*1.4 Measure and Classify Angles*

*Angle* –

* formed by two noncollinear rays that have a common endpoint
* the 2 rays are the “sides of the angle”
* the common endpoint is the *vertex*
* always measured in degrees

Example:

A

Sides:

1

C

B

BA and BC

Vertex: B

Notation: <B

<ABC or <CBA

<1

How many angles are in this figure?

Classifying Angles:

*Right Angle*- measures 90˚

*Acute Angle*-measure is less than 90˚

*Obstuse Angle*-measure is greater than 90˚

A “line” which is 180˚ is sometimes called a straight angle.

\*\*\* When you write out the measure of an angle, you must put an “m” in front of the angle symbol

Example: m<ABC=30˚

*Congruent Angles*- angles that have the same measure. Arcs on a figure indicate which angles are congruent.

Example:

m<ABC=45˚

m<DBE=45˚

<ABC<DBE

*Angle Bisector*-a ray that divides an angle into two congruent angles. A line segment can also bisect an angle.

Angle Addition Postulate-

Ex. Find x and the m<CBD.