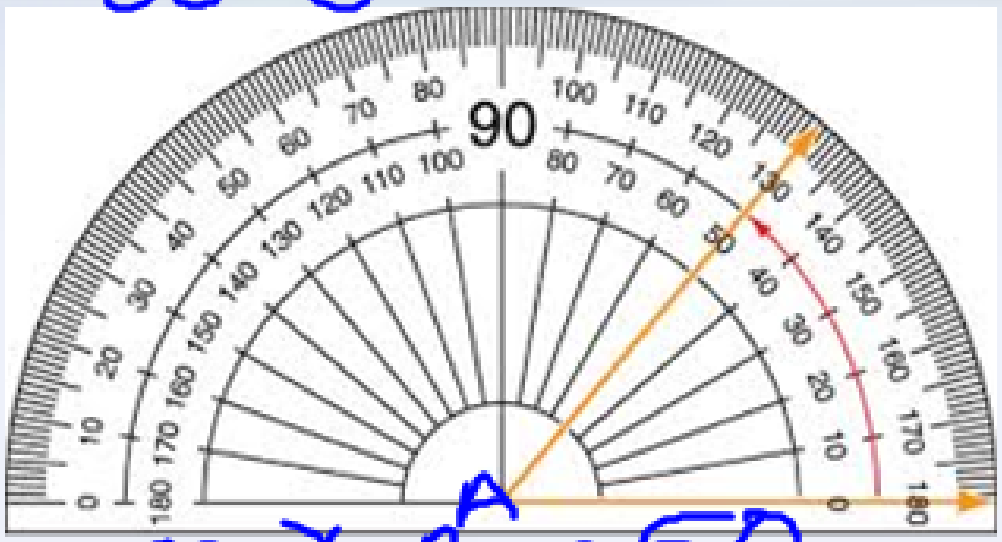
60-0

m∠AOB

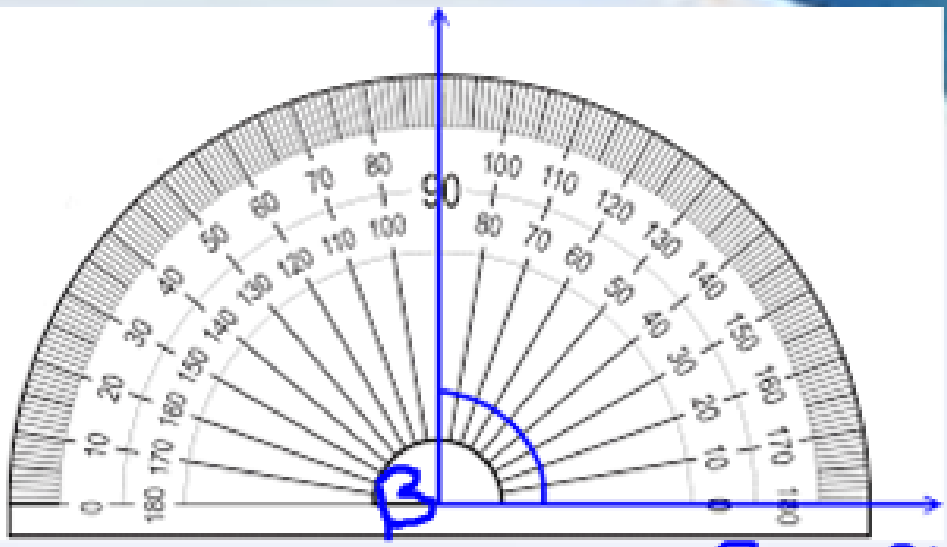
$= 60^\circ$

Reading a Protractor:

