

Friday, September 12

Objective

SWBAT-

Review properties of vertical angles

DO NOW

$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are supplementary.

Given $m\angle 1$, find $m\angle 2$ and $m\angle 3$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m\angle 1 = 80^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m\angle 2 =$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad m\angle 3 =$$

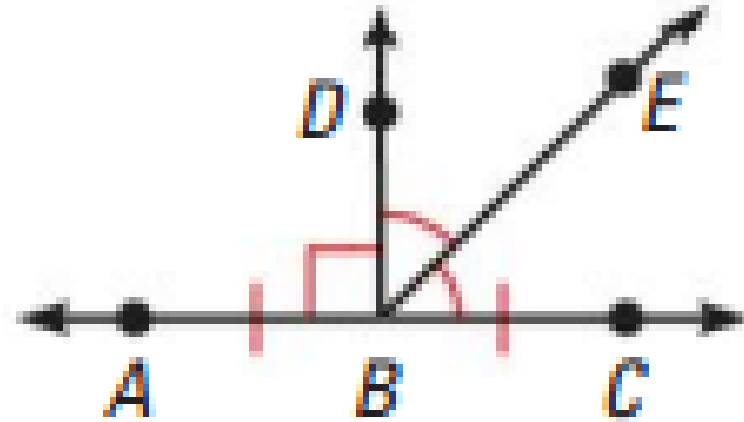
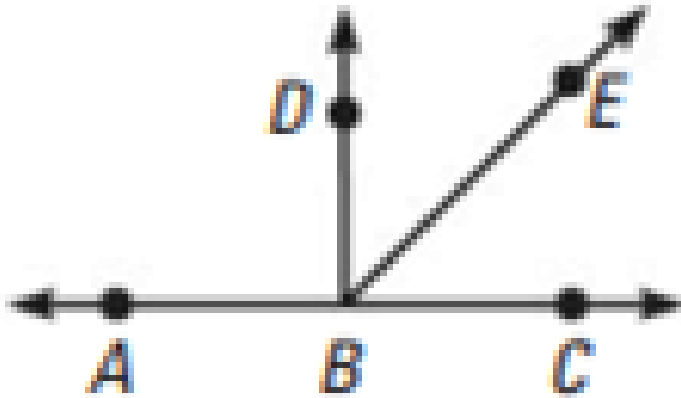
$\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary angles.

Find $m\angle A$ and $m\angle B$.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad m\angle A = x^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad m\angle B = (2x - 75)^\circ$$

1.5 Angle Pair Relationships



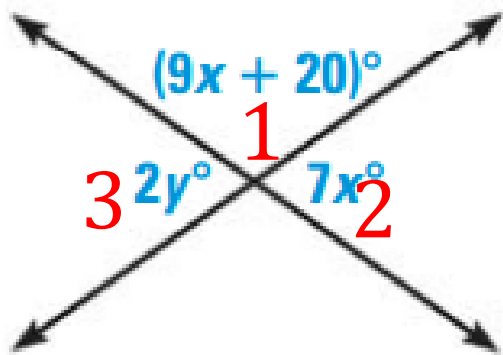
There are some things you can conclude from a diagram, and some you cannot. For example, here are some things that you can conclude from the diagram on the left:

- Points A, B, and C are collinear, and B is between A and C.
- \overleftrightarrow{AC} , \overrightarrow{BD} , and \overrightarrow{BE} intersect at point B.
- $\angle DBE$ and $\angle EBC$ are adjacent angles, and $\angle ABC$ is a straight angle.

- $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$
- $\angle DBE \cong \angle EBC$
- $\angle DBE$ and $\angle EBC$ are complementary

1.5 Angle Pair Relationships

Find the value of x and y . Then find the measure of the angles



What information can we obtain from the diagram?

$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles

$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

$$9x + 20 + 7x = 180^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16x + 20 = 180^\circ \\ -20 \quad -20 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{16x}{16} = \frac{160^\circ}{16}$$

$$x = 10^\circ$$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 3$$

$$2y = 7x$$

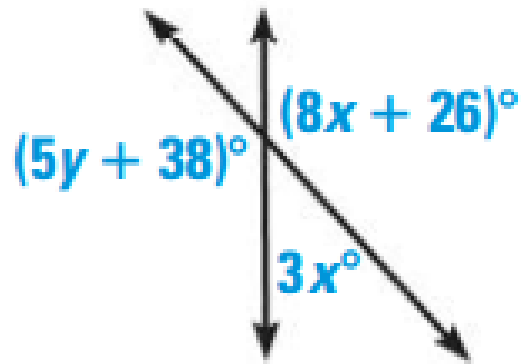
$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{70}{2}$$

$$y = 35$$

1.5 Angle Pair Relationships

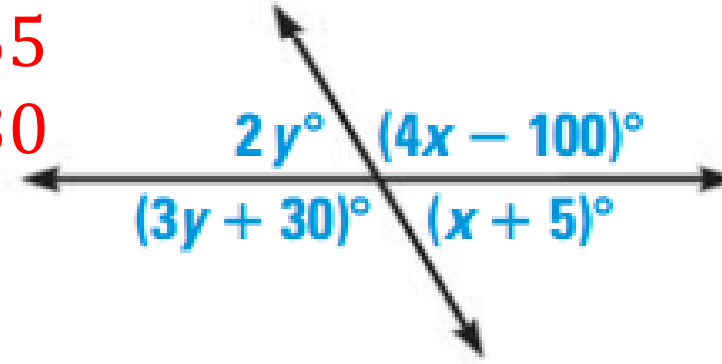
$$x = 14$$

$$y = 20$$



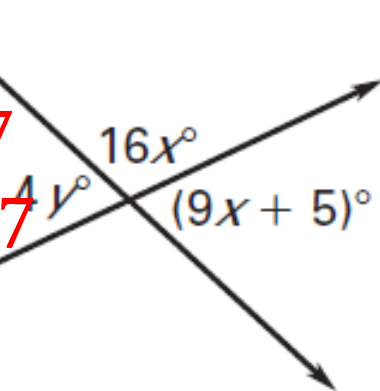
$$x = 55$$

$$y = 30$$



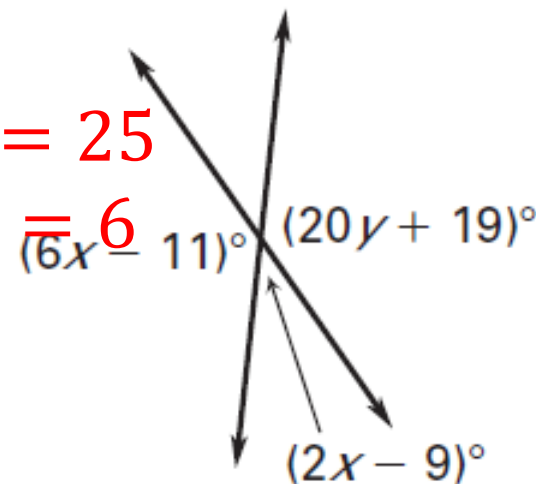
$$x = 7$$

$$y = 17$$



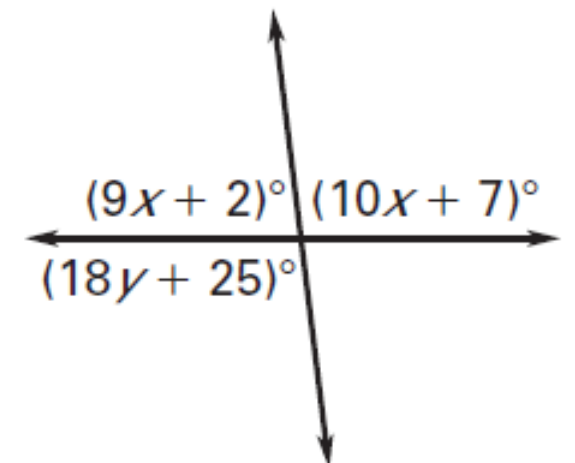
$$x = 25$$

$$y = 6$$



$$x = 9$$

$$y = 4$$



1.5 Angle Pair Relationships

- SHADOWS** The length of a shadow changes as the sun rises. In the diagram below, the length of \overline{CB} is the length of a shadow. The end of the shadow is the vertex of $\angle ABC$, which is formed by the ground and the sun's rays. *Describe* how the shadow and angle change as the sun rises.

