## 9/9/19 - Warm Up Problem

Find the measure of each angle listed.


## Concept 3 - Angle Pairs

Goals: Identify and use special pairs of angles
When lines intersect, several angles are formed.
The measures of these angles have special relationships.

- Certain pairs of angles have special names and special relationships



## ADJACENT ANGLES

Examples:
$\angle A F B$ and $\angle A F E$


Characteristics:

- share a vertex and one side
- have no common interior points (don'† overlap)


## VERTICAL ANGLES Examples: <br> $\angle A F E$ and $\angle C F D$ $\angle A F C$ and $\angle E F D$

 E
## Characteristics:

- opposite from each other
- formed by 2 intersecting lines
- always congruent


## COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

Examples:
$\angle T U V$ and $\angle V U W$


## Characteristics:

- measures add to $90^{\circ}$
- can be adjacent or nonadjacent
- each angle is called the "complement" of the other

SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES
Examples:
LFHG and LFHJ $\angle G H L$ ana LMLN Characteristics:


- measures add to $180^{\circ}$
- can be adjacent or nonadjacent
- each angle is called the "supplement" of the other

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Postulate 1-9: Linear Pair Postulate
If two angles form a linear pair, then they are $\qquad$ supplementary

Identify each special pair of angles.
Adjacent, Vertical, Supplementary, or Complementary


## Assignment:

Concept 3 Worksheet (front)

- due by Friday 9/13


## IDENTIFYING ANGLE PAIRS

Identify each pair of angles as adjacent, vertical, complementary, supplementary, or a linear pair.
1.

2.
4.



7.

8. $5^{\circ} \stackrel{35^{\circ}}{ }$
9.


Use the diagram at the right. Is each statement true? Explain how you can tell.
10. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 5$ are adjacent angles.

12. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary angles.
13. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ are a linear pair.

Name an angle described by the following.
14. Complementary to $\angle B O C$
15. Supplementary to $\angle D O B$
16. Adjacent and supplementary to $\angle \mathrm{DOE}$
17. Vertical to $\angle D O B$


