# Geometry Unit 2: Angles Bronx Early College Academy

Christopher J. Huson PhD

28 September - 7 October 2022

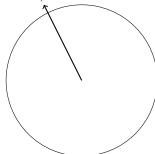
| 2.1 Angle notation, measures                                | 28 September |
|---|--------------|
| 2.2 Angle addition  | 29 September |
| 2.3 Angle pairs   | 30 September |
| 2.4 Angle bisectors   | 3 October    |
| 2.5 Triangle sum; equilateral, isosceles $\triangle$ angles | 4 October    |
| 2.6 Review  | 6 October    |
| 2.7 Test: Angle measures                                    | 7 October    |

Open Middle: complementary and supplementary puzzle

## Learning Target: I can measure angles

CCSS: HSG.CO.A.1 Know precise geometric definitions 2.1 Wednesday 28 Sept

Do Now: On the clock face, which is more time, from the 1 to the 3, or from the 11 to the 2? (insert clock image)

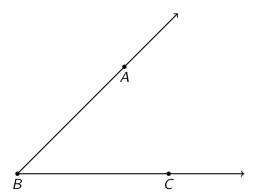


1. Write down an equation to represent the situation.

Lesson: Angle measures, internal, external, acute, obtuse, right

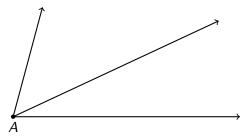
#### Angle: two rays with a common endpoint or vertex

Rays  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ . Vertex B. Written notation is  $\angle ABC$  or  $\angle B$ .



#### Angle measures: the Babylonian system of 360° in a circle

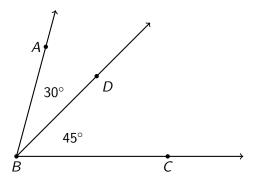
- ► A full rotation is 360° (a full "turn").
- ► A half turn (straight line) is 180°.
- ▶  $90^{\circ}$  is a quarter turn or a *right* angle.
- ▶ Acute angles measure less than  $90^{\circ}$ . Obtuse angles measure more than  $90^{\circ}$ .
- Adjacent angles ("next to" each other) share a common ray and are external to each other.



#### Learning Target: I can solve for angle measures

CCSS: HSG.CO.A.1 Know precise geometric definitions 2.2 Thursday 29 Sept

Do Now:  $m\angle ABD = 30^{\circ}$ ,  $m\angle DBC = 45^{\circ}$ . Find  $m\angle ABC$ .



Lesson: Angle addition problems, vertical angles

#### Angle addition postulate

For adjacent angles, the sum of their measures is the measure of their combined angle.

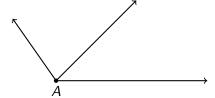
Special pairs of angles [make a new slide]

A *linear pair* are two angles that make a straight line.

Opposite rays have a common endpoint and make a line. (They form an angle measuring  $180^{\circ}$ ).

Angles whose measures sum to  $180^{\circ}$  are *supplementary*.

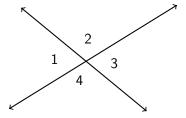
Angles whose measures sum to  $90^{\circ}$  are *complementary*.



### Learning Target: I can identify vertical angles

CCSS: HSG.CO.A.1 Know precise geometric definitions 2.3 Friday 30 September

Definition: Vertical angles are angles opposite each other when two lines intersect.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are vertical angles, as are  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 4$ .



Lesson: Angle addition problems, vertical angles

#### Learning Target: I can bisect angles

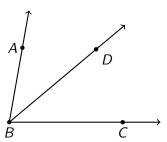
CCSS: HSG.CO.A.1 Know precise geometric definitions

2.4 Monday 3 October

Definition of angle bisector

Angle bisector: a ray dividing an angle into two congruent angles.

As shown,  $\overrightarrow{BD}$  bisects  $\angle ABC$  if and only if  $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$ .



### Open Middle problem (fun)

Use digits from 0 to 9. Using a digit no more than once.

The first two angle measures are complementary. The second two angles supplementary. (degrees)