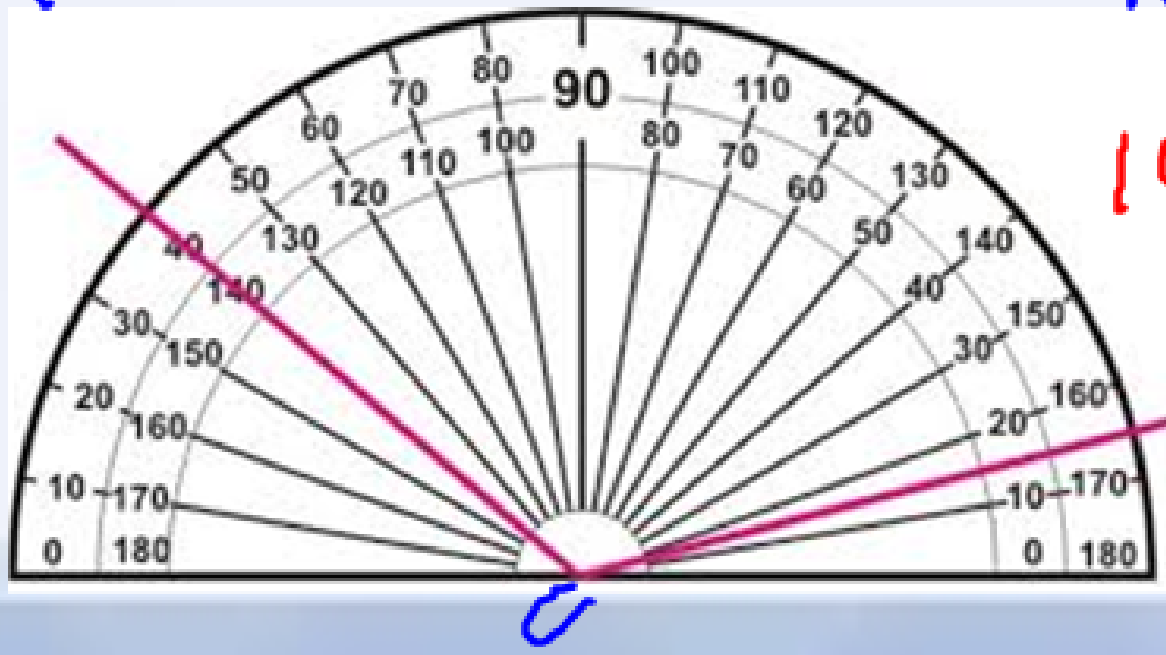
56-0



m∠A = 50



m∠B = 90



140-15
= 125

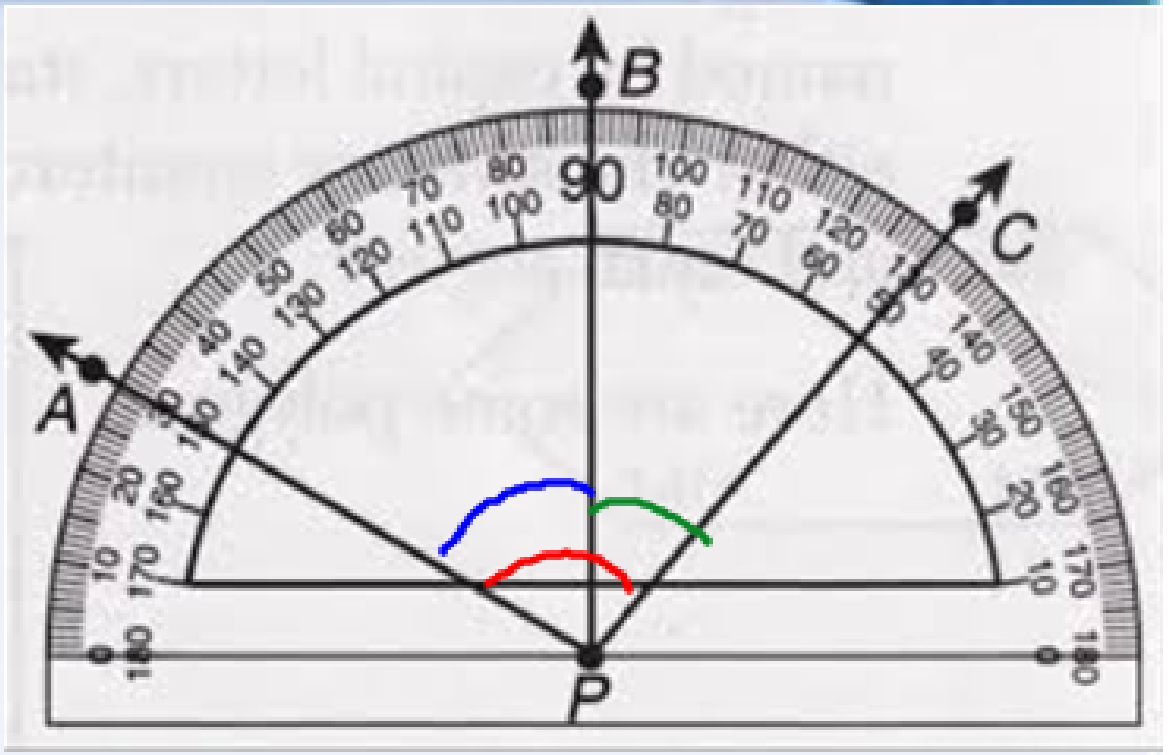
m∠C = 125

Name the 3 different Angles and their measures.

