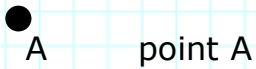
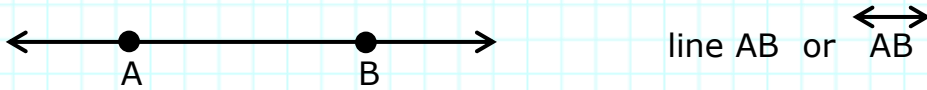


Measurement: 2-D geometry

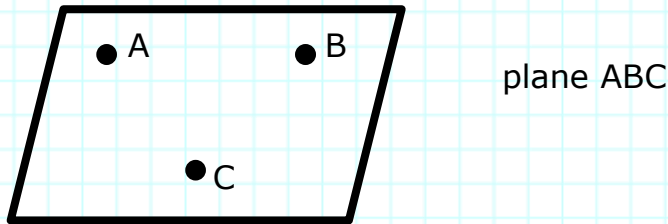
Point: An exact position in space. A point has no size and _____ dimensions.



Line: A set of points extending infinitely in both directions. A line has no thickness or height and _____ dimension.

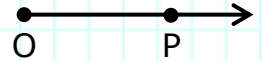


Plane: A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions. A plane has no height and _____ dimensions.

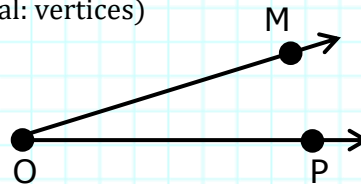


Ray: A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction.

ray OP or \overrightarrow{OP}



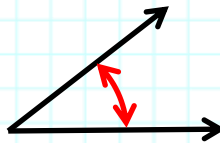
Vertex: The point at which two lines or rays meet. (plural: vertices)



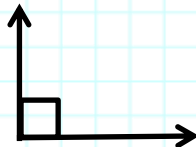
Angle: Two rays that share an endpoint. The angle above can be named: $\angle O$ or $\angle MOP$ or $\angle POM$

Classifying (naming) angles:

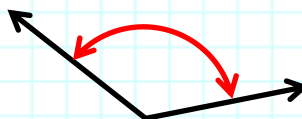
Acute angle: Less than _____ degrees.



Right angle: exactly _____ degrees.



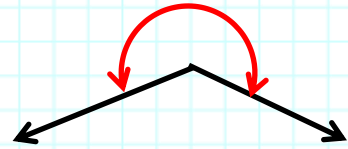
Obtuse angle: Greater than _____ degrees, but less than _____ degrees.



Straight angle: exactly ____ degrees.

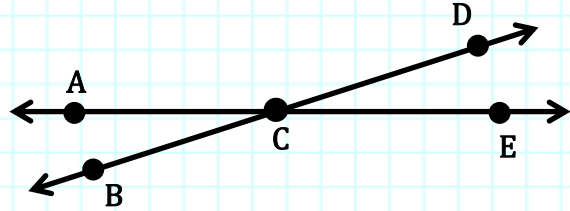


Reflex angle: Greater than ____ degrees but less than ____ degrees.



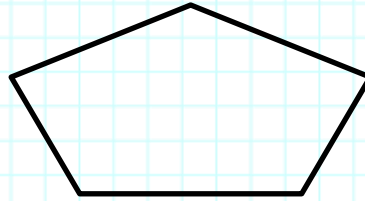
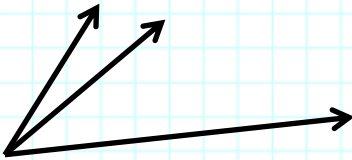
Vertical angles: A pair of angles, opposite each other, formed by two intersecting lines.

Vertical angles are _____.



$\angle A$ and $\angle C$ are vertical angles
 $\angle B$ and $\angle D$ are vertical angles

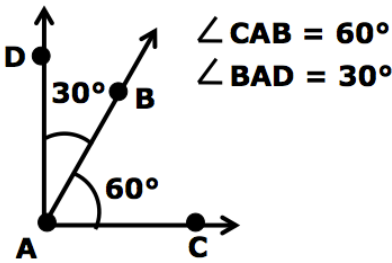
Adjacent angles: A pair of angles that share a common ray or line segment.



Complementary Angles

Two angles with a sum of 90 degrees.

Example:

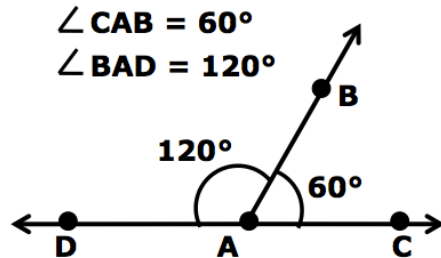


$$\angle CAB + \angle BAD = 90^\circ$$

Supplementary Angles

Two angles with a sum of 180 degrees.

Example:



$$\angle CAB + \angle BAD = 180^\circ$$

As shown, \overleftrightarrow{AOB} is a straight line; \overrightarrow{OC} , \overrightarrow{OD} , and \overrightarrow{OE} are rays. $\angle COE$ and $\angle DOB$ each contain 90° . $\angle COB$ contains 130° . Find the number of degrees in $\angle DOE$.

