D.G. 1.3 pg 47

Lesson 0.5 Angle Classifications

Target: I can write my own definitions for the following list of words with no counterexamples.

Exercise 1: widgets and squares

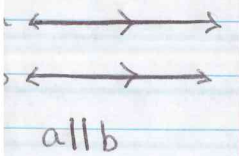
Vocab:
- Counterexample: something that fits your definition, but isn't what you're trying to define. It means your definition must get more specific.

How to write a good definition...
1. Classify your term. (What is it?)
2. Differentiate it. (How does it differ from others in its class?)
3. Test it. (Does it have any counterexamples?)

Exercise 2: DAFFYNITION Game

Practice defining words together

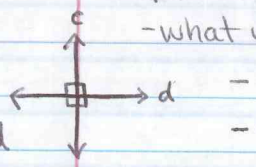
1. Parallel Lines:



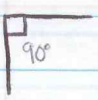
- what you need to know...
  - if two lines have the same # of arrow marks, they are parallel
  - the symbol || means "is parallel to"
- write a definition:

parallel lines are lines ~~that~~ in the same plane (classify) that never meet (differentiate)

2. Perpendicular Lines:



- what you need to know
  - small square in corner of angle means it is 90°
  - the symbol ⊥ means "is perpendicular to"

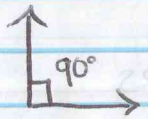


- write a definition:

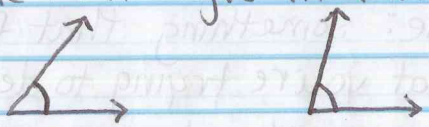
perpendicular lines are lines (classify) that meet at 90° angles (differentiate)

Your turn: write a good definition and show examples.

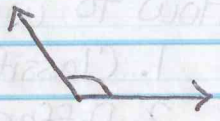
3. Right Angle: An angle that measures 90°



4. Acute Angle: An angle that measures less than 90°



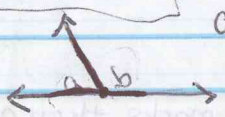
5. Obtuse Angle: an angle that measures more than 90° but less than 180°



6. Vertical Angles: formed by 2 intersecting lines. They share a common vertex, but not a common side.

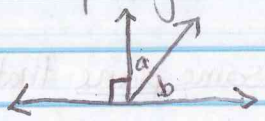
∠a and ∠b are vertical angles

7. Linear Pair: they are angles that share a vertex and a common side. Their non-common sides share a line.



∠a and ∠b

8. Complimentary Angles: two angles that add up to 90°



∠a and ∠b

9. Supplementary Angles: two angles that add up to 180°