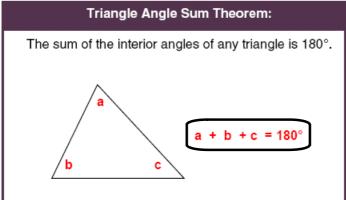
# **Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc**

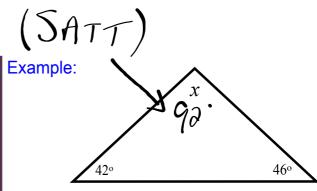
\*\*\* Now that the notes are taken care of...

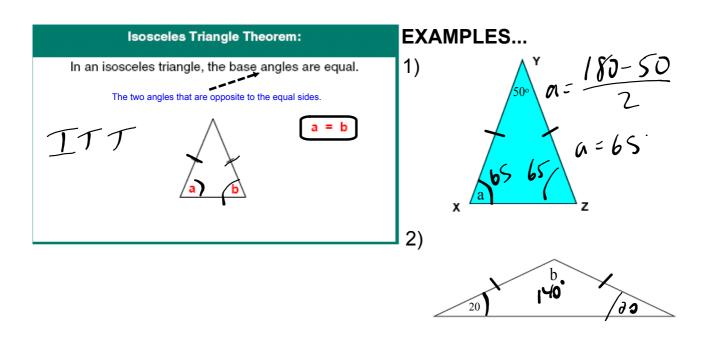
## REVIEW??? GMF 10 - Angle Properties

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

### **Geometry Theorems...**







- Complementary Angles:
- CAT

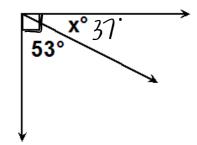
Two or more angles that have a sum of 90°.

#### Examples:

(1) What is the complement of a 50° angle?



(2) Determine the measure of the missing angle.



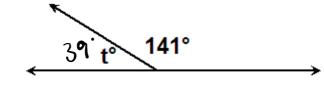
• Supplementary Angles:



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

#### Examples:

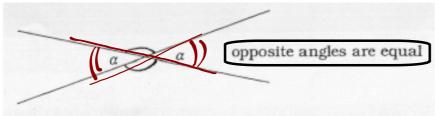




## **Opposite Angle Theorem...**

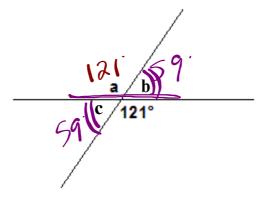


When 2 straight lines cross, 2 pairs of opposite angles are formed. Opposite angles are equal in size

