

# March 23, 2015 <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> <sub>2<sup>nd</sup></sub> Starter

Five actors, Billy Hunt, Ryan McCrazy, Jimmy Lymmon, Lauren Fender and Rosanna Folia, are shooting a scene in a new movie.

- Billy managed to do the scene correctly in 5 takes, then in every 7th take afterwards.
- Ryan managed to do the scene perfectly in the first take, but then he lost his touch and managed to do the scene correctly in every 9th take afterwards.
- Jimmy took 10 takes to do the scene correctly, but then he managed to do the scene correctly in every 4th take afterwards.
- Lauren wasn't very sure but she did the scene perfectly on the 4th take, however after that she took 6 takes to do the scene perfectly.
- Rosanna was perfect on the first and second takes, however after that she managed to do the scene correctly every 5th take.

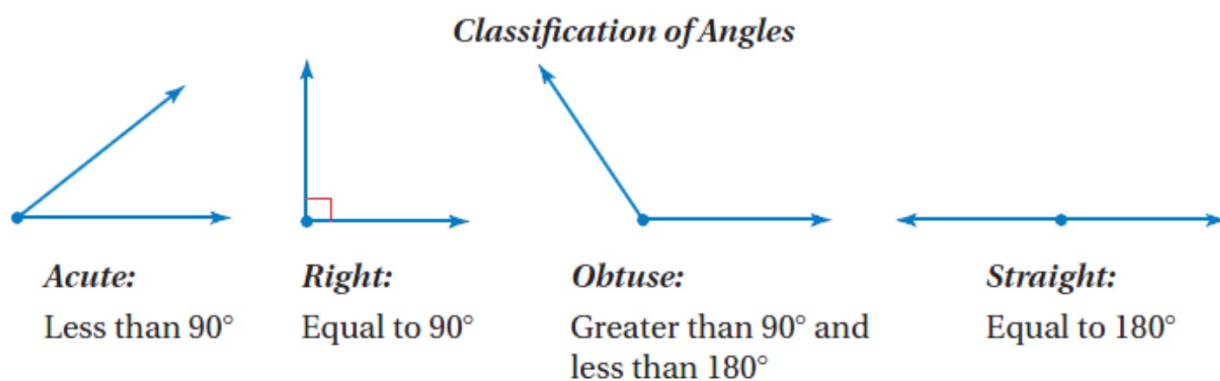
How many takes did it take to shoot the scene?



GoodDo!

## 3/23 Adjacent / Vertical Angles

Remember from last year:  
What are the different types of angles?



Definition of ANGLE:

2 rays with a common endpoint

## New word: ADJACENT

next to each other;  
share one side

When two states are **adjacent**,



they are next to each other and they share a common border.



With your partner, come up with a list of things that could be considered 'adjacent.'

colors in a picture

shoes + socks

N + S Korea

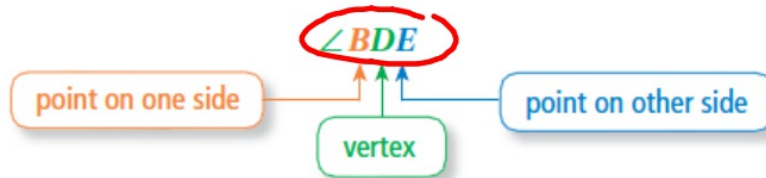
Peanut Butter/Jelly on PBJ

March Madness Brackets

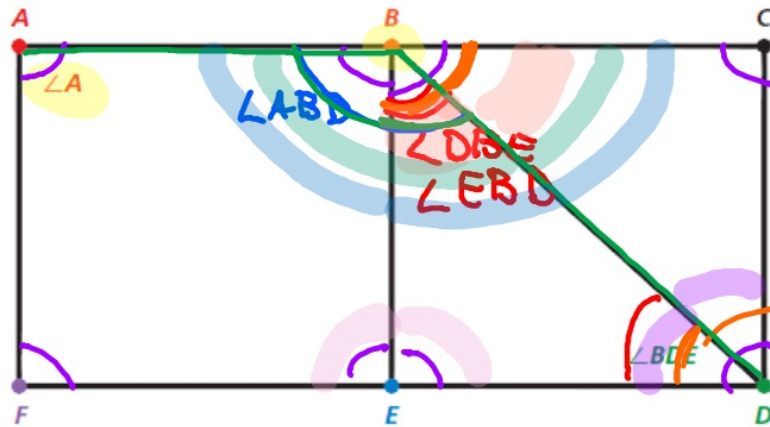
Feet + Slippers

Work with a partner. Some angles, such as  $\angle A$ , can be named by a single letter. When this does not clearly identify an angle, you should use three letters, as shown.

$\angle$   
↑  
means  
"angle"



ABEF and BCDE are squares.



- Name all the right angles, acute angles, and obtuse angles.
- Which pairs of angles do you think are *adjacent*? Explain.

a) rt  $\angle$ :  
 $\angle FAB$   $\angle EBA$   
 $\angle AFE$   $\angle EDC$   
 $\angle BCD$   $\angle BEF$   
 $\angle BED$   $\angle ECB$

Acute:  
 $\angle DBC$   
 $\angle EBD$   
 $\angle BDE$   
 $\angle BDC$

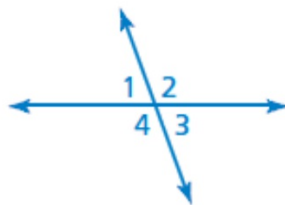
Obtuse:  
 $\angle ABD$

b)

## Adjacent Angles

**Words** Two angles are **adjacent angles** when they share a common side and have the same vertex.

**Examples**



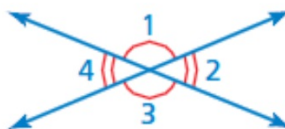
$\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are adjacent.

