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# HW 13

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REMINDER: THE DIFINITIONS OF ADJUCENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES:

Adjacent angles: Two angles are Adjacent when they have a common side and a common vertex (corner point) and don't overlap. In the example at right,  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle CBD$  are adjacent angles.



**Supplementary angles:** Two angles A and B for which  $A + B = 180^{\circ}$ . Each angle is called the supplement of the other. In the example at left, angles A and B are **supplementary**. Supplementary angles are often adjacent. For example, since  $\angle LMN$  is a straight angle, then  $\angle LMP$  and  $\angle PMN$  are supplementary angles because  $\angle LMP + \angle PMN = 180^{\circ}$ .



Find all pairs of supplementary angles on the drawing. Measure these angles with a protractor. Write down your results. Make sure supplementary angles add up to  $180^{\circ}$ .  $\angle AOB = 50^{\circ}$  and  $\angle BOD =$ \_\_\_\_\_



### HW 13

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#### Circle. Long Multiplication.

Look at the angle that drawn below and measures 60° degrees.



a) Draw another angle that measures 25 degrees. It should have the same vertex and share side  $\overline{BC}$ . How many angles are there in the figure you drew? What are their measures?

b) On the copy of your 60-degree angle draw a different angle that measures 45 degrees and has the same vertex and shares side  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ . How many angles are there in the figure you drew? What are their measures?

**10** Compare, using  $\langle , \rangle$  or =:

$32 - x \32 - (x + 2)$	$32 + x \32 + (x + 2)$
26 – y <u>26 – (y – 3)</u>	$26 + y \26 + (y - 3)$
$b-a\_\_b-(a-n)$	$b + a \b + (a + m)$
$b - c \b - (c - n)$	$b + c \b + (c - n)$

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Write down the numerical expression and calculate the value:

a) The length of a newborn baby whale was 5m 3dm 2cm. Once he grew up, he was 32m 6dm 7cm long! How much did he grow?

b) The seedling was 1dm and 5cm when it was planted. After two years, the plant was 2m 3dm and 8cm high. How much did the plant grow over two years?

### REMINDER: PERIMETER OF A RECTANGLE:

### Perimeter of a rectangle

To compute the perimeter of a rectangle you add the length, *l* and width, *w* and double this sum.

 $\mathbf{P} = (l + w) \times \mathbf{2}$ 

# Perimeter of the square with a side *a*:

 $\mathbf{P} = a + a + a + a = 4a$ 

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P = \_\_\_\_\_

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Circle. Long Multiplication.

a) A rectangular swimming pool is 10 meters wide and 15 meters long. What is its perimeter?

b) Brook has a rectangular garden of length 12 meters and width 6 meters She wants to fence the garden with a rope. How much rope will be required? P =

c) John goes for a morning walk every day. He walks along a path (see picture below) which has a total length of 600 meters. Find the length of the missing sides.



**13** There are two blackboards in the classroom. Both boards are 1m long. The height of the 1st board is three dm less than the height of the 2nd board. Calculate the perimeters of each blackboard. How many dm smaller is the perimeter of the 1st board than the perimeter of the 2nd board?

P<sub>1</sub> = \_\_\_\_\_

P<sub>2</sub>=\_\_\_\_\_

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Look at the sketch below.

a) Using a compass, draw a circle with a radius of 4cm.

Reminder:

Step 1: Use a ruler to set the distance from the point of the compass to the pencil's lead at 4 cm.

Step 2: Place the point of the compass at the point A (point A will be the center of the circle).

Step 3: Draw the circle by turning the compass through 360°.