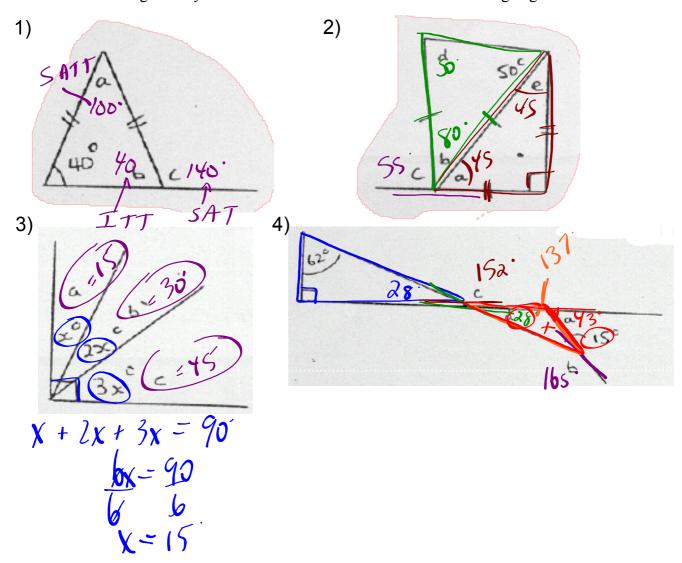


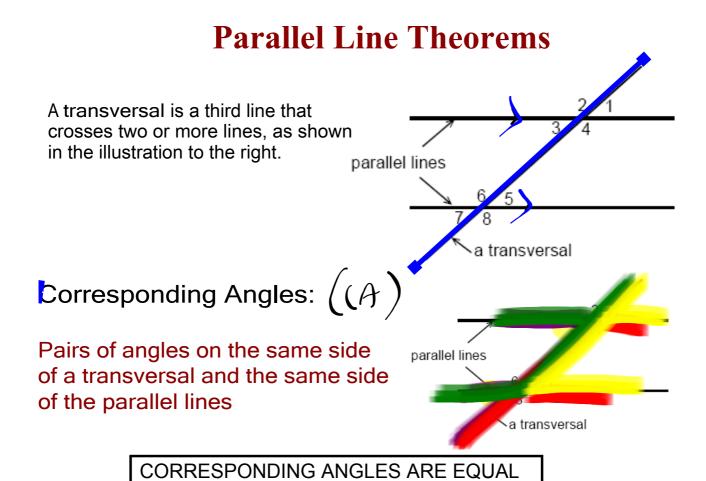
In geometry, angles or lines marked with the same symbol are the same size.

**Example:** 



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





Alternate Interior Angles:

(AIA)

parallel lines

a transversal

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

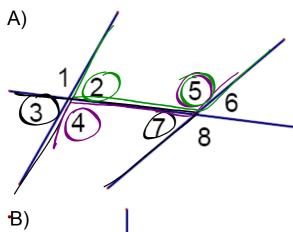
Pairs of angles on the same side of a transversal and between the parallel lines

CO-INTERIOR ANGLES ARE SUPPLEMENTARY

parallel lines

a transversal

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



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

1. 
$$m < 1 = 138 (SAT)$$

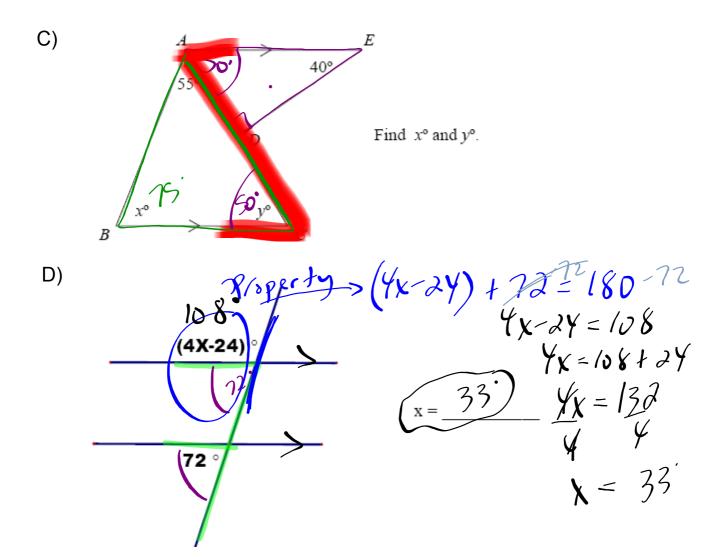
2.  $m < 2 = 138 (SAT)$ 

3.  $m < 3 = 150 (SAT)$ 

4.  $m < 4 = 150 (SAT)$ 

5.  $m < 5 = 150 (SAT)$ 

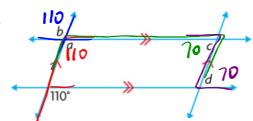
6.  $m < 6 = 150 (CTA)$ 



#### p. 76

#### Using reasoning to determine unknown angles EXAMPLE 2

Determine the measures of a, b, c, and d.



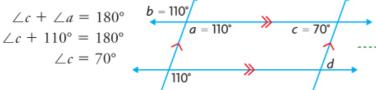
#### **Kebeh's Solution**

$$\angle a = 110^{\circ}$$

The 110° angle and  $\angle a$  are corresponding. Since the lines are parallel, the 110° angle and  $\angle a$  are equal.

$$\angle a = \angle b$$
  
 $\angle b = 110^{\circ}$ 

Vertically opposite angles are equal.



 $\angle c$  and  $\angle a$  are interior angles on the same side of a transversal. Since the lines are parallel,  $\angle c$  and  $\angle a$  are supplementary. I updated the diagram.

 $\angle c = \angle d$ 

$$\angle d = 70^{\circ}$$
 The measures of the angles are:

 $\angle c$  and  $\angle d$  are alternate interior angles. Since the lines are parallel,  $\angle c$  and  $\angle d$  are equal.

 $\angle a = 110^{\circ}; \angle b = 110^{\circ};$ 

$$\angle c = 70^{\circ}; \angle d = 70^{\circ}.$$

## Homework...

p. 72: #2

Assignment - Angle Properties.pdf

p. 78: #1, 4, 15

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Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc

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