$\angle 2$  and  $\angle 4$  are not adjacent.

## Vertical Angles

**Words** Two angles are **vertical angles** when they are **opposite angles formed by the intersection of two lines**. Vertical angles are **congruent angles**, meaning they have the same measure.

**Examples**



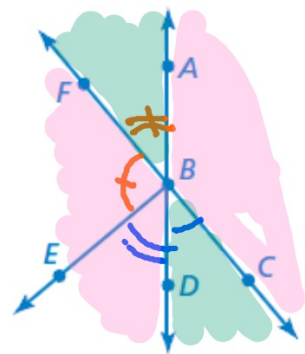
$\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are vertical angles.

$\angle 2$  and  $\angle 4$  are vertical angles.

Use the figure shown.

a. Name a pair of adjacent angles.

b. Name a pair of vertical angles.

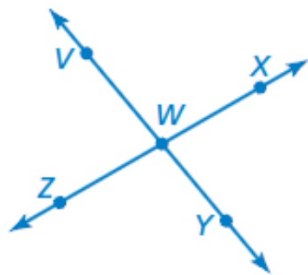


$\angle FBD$  and  $\angle ABC$

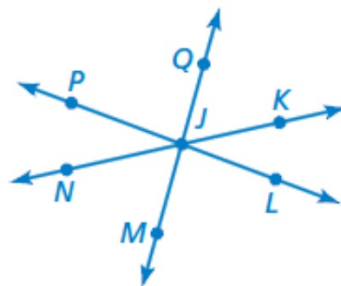
● **On Your Own**

Name two pairs of adjacent angles and two pairs of vertical angles in the figure.

1.

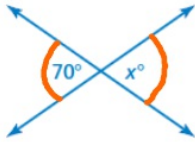


2.



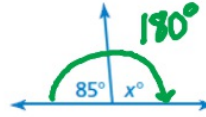
Tell whether the angles are *adjacent* or *vertical*. Then find the value of  $x$ .

a.



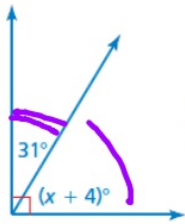
Vertical  
 $x = 70$

3.



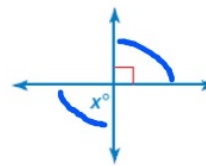
Adjacent  
 $85 + x = 180$   
 $-85 \quad -85$   
 $x = 95$

b.



Adj  
 $31 + x + 4 = 90$   
 $x + 35 = 90$   
 $-35 \quad -35$   
 $x = 55$

4.



Vertical  
 $x = 90$

Adjacent

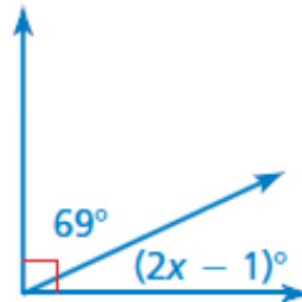
$$69 + (2x - 1) = 90$$

$$2x + 68 = 90$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{22}{2}$$

$$x = 11$$

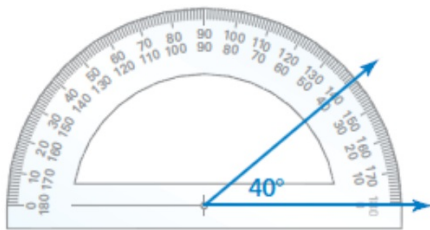
5.



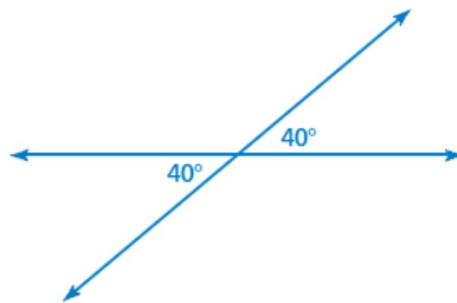


Using a protractor, draw a pair of vertical angles that measure  $40^\circ$

**Step 1:** Use a protractor to draw a  $40^\circ$  angle.



**Step 2:** Use a straightedge to extend the sides to form two intersecting lines.



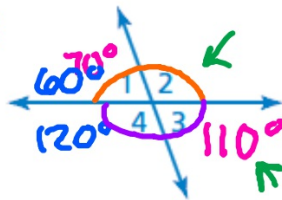
Determine whether the statement is *always*, *sometimes*, or *never* true.

21. When the measure of  $\angle 1$  is  $70^\circ$ ,  
the measure of  $\angle 3$  is  $110^\circ$ . *Never*

22. When the measure of  $\angle 4$  is  $120^\circ$ ,  
the measure of  $\angle 1$  is  $60^\circ$ . *Always*

23.  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 3$  are congruent. *Sometimes*

24. The measure of  $\angle 1$  plus the measure of  $\angle 2$  equals  
the measure of  $\angle 3$  plus the measure of  $\angle 4$ . *Always*



# Homework

White WS 1

**Due** Wednesday