

Chapter 1

Basics of Geometry



1.1 - Points, Lines and Planes

1.2 - Measuring and Constructing Segments

1.3 - Using Midpoint and Distance Formulas

1.4 - Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane

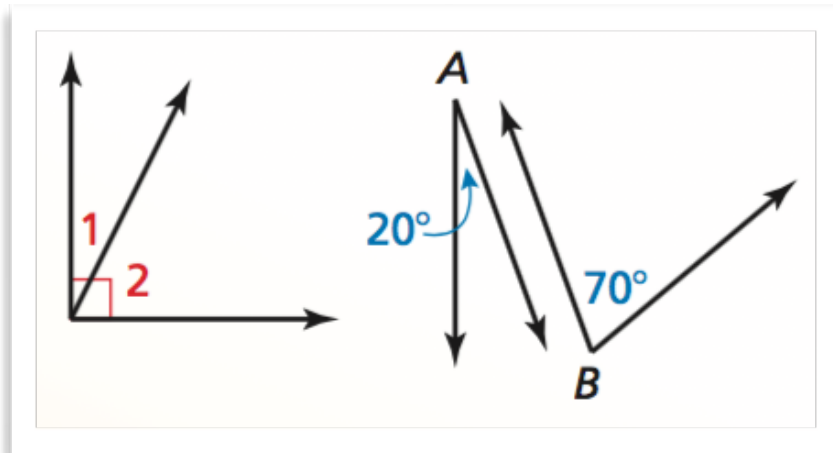
1.5 - Measuring and Constructing Angles

1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

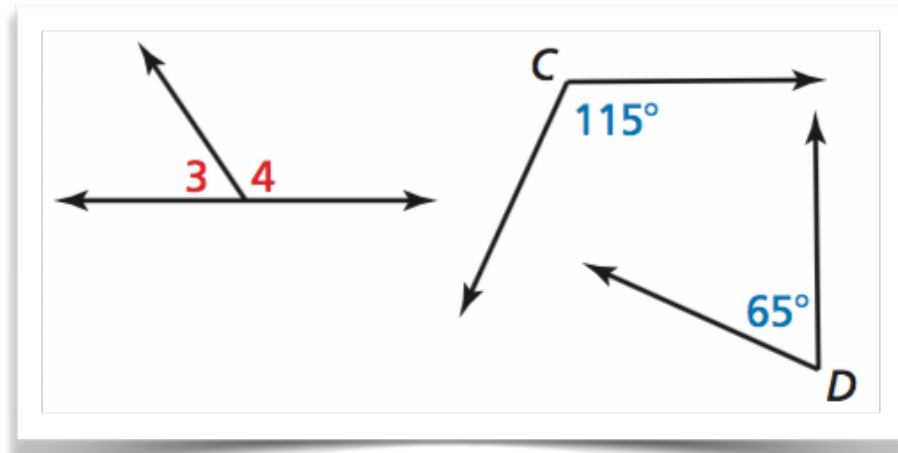
Vocabulary

complementary angles -
two angles whose
measures sum to 90°



angle 1 is the
complement of angle 2

supplementary angles -
two angles whose
measures sum to 180°

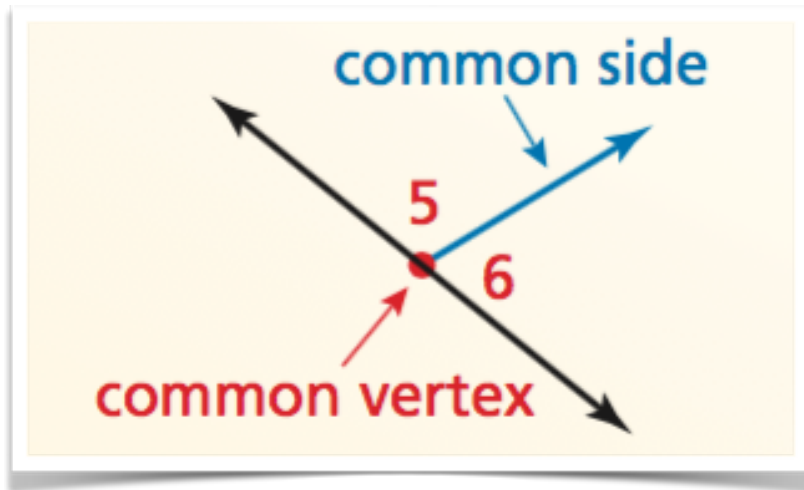


angle C is the
supplement of angle D

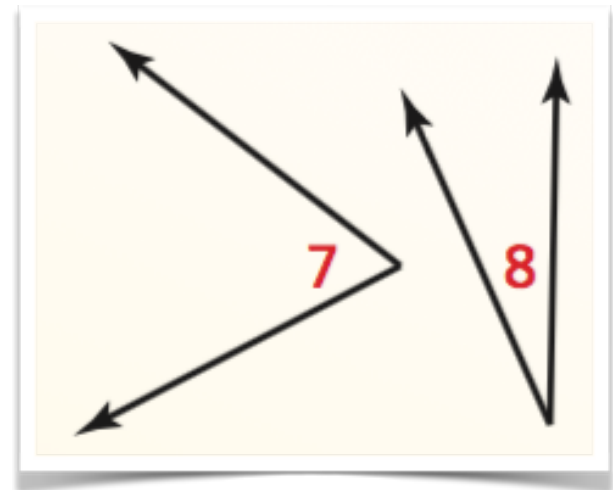
1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

