

# Geometry Note-Taking Guide

## SECTION 1.7 – Angles and Congruence

**Diagram:**

An \_\_\_\_\_ (Symbol: \_\_\_\_\_) consists of two rays that have the same endpoint.

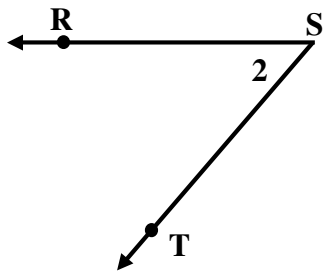
The rays are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the angle.

The shared endpoint of the rays is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the angle.

An angle can be named using points on its sides or by a number.

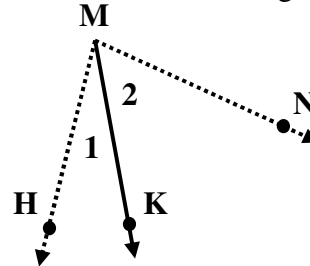
**Ex 1:**

a) State all the different names for the angle below.



b) State all the different names for the dotted angle.

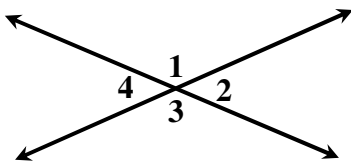
**Note:**  $\angle M$  is NOT a name of the dotted angle because there are three angles that  $\angle M$  could be referring to.



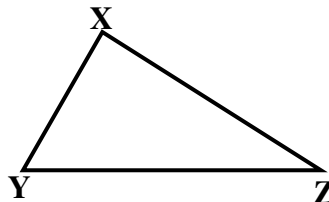
**Ex 2:**

Shade the angle that is indicated.

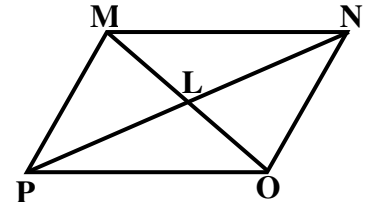
a)  $\angle 1$



b)  $\angle XYZ$



c)  $\angle LNO$



The measure of an angle is written in units called \_\_\_\_\_. (Symbol: \_\_\_\_\_)

An angle can have a measure between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

The notation  $m\angle A = 82^\circ$  means “The measure of angle A is 82 degrees.”

**Ex 3:**

Construct an angle with the information given.

a)  $m\angle A = 30^\circ$

b)  $m\angle ABC = 125^\circ$



c)  $m\angle DEF = 90^\circ$

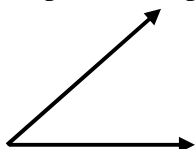
d)  $m\angle XYZ = 180^\circ$



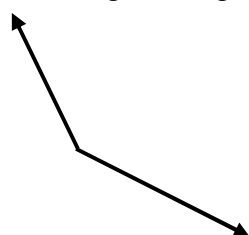
**Ex 4:**

Come up with an approximation for the given angle.

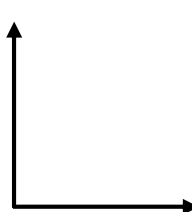
a)



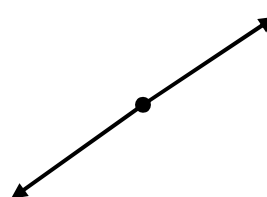
b)



c)



d)



There are \_\_\_\_ types of \_\_\_\_\_ an angle can be given based on its measure.

Acute Angle	Obtuse Angle	Right Angle	Straight Angle
$m\angle A < 90^\circ$	$m\angle A > 90^\circ$	$m\angle A = 90^\circ$	$m\angle A = 180^\circ$

**Ex 5:**

Classify each angle.

a)  $m\angle D = 180^\circ$

b)  $m\angle C = 90^\circ$

c)  $m\angle A = 45^\circ$

d)  $m\angle B = 120^\circ$

In Geometry, the word \_\_\_\_\_ (Symbol: \_\_\_\_\_) is often used, which means to have the same size and shape or to be overlapping. In other words, it roughly means to be \_\_\_\_\_ (Symbol: =).

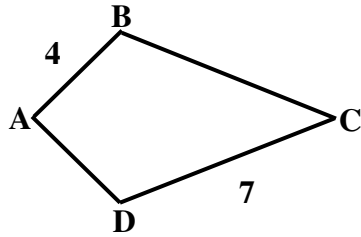
\_\_\_\_\_ are used on a diagram to show segments are congruent.

\_\_\_\_\_ are used to show angles are congruent.

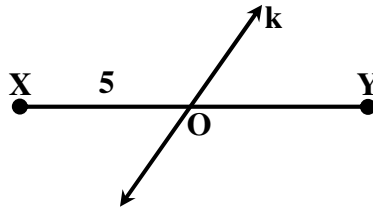
**Ex 6:**

Label the diagram using the given information.

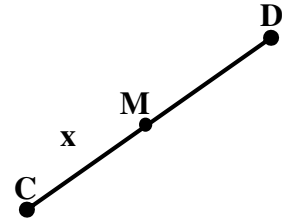
a)  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD}$  and  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$



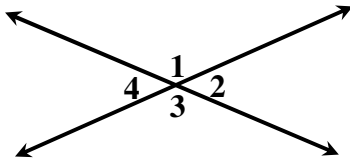
b) Line k bisects  $\overline{XY}$ .



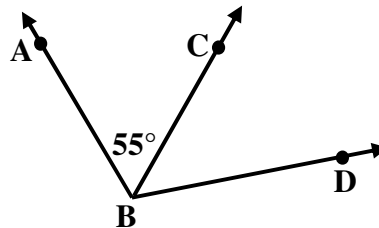
c) M is the midpoint of  $\overline{CD}$ .



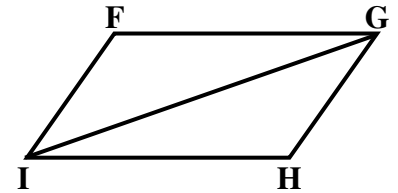
d)  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$  and  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$



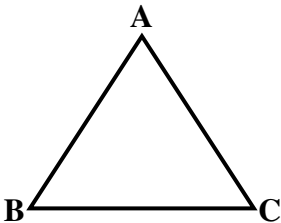
e)  $\overline{BC}$  bisects  $\angle ABD$ .



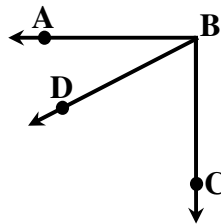
f)  $\angle FGI \cong \angle HIG$



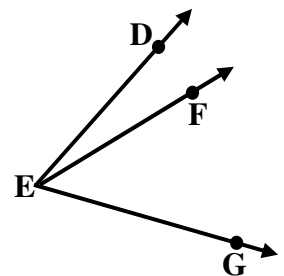
g)  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC} \cong \overline{AC}$   
 $\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$



h)  $\angle ABC$  is a right angle



i)  $m\angle DEG = 84^\circ$



Sometimes \_\_\_\_ arc can be used to show the measure of an angle that contains angles inside it.

**Ex 7:**

Write a congruence statement based on the information depicted in the diagram.

a)  $\overline{AB} = 9$  and  $\overline{BC} = 9$

