YEAR 8 - DEVELOPING GEOMETRY...

@whisto_maths

Angles in parallel lines and polygons

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Identify alternate angles
- Identify corresponding angles
- Identify co-interior angles
- Find the sum of interior angles in polygons
- Find the sum of exterior angles in polygons
- Find interior angles in regular polygons

Keywords

Parallel: Straight lines that never meet
Angle: The figure formed by two straight lines meeting (measured in degrees)
Transversal: A line that cuts across two or more other (normally parallel) lines
Isosceles: Two equal size lines and equal size angles (in a triangle or trapezium)
Polygon: A 2D shape made with straight lines
Sum: Addition (total of all the interior angles added together)
Regular polygon: All the sides have equal length, all the interior angles have equal size.

Basic angle rules and notation (R)

Acute Angles
0° < angle < 90°

Right Angles
90°

Obtuse
90° < angle < 180°

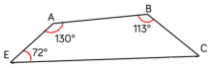
Right angle notation

Reflex
180° < angle < 360°

Straight Line
180°

Vertically opposite angles
Equal
Angles around a point
360°

The letter in the middle is the angle
The arc represents the part of the angle



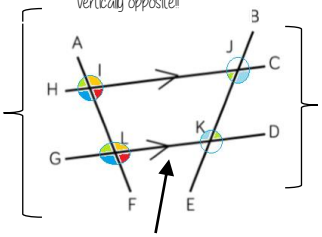
Angle Notation: three letters **ABC**
This is the angle at B = 113°
Line Notation: two letters **EC**
The line that joins E to C

Parallel lines

Still remember to look for angles on straight lines, around a point and vertically opposite!

Lines OF and BE are **transversals** (lines that bisect the parallel lines)

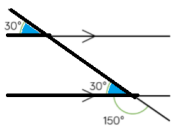
Corresponding angles often identified by their **"F shape"** in position



Alternate angles often identified by their **"Z shape"** in position

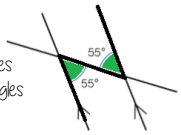
This notation identifies parallel lines

Alternate/ Corresponding angles

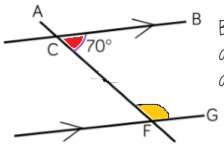


Because alternate angles are equal the highlighted angles are the same size

Because corresponding angles are equal the highlighted angles are the same size



Co-interior angles



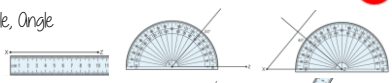
Because co-interior angles have a sum of 180° the highlighted angle is 110°

As angles on a line add up to 180° co-interior angles can also be calculated from applying alternate/ corresponding rules first

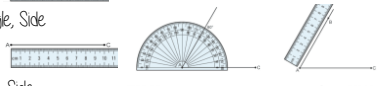
Triangles & Quadrilaterals

Link to steps (R)

Side, Angle, Angle



Side, Angle, Side



Side, Side, Side

Properties of Quadrilaterals

Square
All sides equal size
All angles 90°
Opposite sides are parallel

Rectangle
All angles 90°
Opposite sides are parallel

Rhombus
All sides equal size
Opposite angles are equal

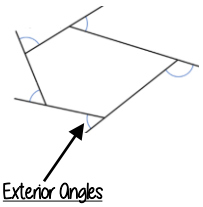
Parallelogram
Opposite sides are parallel
Opposite angles are equal
Co-interior angles

Trapezium
One pair of parallel lines

Kite
No parallel lines
Equal lengths on top sides
Equal lengths on bottom sides
One pair of equal angles

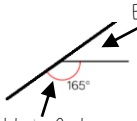
Sum of exterior angles

Exterior angles all add up to 360°



Exterior Angles
Are the angle formed from the straight-line extension at the side of the shape

Using exterior angles



Exterior Angle

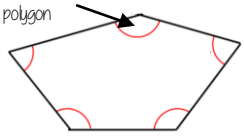
Interior Angle

Interior angle + Exterior angle = straight line = 180°
Exterior angle = 180 − 165 = 15°

Number of sides = 360° ÷ exterior angle
Number of sides = 360 ÷ 15 = 24 sides

Sum of interior angles

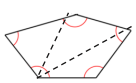
Interior Angles
The angles enclosed by the polygon



This is an **irregular** polygon – the sides and angles are different sizes

(number of sides − 2) x 180

Sum of the interior angles = (5 − 2) x 180

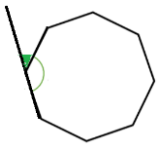


This shape can be made from three triangles
Each triangle has 180°

Sum of the interior angles = 3 x 180
= 540°

Remember this is **all** of the interior angles added together

Missing angles in regular polygons



Exterior angle = 360 ÷ 8 = 45°

Interior angle = $\frac{(8-2) \times 180}{8} = \frac{6 \times 180}{8} = 135°$

Exterior angles in regular polygons = 360° ÷ number of sides

Interior angles in regular polygons = $\frac{(\text{number of sides} - 2) \times 180}{\text{number of sides}}$