

$0 < \text{acute} < 90$
 $90 < \text{obtuse} < 180$
 $180 < \text{reflex} < 360$

Angles in a triangle total 180°
Angles in a quad. total 360°

$$\frac{a}{b}$$

$$a + b = 180^\circ$$



~~opposite angles are equal~~

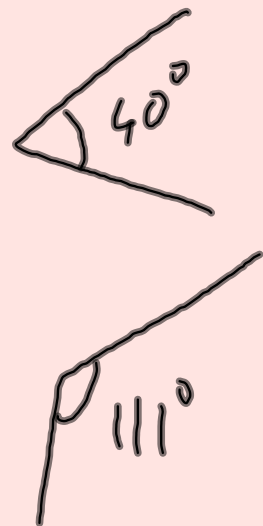
Right angle = 90°



Angles round a point total 360°

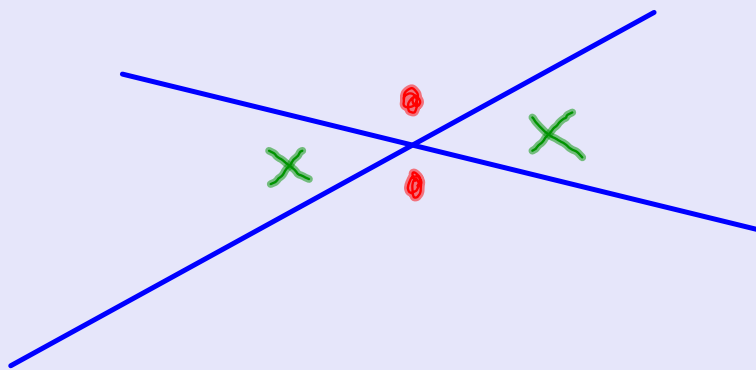
Angles

size	my actual	fred's actual	my points	
40	48°	47°	8	7
111°	110	133	1	22
223°				
340°				



Vertically opposite angles

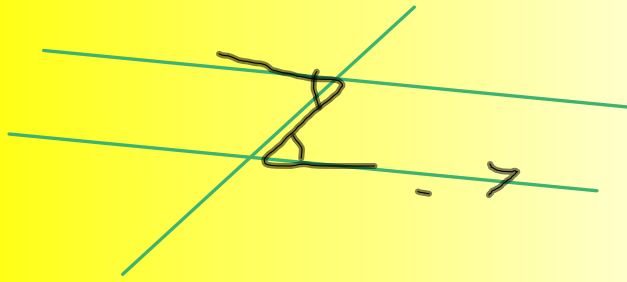
In your book draw two intersecting lines.
Measure all 4 angles.



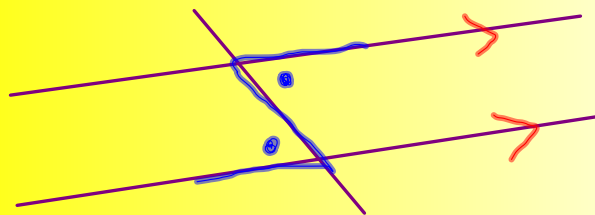
Angle fact 1:

Vertically opposite angles are equal.

In your book draw a pair of parallel lines and another line intersecting it. Like this:



or this:

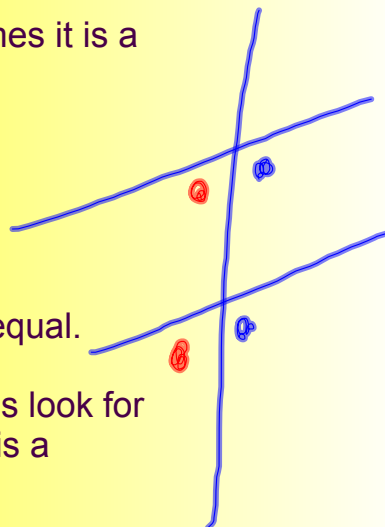


Angle fact 2:

Alternate angles are equal.

