# **Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc**

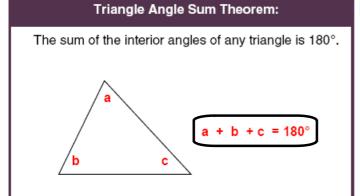
\*\*\* Now that the notes are taken care of...

# REVIEW??? GMF 10 - Angle Properties

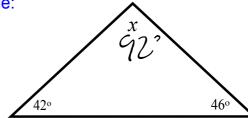
We better do some examples to <u>UNDERSTAND</u> these **BIG** ideas!!!

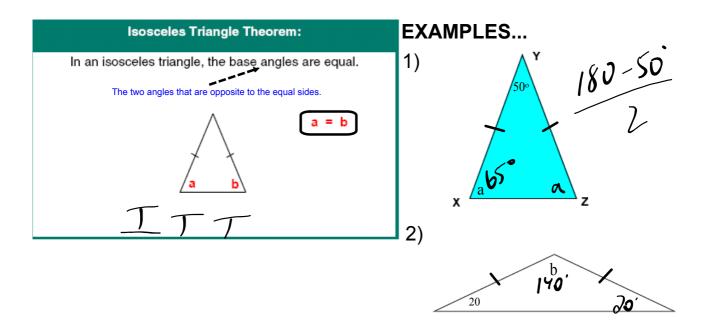
# **Geometry Theorems...**





Example:



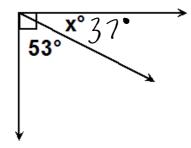


- Complementary Angles:
- (AT a sum of 900

Two or more angles that have a sum of 90°.

#### Examples:

- (1) What is the complement of a 50 $^{\circ}$  angle?
- (2) Determine the measure of the missing angle.

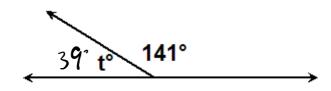


• Supplementary Angles:



Two or more angles that have a sum of 180°.

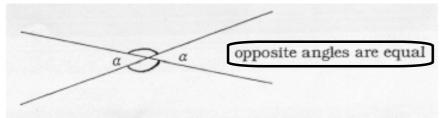
#### **Examples**:



# Opposite Angle Theorem...

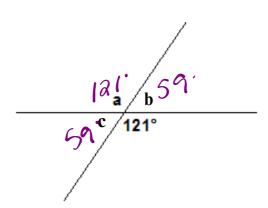


When 2 straight lines cross, 2 pairs of opposite angles are formed. Opposite angles are equal in size

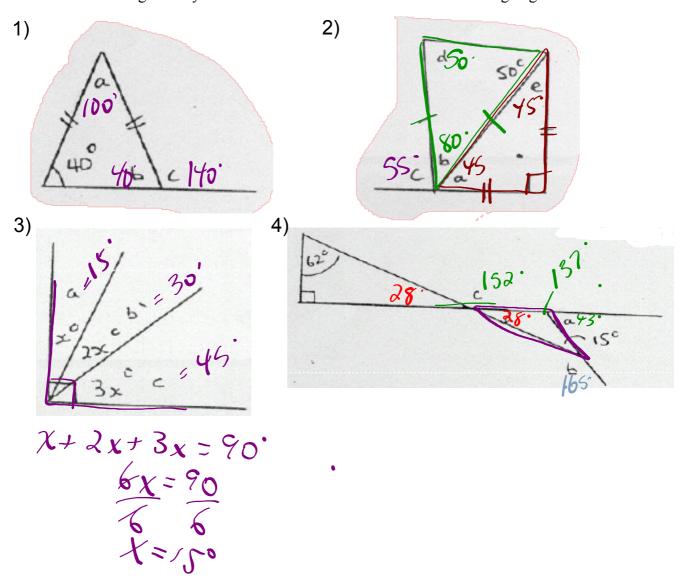


In geometry, angles or lines marked with the same symbol are the same size.

### **Example:**

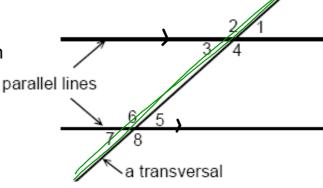


**EXERCISE:** Use geometry theroems to determine the measure of missing angles...



### **Parallel Line Theorems**

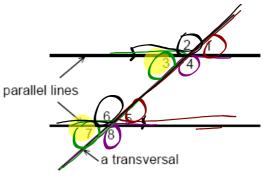
A transversal is a third line that crosses two or more lines, as shown in the illustration to the right.



CA

**Corresponding Angles:** 

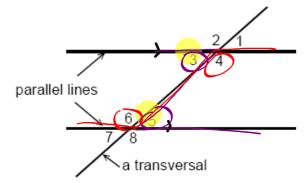
Pairs of angles on the same side of a transversal and the same side of the parallel lines



**CORRESPONDING ANGLES ARE EQUAL** 

Alternate Interior Angles:

Pairs of angles on the opposite sides of a transversal and between the parallel lines



ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES ARE EQUAL

Co-Interior Angles (Same-side Interior):

Pairs of angles on the same side of a transversal and between the parallel lines

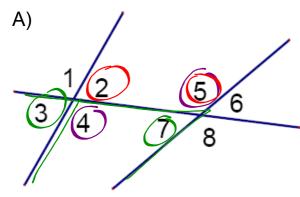
parallel lines

7 8

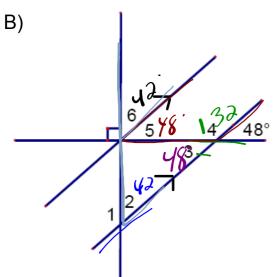
a transversal

CO-INTERIOR ANGLES ARE SUPPLEMENTARY

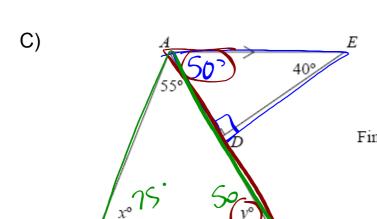
## **EXERCISE:** Practice...



- <3 and < \_\_\_\_\_ are corresponding angles.</li>
- 2. <4 and < \_\_\_\_ are alternate interior angles.
- 3. <5 and < \_\_\_\_\_ are same-side interior angles.

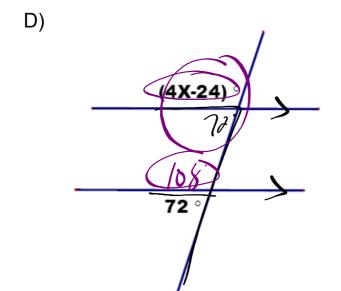


1. 
$$m < 1 = 138$$
 (SAT)  
2.  $m < 2 = 48$  (A)  
3.  $m < 3 = 48$  (AT)  
4.  $m < 4 = 132$  (SAT)  
5.  $m < 5 = 48$  (LA)  
6.  $m < 6 = 42$  (AT)



Find 
$$x^{\circ}$$
 and  $y^{\circ}$ .
$$\chi = 75 \cdot (SA11)$$

$$y = 50 \cdot (A1A)$$



$$4x - 2y + 72 = 180$$

$$4x + 48 = 180$$

$$4x = 180 - 48$$

$$x = 33$$

$$4x = 132$$

$$4x = 33$$

$$4x = 33$$

# HOMEWORK...

Worksheet - Angle Properties.pdf

Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc

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