**Geometry Vocabulary #2:**

**Definitions Related to Rays:**
       1) **Ray** - part of a line that begins at 1 point & extends without end in one direction.
               - named by its endpoint & one other point on it.
                 *Example:*

       2) **Endpoint of the ray** - point at which ray extends from.
       3) **Opposite Rays** - on a line, if point B is between point A & point C, then BA & BC are                       opposite rays
                 *Example:*

       4) **Angle** - figure formed by 2 rays with a common endpoint.
               - each ray is the <u>side</u> of the angle, the endpoint is the <u>vertex</u> of the angle.
                 *Examples:*

**Definitions Related to Angle Measure:**
       1) **Congruent Angles** - angles that are equal in measure.
                 *Example:*

       2) **Acute angle** - angle whose measure is greater than 0 degrees & less than 90 degrees.
                 *Example:*

       3) **Obtuse angle** - angle whose measure is greater than 90 degrees & less than 180                       degrees.
                 *Example:*

       4) **Right Angle** - angle whose measure is 90 degrees.
                 *Example:*

5) **Straight Angle** - angle whose measure is 180 degrees.
     *Example:*


6) **Complementary Angles** - 2 angles whose measure have a sum of 90 degrees.
            - each angle is said to be the complement of the
other.
     *Example:*


7) **Supplementary angles** - 2 angles whose measures have a sum of 180 degrees.
            - each angle is said to be the supplement of the other.
     *Example:*


**Adjacent angles** - 2 coplanar angles that share a common side & a common vertex, but have no interior points in common.
     *Example:*


**Linear Pair** - when the uncommon sides of 2 adjacent angles are opposite rays.
     *Example:*


**Linear Pair Postulate** - if 2 angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary.
     *Example:*