Vocabulary

adjacent angles - two coplanar angles that share a common side and a common vertex, but have no common interior points



angles 5 and 6 are
adjacent angles

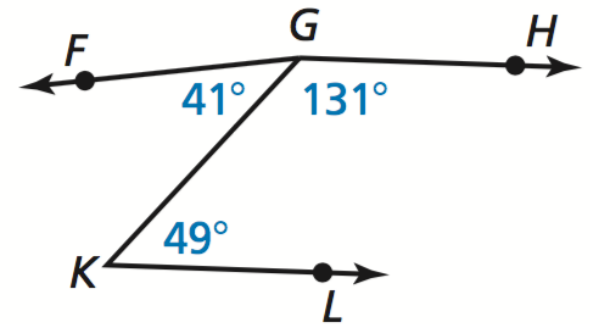


angles 7 and 8 are
nonadjacent angles

1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

Example

1. Using the diagram to the right, name a pair of complementary angles, supplementary angles, and a pair of adjacent angles.

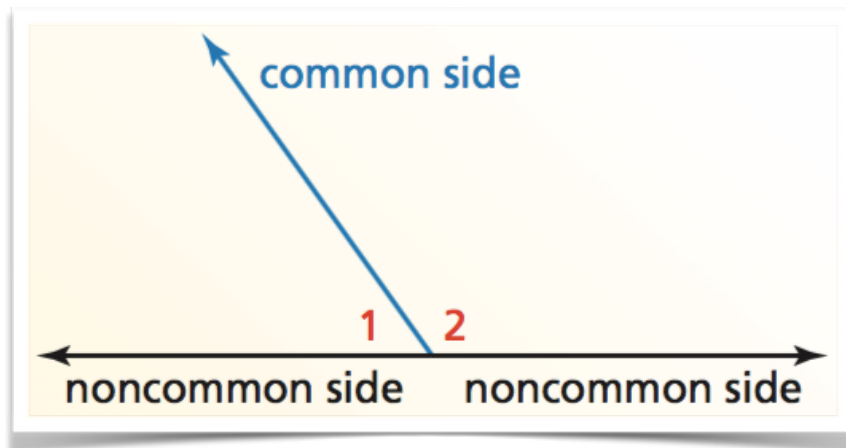


2. Assume $\angle 1$ is a complement of $\angle 2$, and $m\angle 2 = 17^\circ$, Determine $m\angle 1$.
3. Assume $\angle 3$ is a supplement of $\angle 4$, and $m\angle 3 = 121^\circ$, Determine $m\angle 4$.

