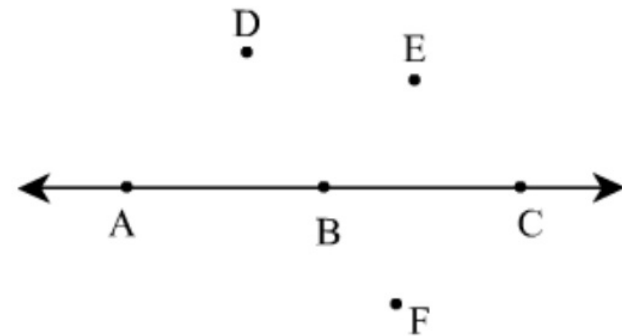


Good morning: warm up in notebooks

1. Copy the diagram.

2. Points A, B, and C can be described as "collinear." D, E, and B are "noncollinear"



Based on this, what do you think collinear means? **collinear: lying on the same line (usually about 3+ points)**

3. Name another set of 3 points that appear collinear. **D, B, F**

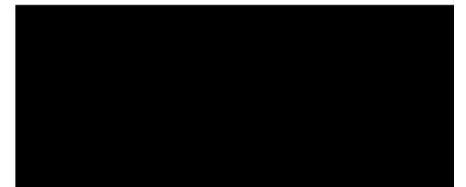
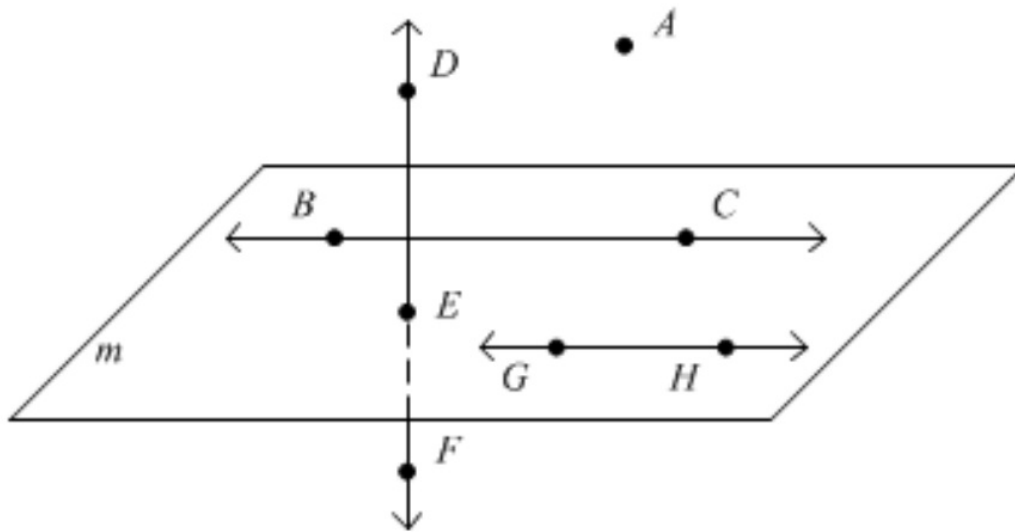
4. Name another set of 3 points that are noncollinear.

F, C, A

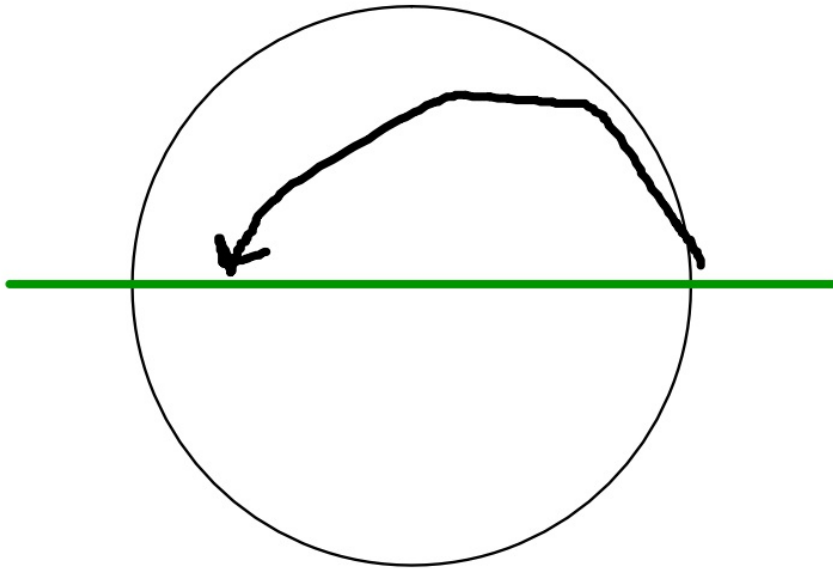
Reminders:
Assessment is Thurs
or Friday

Collinear: lying on the same line

Coplanar: lying on the same plane



How many degrees do we use to describe 1 full rotation?