∡APC = 100°

∡APB = 60°

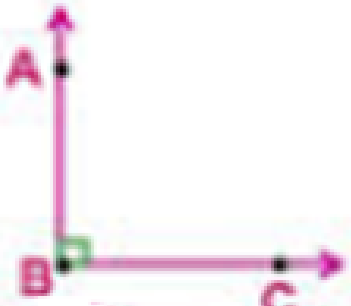
∡BPC = 40°



Types of Angles

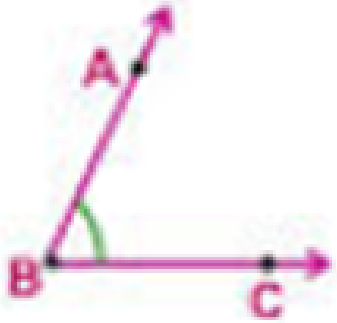
There are 4 main types of angles.

Right Angle



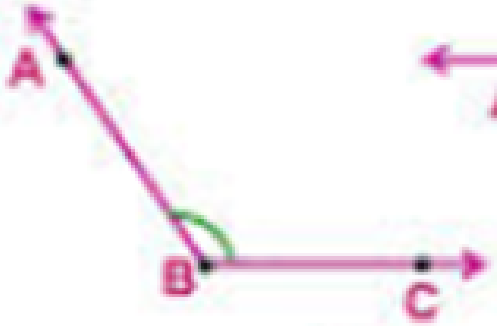
= 90°

Acute Angle



< 90°

Obtuse Angle

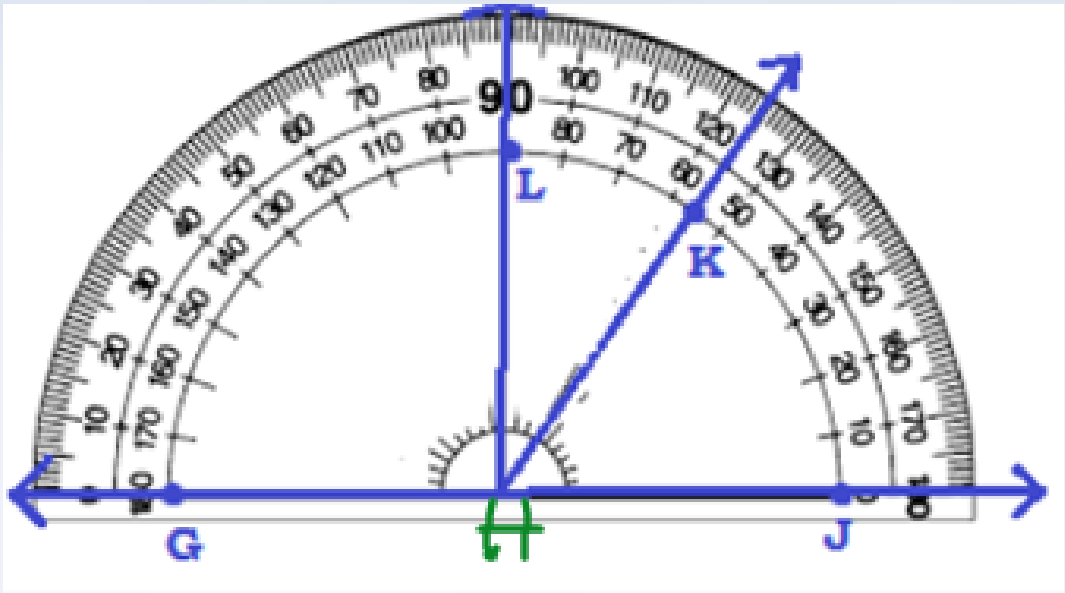


90° < B < 180°

Straight Angle

= 180°

Try On Your Own...



Use the diagram to find the measure of the indicated angles. Then classify the angles as Acute, Right, Obtuse, or Straight.

a. ∠KHJ

acute.

55°

b. ∠GHK

obtuse.

