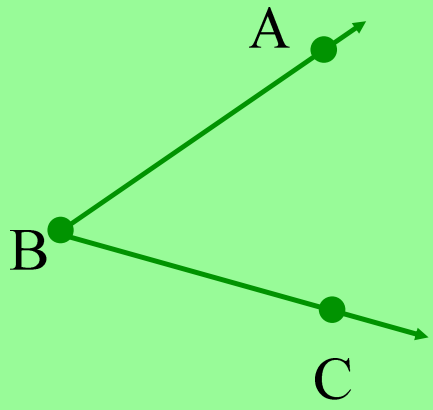
Ch 1.6 ***Angles and their measures***

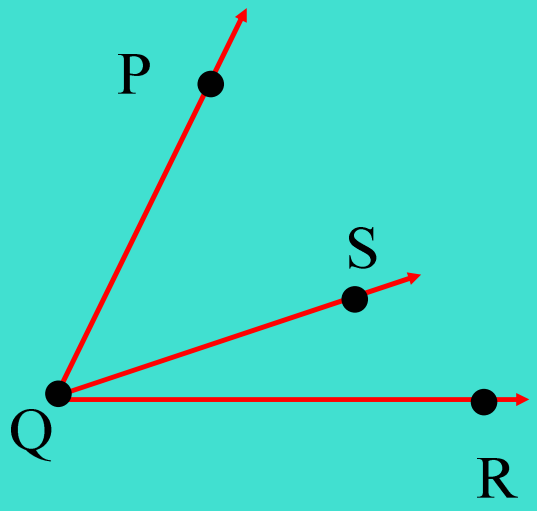
Angle - is formed by 2 rays with common endpoint.

Vertex - is the common endpoint of an angle.



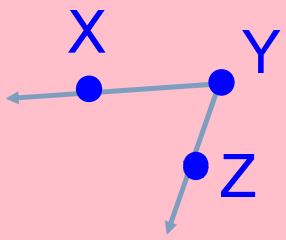
<ABC, <CBA, <B

Ex1) Name 3 different angles:

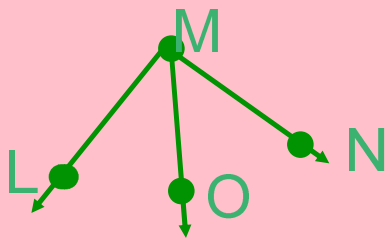


Name all the following angles:

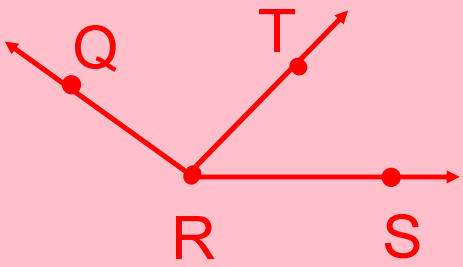
Try 1.



Try 2.

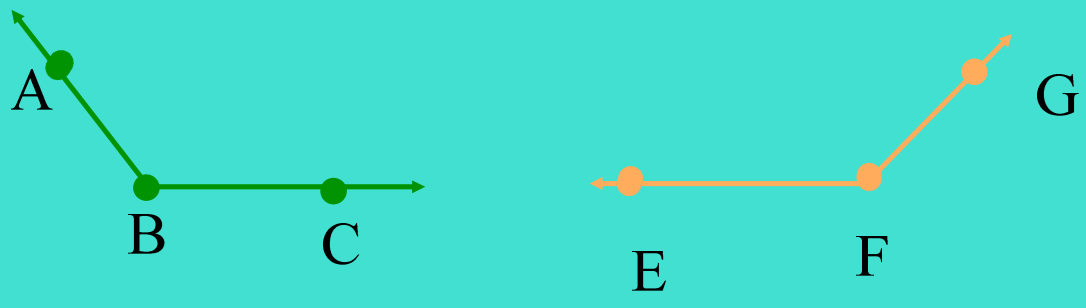


Try 3.



Measure - $m < ABC$
refers to the numerical value of the angle in ***degrees***.

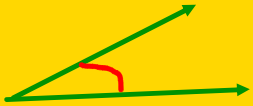
Two angles are ≅ if they have the same measure.



$<ABC \cong <EFG$

Ex 2) Classifying angles by their measures

Acute angle - measure is between 0^0 and 90^0



Obtuse angle - measure is between 90^0 and 180^0

Right angle - measure is 90^0

Straight angle - measure is 180^0

Classify each angle

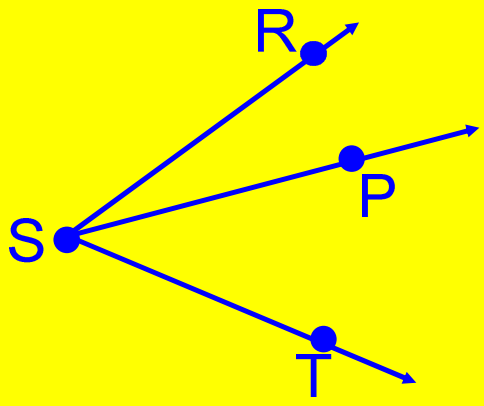
Try #4. m $<A = 130^0$

Try #5. m $< B = 90^0$

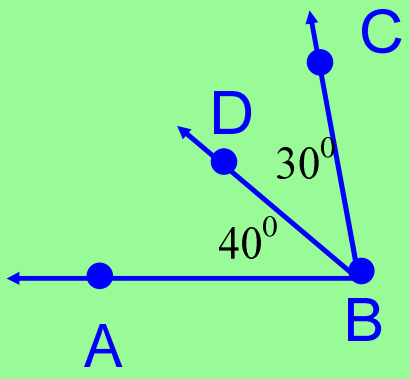
Try # 6. m $< C = 45^0$

Angle Addition Postulate - if P is in the interior of <RST, then the measure of < RST is the sum of the measures of <RSP and <PST.

$$m\angle RSP + m\angle PST = m\angle RST$$



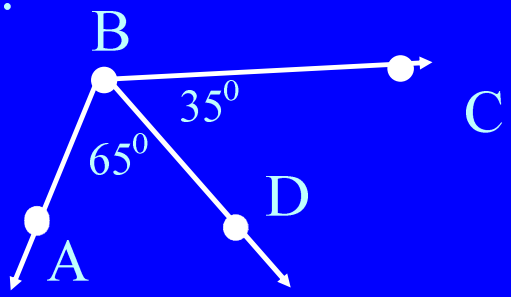
Ex3) Find the measure of < ABC.



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

Find m<ABC

Try #8.



Try #9.