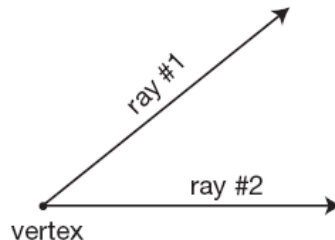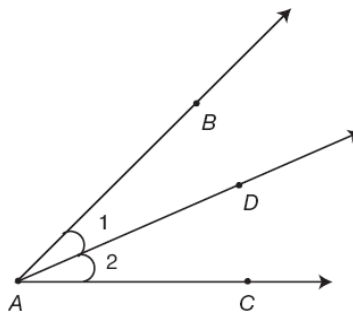# Angles

An **angle** is formed by two rays and an endpoint or line segments that meet at a point, called the **vertex**.

Naming Angles

There are three ways to name an angle.

1. An angle can be named by the vertex when no other angles share the same vertex: $\angle A$.

2. An angle can be represented by a number or variable written across from the vertex: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$.

3. When more than one angle has the same vertex, three letters are used, with the vertex always being the middle letter: $\angle 1$ can be written as $\angle BAD$ or $\angle DAB$, and $\angle 2$ can be written as $\angle DAC$ or $\angle CAD$.
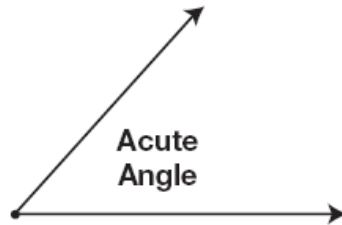
The Measure of an Angle

The notation m$\angle A$ is used when referring to the measure of an angle (in this case, $\angle A$). For example, if $\angle D$ measures 100°, then m$\angle D$ = 100°.
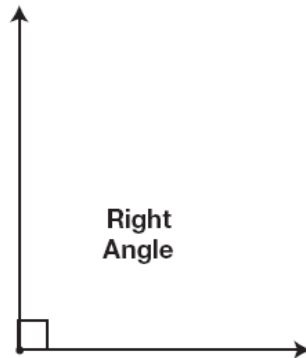
Classifying Angles

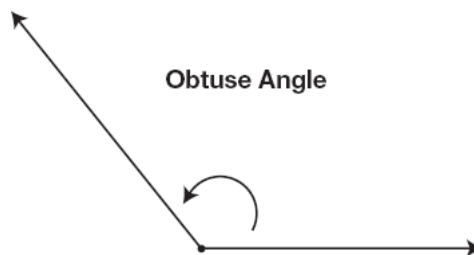Angles are classified into four categories: acute, right, obtuse, and straight.

An acute angle measures less than 90°.

Acute Angle

A right angle measures exactly 90°. A right angle is symbolized by a square at the vertex.

Right Angle
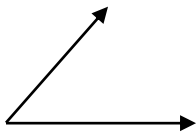
An obtuse angle measures more than 90° but less then 180°.

Obtuse Angle

A straight angle measures exactly 180°. A straight angle forms a line.

Straight Angle

Grade 6

Examples:

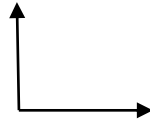**A- Identify the angles: acute, obtuse, straight, or right.**
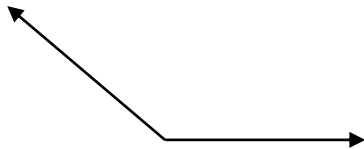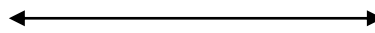
1)

<u>   acute   </u>

2)

<u>   right</u>

3)

<u>   obtuse   </u>

4)

<u>   straight</u>