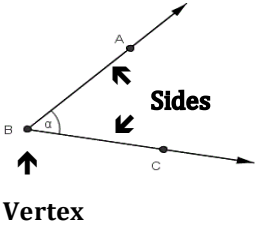
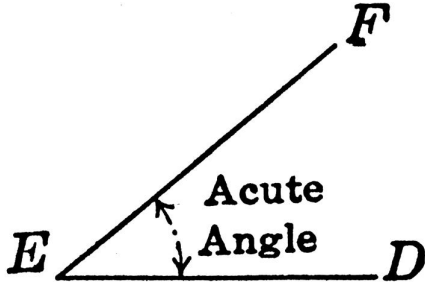
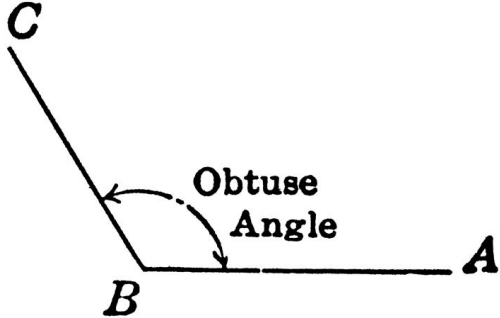
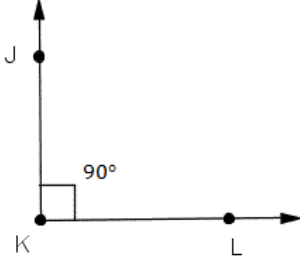
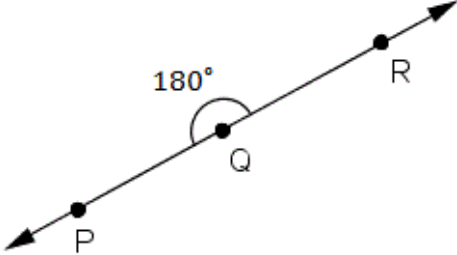


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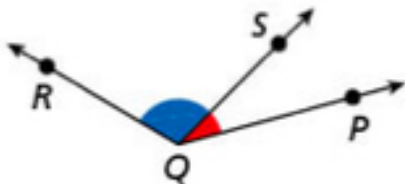
Three Column Note-Take Chapter 1 Sections 1.4

Term	Definition	Example
<p>Angle</p>	<p>Two different rays that have the same initial point = <u>vertex</u></p> <p>-Angle are measured in degrees</p> <p>-The angle in the diagram can be notated as $\angle B$, $\angle ABC$, or $\angle CBA$</p> <p>-The vertex must be listed in the middle when naming angles.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows an angle with vertex B. Two rays extend from B: one through point A and another through point C. An arc is drawn between the two rays to indicate the angle. Labels include 'A', 'B', 'C', 'Sides', and 'Vertex'.</p>
<p>Acute Angle</p>	<p>An angle with a measure of less than 90°</p> <p>-The angle in the diagram could be notated as $\angle E$, $\angle FED$, or $\angle DEF$</p>	 <p>The diagram shows an acute angle with vertex E. Two rays extend from E: one through point F and another through point D. An arc is drawn between the two rays to indicate the angle. Labels include 'E', 'F', 'D', and 'Acute Angle'.</p>
<p>Obtuse Angle</p>	<p>An angle with a measure of more than 90° and less than 180°</p> <p>-The angle in the diagram could be notated as $\angle B$, $\angle ABC$, or $\angle CBA$</p>	 <p>The diagram shows an obtuse angle with vertex B. Two rays extend from B: one through point C and another through point A. An arc is drawn between the two rays to indicate the angle. Labels include 'C', 'B', 'A', and 'Obtuse Angle'.</p>

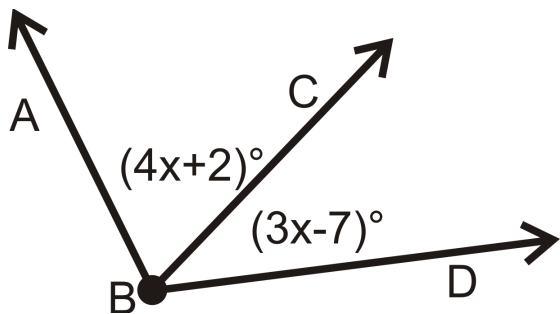
<p>Right Angle</p>	<p>An angle with a measure of EXACTLY 90°</p> <p>-The angle in the diagram could be notated as $\angle K$, $\angle JKL$, or $\angle LKJ$</p>	
<p>Straight Angle</p>	<p>An angle with a measure of EXACTLY 180°</p> <p>-The angle in the diagram could be notated as $\angle Q$, $\angle PQR$, or $\angle RQP$</p>	

Angle Addition Postulate : If ray \overrightarrow{SQ} is inside angle $\angle PQR$, then $\angle RQS + \angle SQR = \angle PQR$

If S is in the interior of $\angle PQR$, then $m\angle PQS + m\angle SQR = m\angle PQR$.



Example: If we know that $\angle ABD = 93^\circ$. Solve for x



$$\begin{aligned}
 (4x + 2) + (3x - 7) &= 93 \\
 7x - 5 &= 93 \\
 7x &= 98 \\
 x &= 14
 \end{aligned}$$