

Geometry CC - Unit 1
 Lesson 1: Mixed Angles and Triangles
 Homework: HW Handout 1.1

Do Now:

Directions: Using the word bank provided, fill in the blank with the appropriate word(s).

Supplementary	Complementary	Vertical
Alternate Interior	Point	Linear Pair
Corresponding	180°	

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Do Now:

- The sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .
- Vertical angles are two non-adjacent angles formed by intersecting lines.
- Alternate Interior angles are angles on opposite sides of the transversal and inside the parallel lines.
- Two angles that form a linear pair are supplementary.
- Complementary angles have a sum of 90° .
- Angles on the same side of the transversal and in the same position with respect to the parallel lines are called Corresponding.
- Supplementary angles have a sum of 180° .
- Adjacent angles at a point have a sum of 360° .

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1) **Guided Practice:**

$m\angle b = 47^\circ$

Reason: Consecutive adjacent angles on a line sum to 180°

$$97 + b + 36 = 180$$

$$b = 47^\circ$$

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2)

$m\angle d = 49^\circ$

Reason: Consecutive adjacent angles on a line sum to 180°

$$2d + 82 = 180$$

$$2d = 98$$

$$d = 49^\circ$$

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3)

$m\angle g = 29^\circ$

Reason: Angles at a point sum to 360°

$$3(91) + 3g = 360$$

$$273 + 3g = 360$$

$$3g = 87$$

$$g = 29$$

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4) Triangle ABC is formed by 2 parallel lines and 2 other intersecting lines.

Angle	Angle Measure	Reason
$\angle A$	61°	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are equal in measure.
$\angle B$	72°	Vertical opposite angles are equal in measure.
$\angle C$	47°	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are equal in measure.

form = alt. int. \angle 's

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