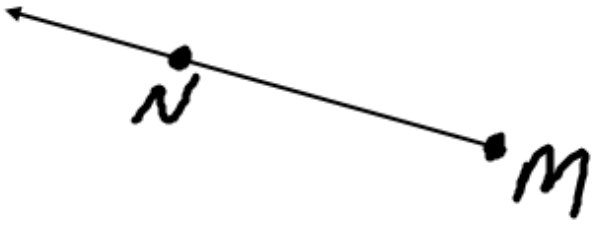
LESSON 1-4 Angle Measure

You will identify and model ray, angle and vertex
You will measure and identify angles
You will identify and use congruent angles and the bisector of an angle

Ray

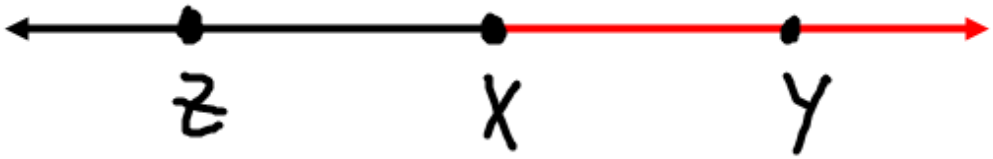


has one endpoint and extends forever in one direction

$\overrightarrow{AB}$ $\overrightarrow{MN}$

Opposite Rays

have same endpoint and make a straight line



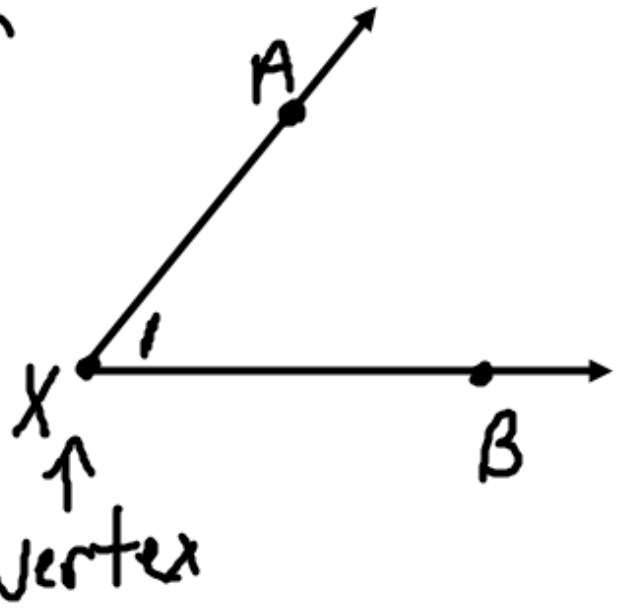
$\overrightarrow{XZ}$ and $\overrightarrow{XY}$ are opp. rays.

Angles 2 rays with a common endpoint

Symbols

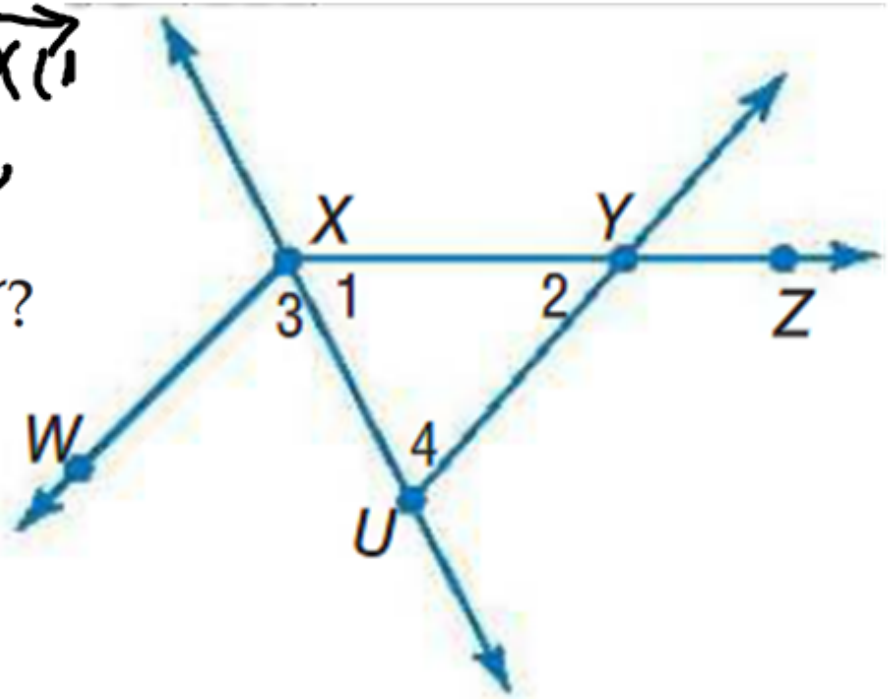
$\angle AXB$ or $\angle BXA$

$\angle X$ or $\angle 1$



Sides: $\overrightarrow{XB}$ and $\overrightarrow{XA}$

1. Name the vertex of $\angle 4$. U
2. Name the sides of $\angle 3$. $\overrightarrow{XW}$ & $\overrightarrow{XU}$
3. What is another name for $\angle 2$? $\angle XYU$ or $\angle U$.
4. What is another name for $\angle UXY$? $\angle YXU$



$\angle 1$ $\angle X$

Measuring Angles

Tool to measure angles: protractor

If angle PQR is 75 degrees, notation is $m\angle PQR = 75°$

REMEMBER:

The letters represent the sides of the angle.

The letter in the middle represents the vertex and the outside letters represent the sides

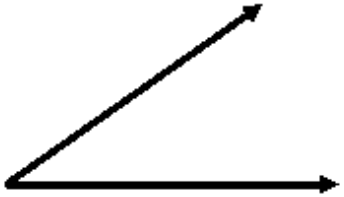
Q - vertex

$\overrightarrow{QP}$ and $\overrightarrow{QR}$ sides

Using a Protractor to Measure Angles

Examples: Label each angle with <ABC and measure them.

1.



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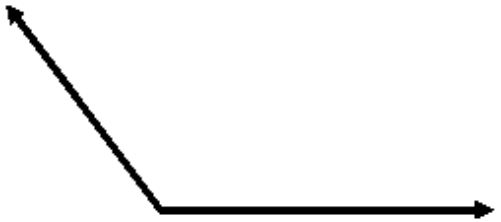

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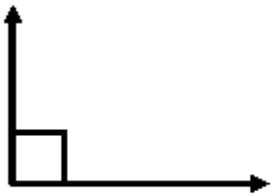

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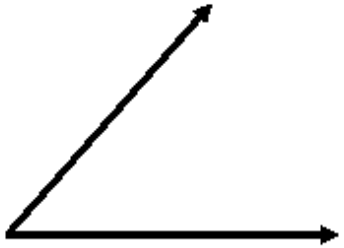

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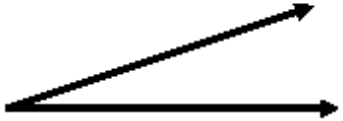

6.