To help find alternate angles look for the **Z** shape. Sometimes it is a

reflected **Z**:



Angle fact 3:

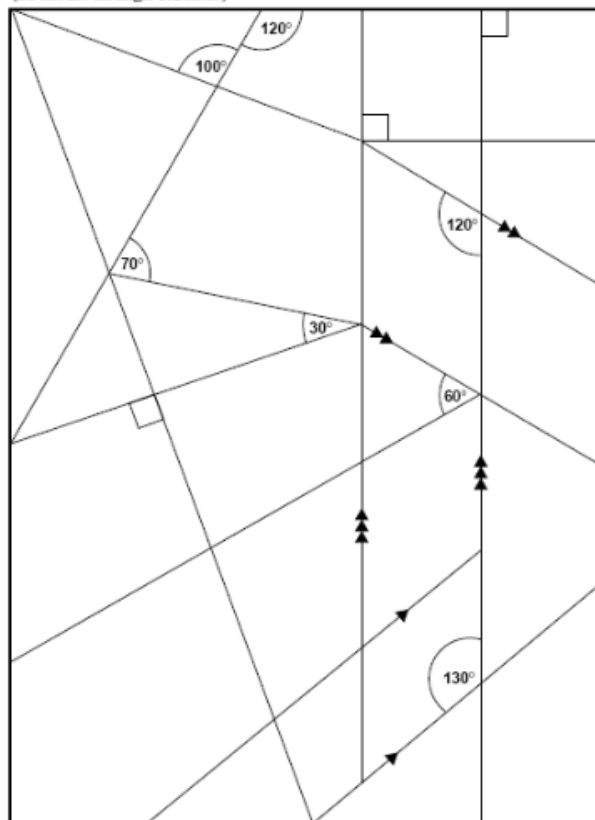
Corresponding angles are equal.

To help find alternate angles look for the **F** shape. Sometimes it is a

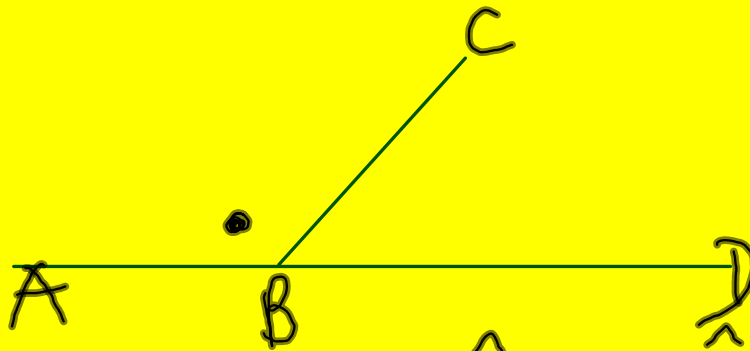
reflected **F**:

Unmarked Angles

Work out the unmarked angles inside this rectangle.
(Do not use an angle indicator.)

