Points, lines, angles

Offint (a dot) - no length, thickness
or size.

DLine AB | Connects 2 points.

Extends infinitely in both directions.

Blane | Flat surface, no thickness,

Extends infinitely in all directions.

Half line AB

A is not included in AB

SRay AB A half line that
includes the endpoint.

OLine segment AB - a portion of a

line

[Angles] Angle 2 rays with a common endpoint (vertex). Angles are measured in degrees. LA, LBAC, CCAR Types of angles:)

9 a cute: 0 < x < 90° @ obtuse: 90 < x < 180°

5) right: x=90° @ straight: x=180°

Complementary angles

Two angles whose measures add
to 90°

(Supplementary Angles) two angles
whose measures add to 180.

Example: <A is 15° more than twice
the measure of <B. <A and <B are
complementary. What are the measures of <A

$$\angle A + \angle B = 90^{\circ}$$

 $\angle A = 15 + 2B$
 $(15 + 2B) + B = 90$
 $3B + 15 = 90$
 $3B = 75$
 $B = 25$ $A = 65$

Vertical Angles | Opposite

angles formed by intersecting
lines are congruent.

| 1 = 24
| 22 = 23

Perpendicular Lines

Intersecting lines a That form
right angles | D ALB

Parallel Lines | lie in the same

Plane and never intersect.

Transversal | A line that interSects two parallel lines All B

EF is
transversal

C 7/8

F

<u>Vertical angles!</u> 1 = 24, 22 = 23, 5 = 8, 6 = 7Alternate interior angles 43 ELG, 44 ELS Alternate exterior angles <1=<8, <2=<7 Corresponding angles 41=45,42=46, (3=47,44=48 XAII of the above angles are corgiuent

Consecutive Interior Angles 23 and 25

24 and 26

These angles are supplementary (add to 1800) Do Ex3 on p. 135

