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$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x + 4 = 40 \\
 -4 \quad -4 \\
 \hline
 3x = 36 \\
 \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{36}{3} \\
 x = 12 \\
 DC = 20 \\
 AC = 40
 \end{array}$$

29

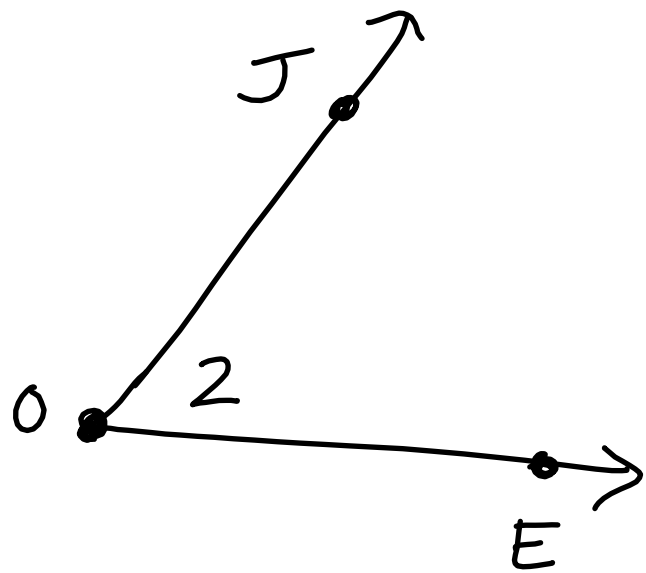
$$\begin{array}{r}
 5y + 6 = y + 30 \\
 -y \quad -y \\
 \hline
 4y + 6 = 30 \\
 -6 \quad -6 \\
 \hline
 4y = 24 \\
 \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{24}{4}
 \end{array}$$

$y = 6$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 ED = 36 \\
 DB = 36 \\
 EB = 72
 \end{array}$$

Angles

- made by 2 rays w/ same endpoint (vertex)



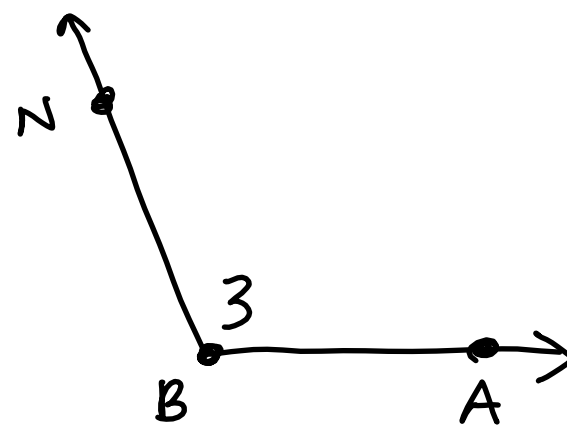
Ways to name

1) Vertex only $\Rightarrow \angle O$

2) # only $\Rightarrow \angle 2$

3) 3 points $\Rightarrow \angle JOE, \angle EOJ$
↑ vertex in middle

EX \rightarrow



$\angle B, \angle 3,$
 $\angle NBA, \angle ABN$

- Measuring Angles

- Acute $\rightarrow 0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$

- Right $\rightarrow 90^\circ$ (square in corner)

- Obtuse $\rightarrow 90^\circ < x < 180^\circ$

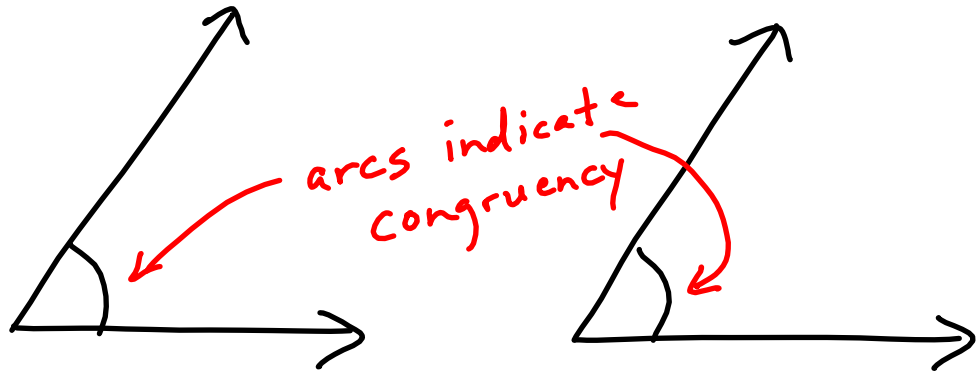
- Straight $\rightarrow 180^\circ$

⊛ - measure of angle $\Rightarrow m\angle$ _____

EX $\rightarrow m\angle ABC = 87^\circ$

- Congruent angles have same angle measure

$$m\angle 1 = m\angle 2 \Rightarrow \angle 1 \cong \angle 2$$



HW: p. 31 \rightarrow 6-14, 18-23