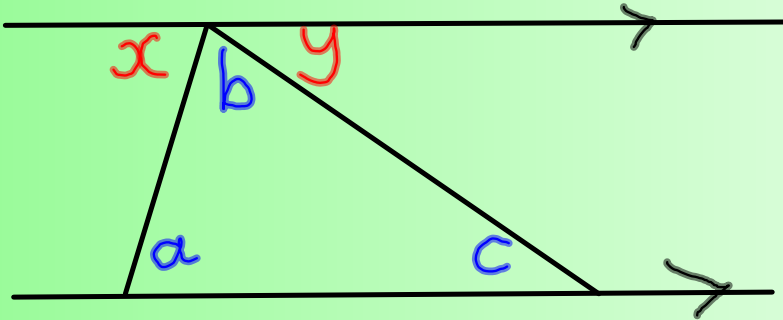


Using proper notation



$$\text{Angle } ABC = \hat{A}BC = \hat{C}BA = \angle ABC$$

Proof that the angle sum of a triangle is 180°

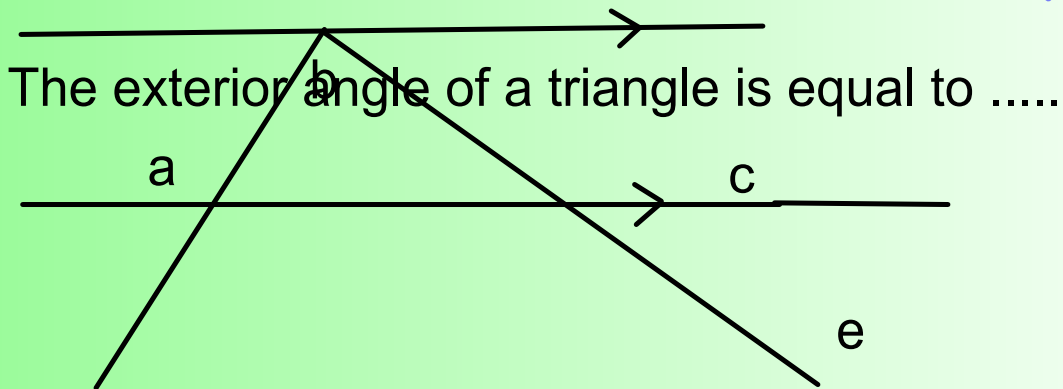


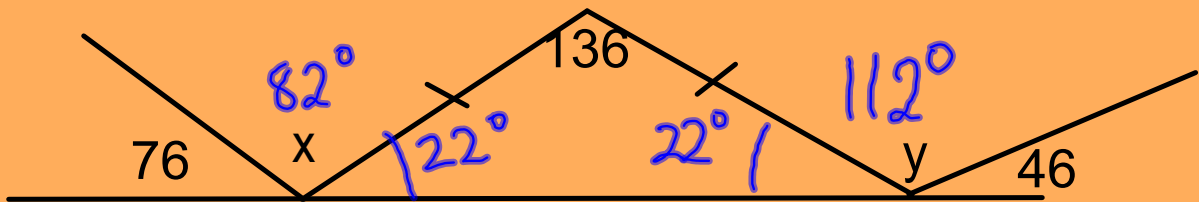
To prove : $a + b + c = 180^\circ$

Proof : $\hat{x} = \hat{a}$ (alternate angles are equal)
 $\hat{y} = \hat{c}$ (alternate angles are equal)

So $x + b + y = 180^\circ$
(angles on a straight line total 180°)

