

## Section 1.6 Rays and Angles

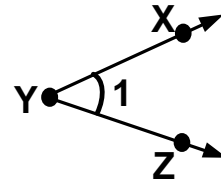
Rays are portions of a line that extend indefinitely in one direction.

Ray PQ or  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  is shown here. (Note that there is an arrow above the Q but not above the P.)



A ray is always named with its end point first.

An angle is defined in terms of the two rays that form the angle. The two rays are called the sides of the angle and the common end point is called the vertex of the angle.



The angle to the right is made up of ray YX and ray YZ. This angle could be called  $\angle Y$ ,  $\angle XYZ$ ,  $\angle ZYX$ , or  $\angle 1$ . Please remember that the vertex is the middle letter of the three letter names.

An angle separates a plane into three parts. The interior of the angle, the exterior of the angle, and the angle itself.

A protractor can be used to measure an angle. Please review the procedures on page 38 of the book to learn how to use a protractor to measure an angle.