125°

c. ∠GHJ

straight

180°

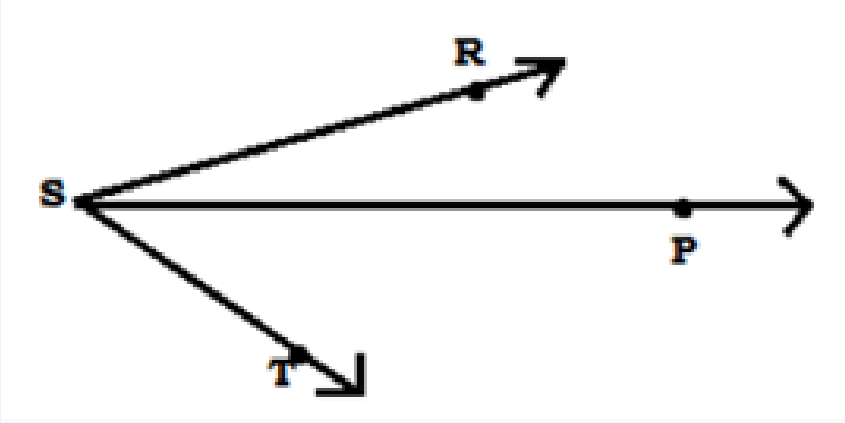
d. ∠GHL

right.

90°

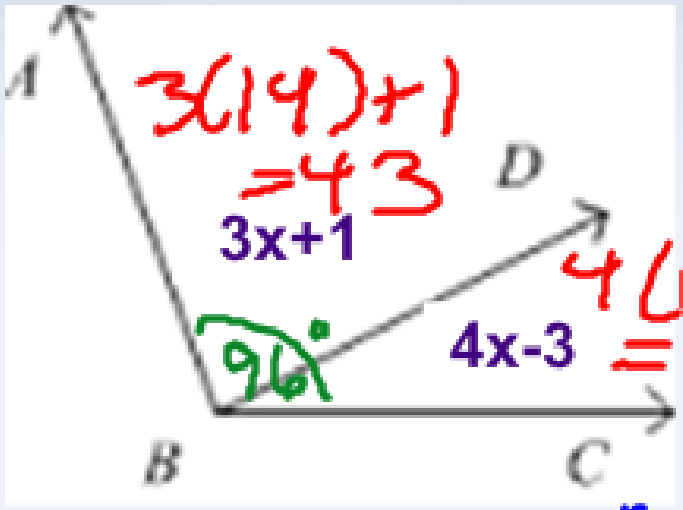
Angle Addition Postulate:

If P is the interior of <RST, then the measure of <RST is equal to the sum of the measures of <RSP and <PST



m<RST = m<RSP + m<PST

Example...



If the measure of angle ABC is 96 degrees. Find the measure of the two individual angles.

$3(14)+1 = 43$

$4(14)-3 = 53$

$m\angle ABC = 43°$

$m\angle DBC = 53°$

$\angle ABD + \angle DBC = \angle ABC$

$3x+1 + 4x-3 = 96°$

$7x - 2 = 96°$

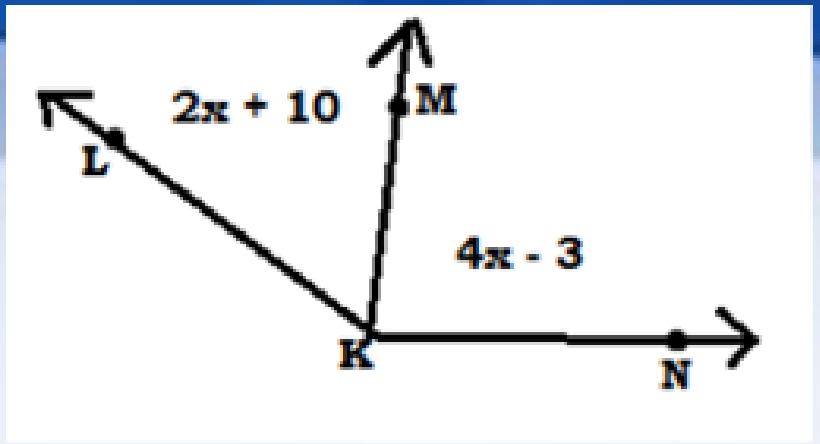
$+2 \quad +2$

$7x = 98°$

$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{98}{7}$

$x = 14$

Example...



If the measure of angle LKN is 145 degrees.
Find the measure of the two individual angles.

$145 = (2x+10) + (4x-3)$

$145 = 6x + 7$

$138 = 6x$

$x = 23$

$m\angle LKM = 56$

$m\angle MKN = 89$

Homework Assignment

Now Do Pg. 29

#6-10,
22, 23, 25, 26