$\therefore a + b + c = 180^\circ$ QED



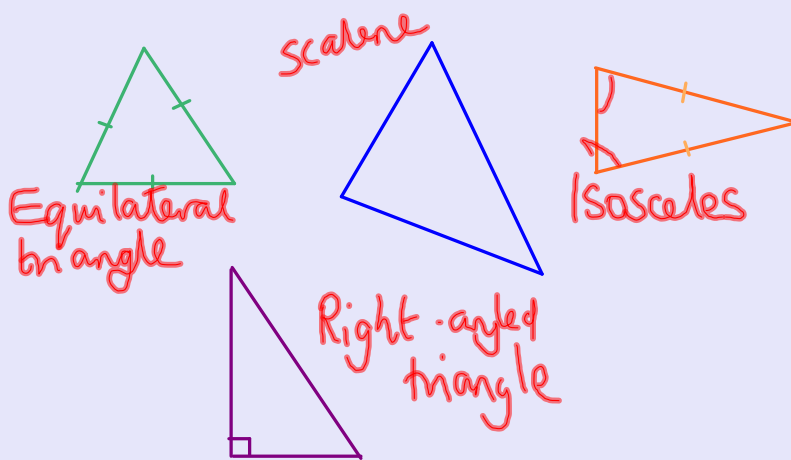


$$\begin{array}{r}
 180 \\
 - 98 \\
 \hline
 82
 \end{array}$$

$$68$$

33

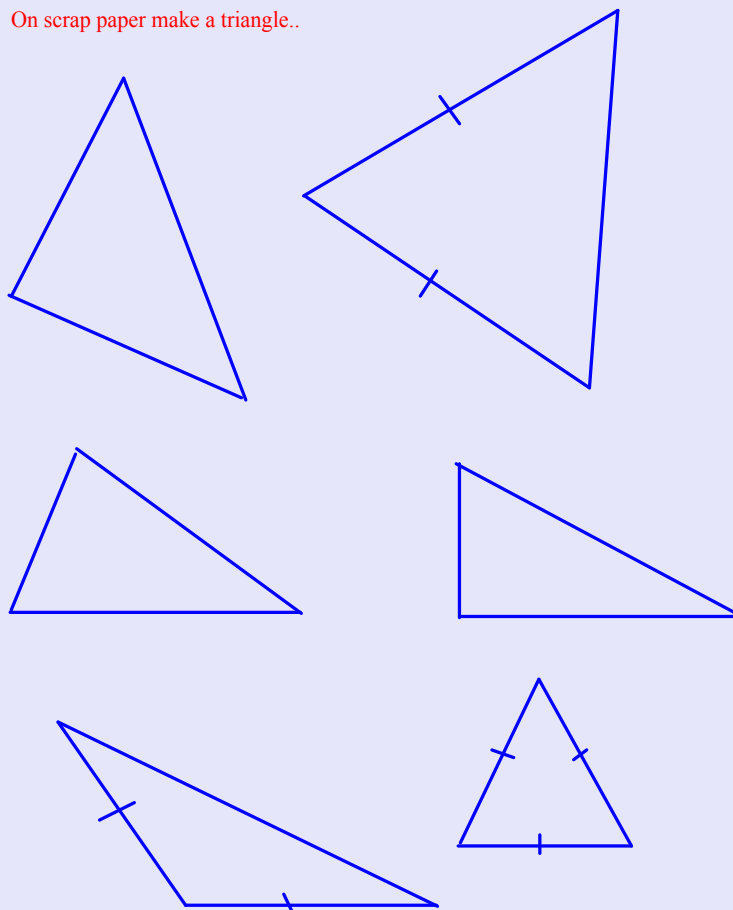
Can you name 4 different types of triangle?



Angles in a triangle

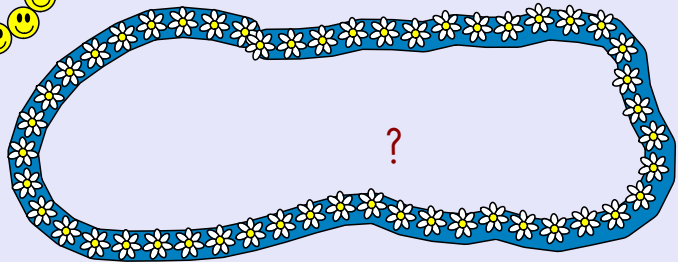
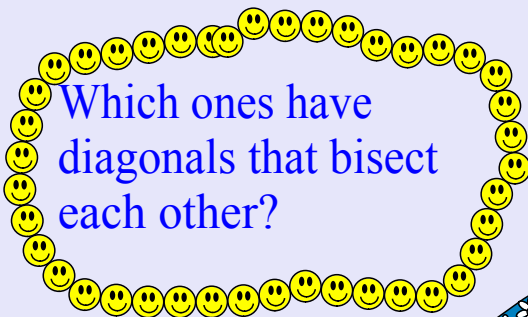
Demonstrate on geometers sketchpad

On scrap paper make a triangle..