1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

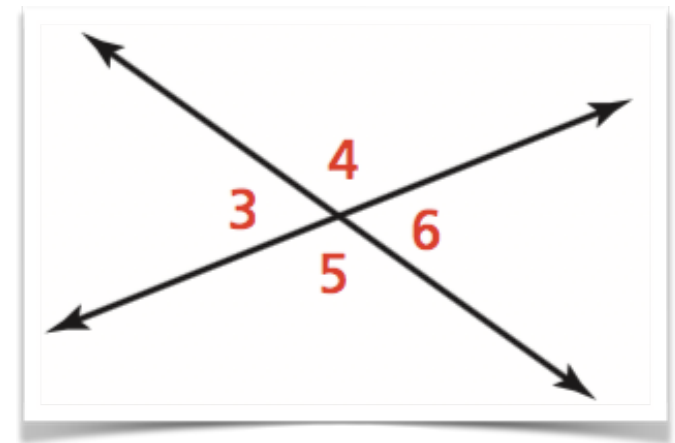
Vocabulary

linear pair - two adjacent angles whose measures sum to 180°



angle 1 is the **supplement** of angle 2

vertical angles - nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines

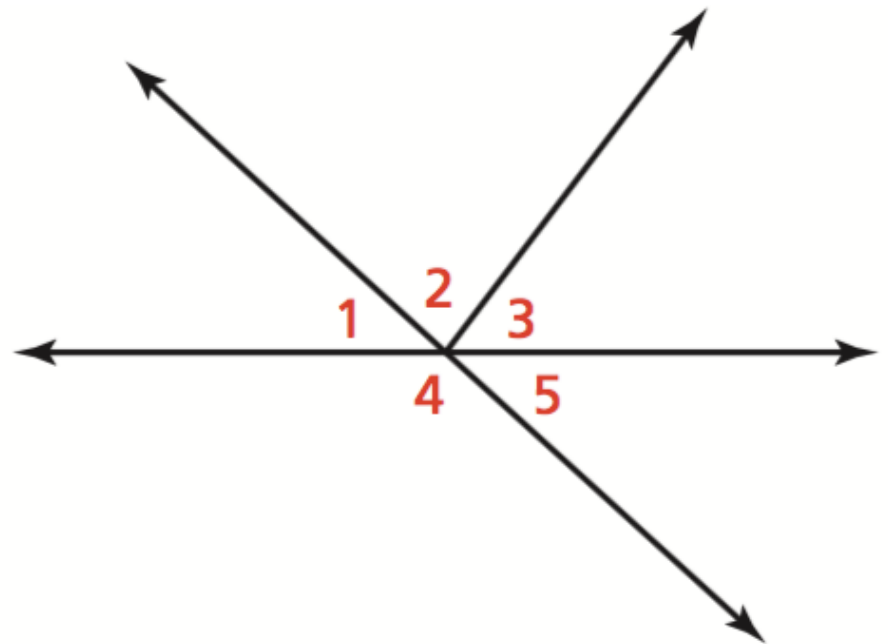


angles 3 and 4 are **vertical** angles;
angles 4 and 5 are **vertical** angles

1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

Example

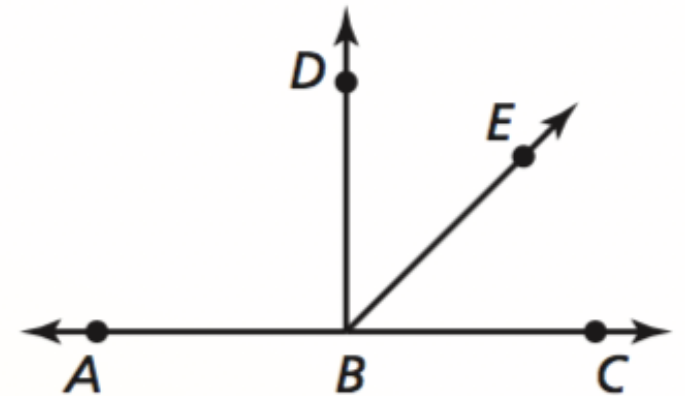
1. Name the vertical angles
2. Name the linear pairs



1.6 - Describing Pairs of Angles

Interpreting a diagram

We can assume:



We cannot assume: