**1.4 Measure and Classify Angles**

**Angle:** 2 different rays with same endpoint. The rays are the sides of the angle. The endpoint is the vertex of the angle.

**Vertex:** B

**Sides:** $\overline{BA}$, $\overline{BC}$

We can name this four ways: $<B$, $<ABC$, $<CBA$, $<1$

* Vertex **must** be middle letter when naming with three points!
  If there are no other angles off the same vertex, can name by vertex!
Example: Name All The Unique Angles:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

\[ T \rightarrow U \rightarrow V \rightarrow R \]
We can measure angles with a protractor. The book has some very convincing mumbo-jumbo written about it, but let's just say that angles can be measured and be done with that.

This angle is $60^\circ$
Classifying Angles

**Acute Angle:** An angle whose measure is greater than $0^\circ$ but less than $90^\circ$

**Right Angle:** An angle whose measure is $90^\circ$

**Obtuse Angle:** An angle whose measure is greater than $90^\circ$ but less than $180^\circ$

**Straight Angle:** An angle whose measure is $180^\circ$
We can add and subtract angles!

Angle Addition Postulate

\[ m \angle RST = m \angle RSP + m \angle PST \]
What is $m\angle QST$?

The Answer!
Let's try an example:

If $m \angle RST = 72^0$, 
Find $X$!

![Diagram with points S, T, P, R and angles $(3x + 6)^\circ$ and $(2x - 9)^\circ$]
Let's try an example:

If \( m \angle RST = 60^\circ \),
Find \( m \angle RSP \)!
Assignment: P28-29: 1-26