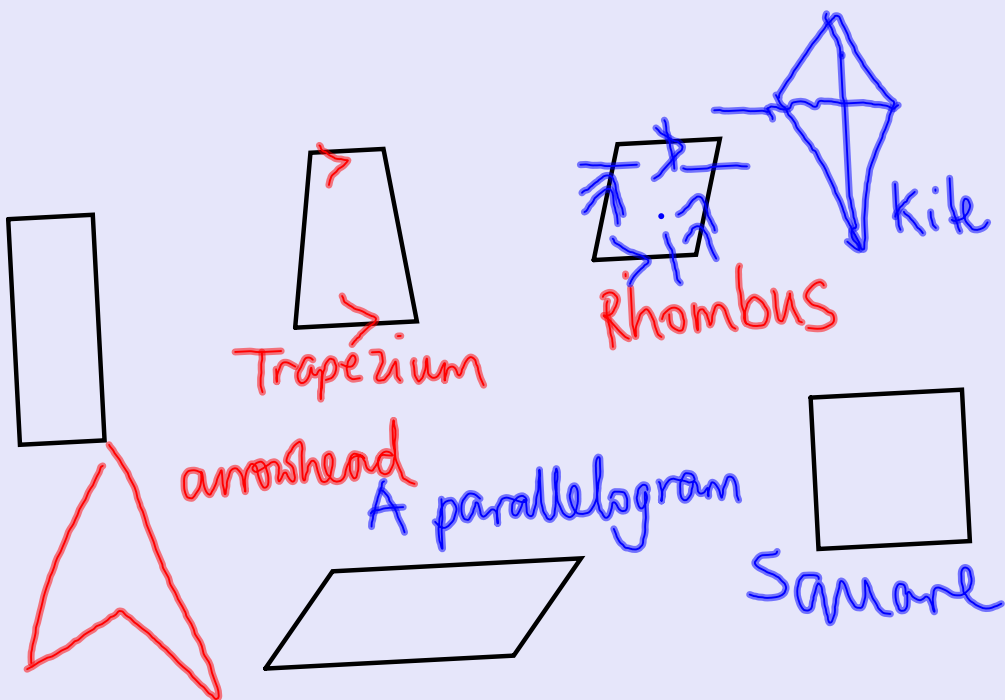


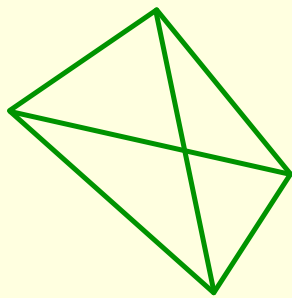
Quadrilaterals

Working in pairs how many different ones can you name and draw?



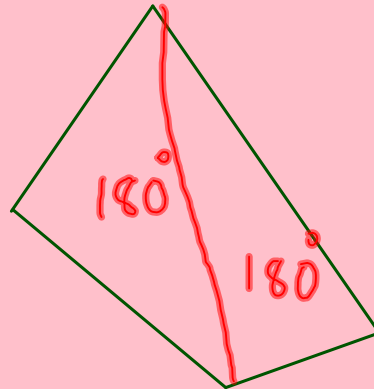
Copy chart from wsr
Use gsp



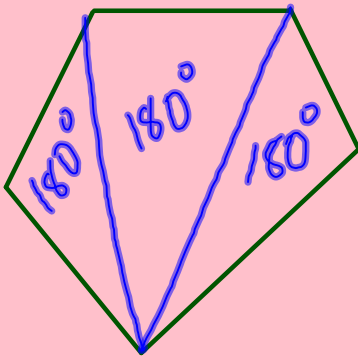


4cm	4cm	4cm	4cm	90°
3cm	6cm	4cm	4cm	90°
5cm	5cm	5cm	5cm	70°
3cm	3cm	7cm	7cm	90°
4cm	4cm	6cm	6cm	80°
5cm	7cm	5cm	7cm	85°
6cm	6cm	6cm	6cm	10°
2cm	2cm	7cm	7cm	110°

Interior angles of polygons



What is the angle sum?
Convince us!