Why 360°?

Why not 100°?

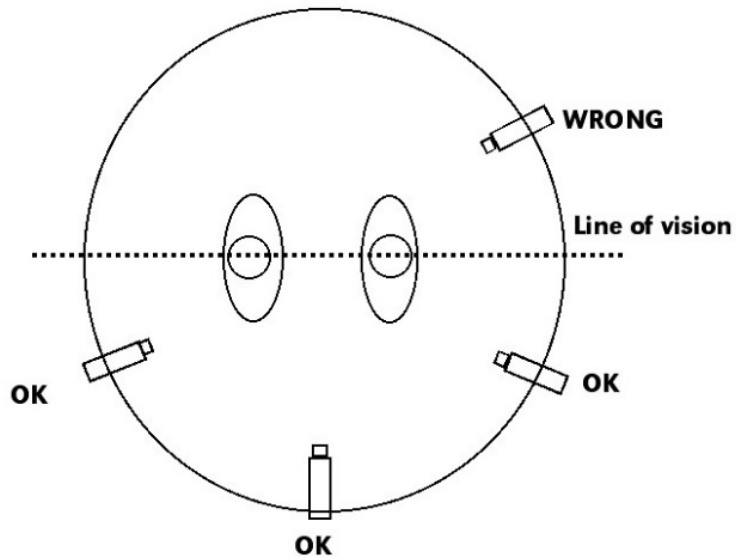
Why not any other number?



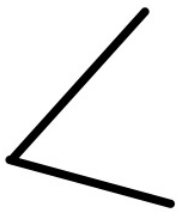
What exactly is "90" about this??



Filmmaking and the 180° Rule



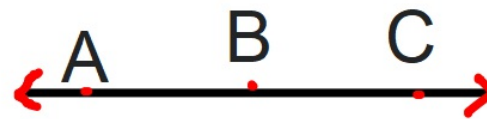
Angle types...you should already know these



acute



right

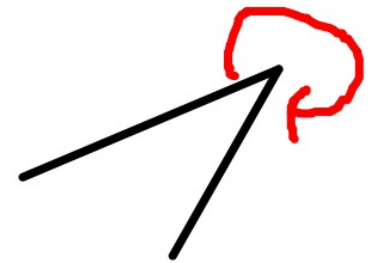


straight

obtuse

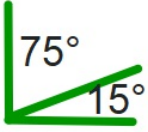

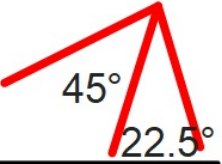
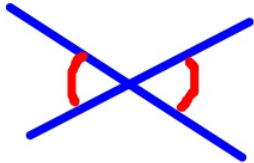



reflex

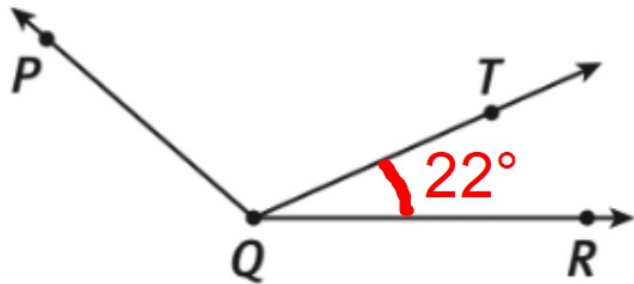


angle more than 180°

Angle Sets (or Pairs)

<u>Complementary</u> "corner"	two or more angles that total 90°	
<u>Supplementary</u> "straight"	two or more angles that total 180°	
Adjacent	two angles that share a vertex but don't overlap ("attached")	
Vertical	two angles formed by the same lines, across a vertex from each other	
Linear Pair	two angles that form a straight line (supplementary and adjacent)	

A note on the homework/textbook



How to describe the size of the angle??

common sense: $\angle RQT = 22^\circ$

textbook: $m\angle RQT = 22^\circ$

m stands for "measure of"