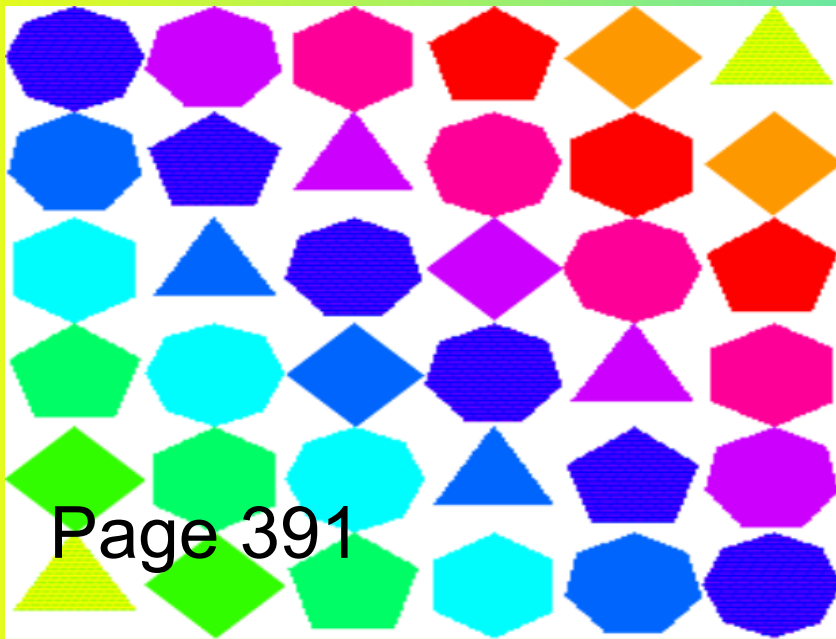
What about a pentagon?

540°
 $3 \times 180^\circ$

Polygon sides	No of triangles	Angle sum
3: triangle	1	180°
4: Quad.	2	$2 \times 180 = 360^\circ$
5: Pentagon	3	$3 \times 180 = 540^\circ$
6: Hexagon	4	$4 \times 180 = 720^\circ$
7: Septagon	5	$5 \times 180 = 900^\circ$
n sides	$n-2$	$(n-2) \times 180^\circ$

12 10 $10 \times 180 = 1800^\circ$

395

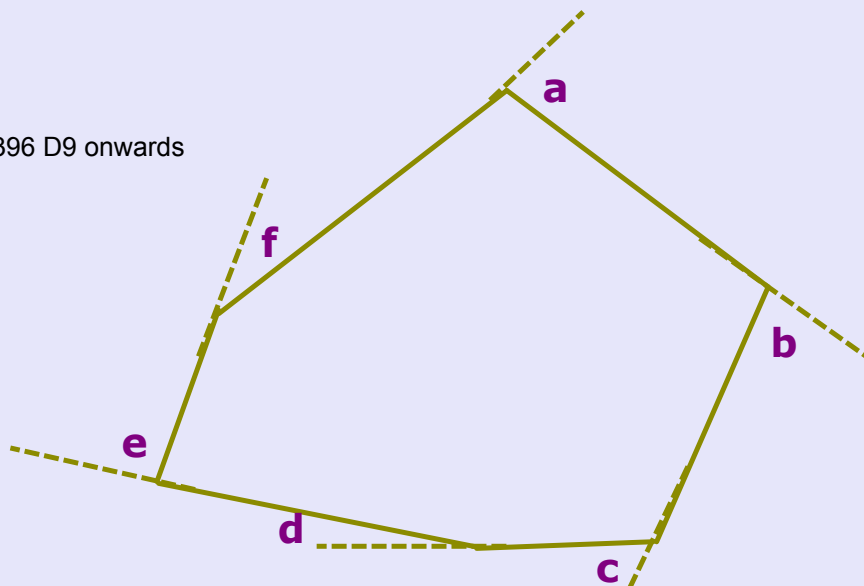


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Draw a polygon. It can have however many sides you like but more than 10 will be hard for you to handle.

Page 396 D9 onwards

E1-E3



Extend each side and letter each angle.

Measure each angle.

Attachments

YR 7 SSM2.doc

angles.gsp

angles in polygons.ppt

Angle properties.gsp