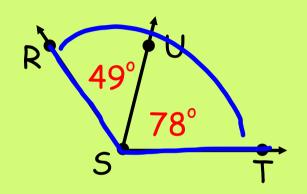
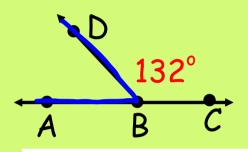
9/9/19 - Warm Up Problem

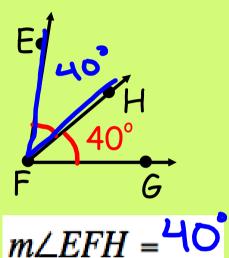
Find the measure of each angle listed.



$$m \angle RST = \backslash 21$$



$$m \angle ABD = 48$$

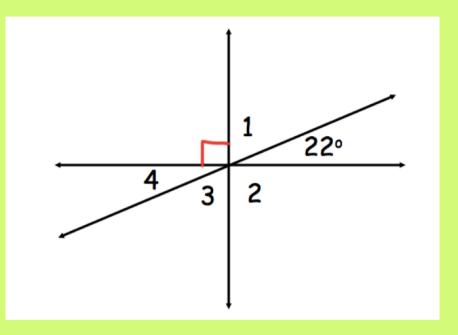


Concept 3 - Angle Pairs

Goals: Identify and use special pairs of angles

When lines intersect, several angles are formed. The measures of these angles have special relationships.

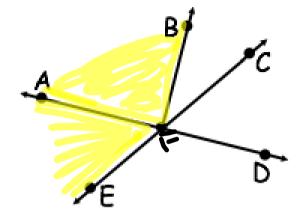
 Certain pairs of angles have special names and special relationships



ADJACENT ANGLES

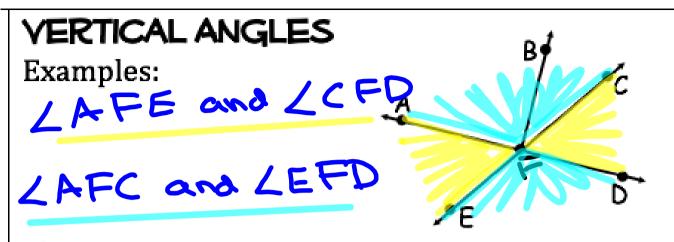
Examples:

LAFB and LAFE



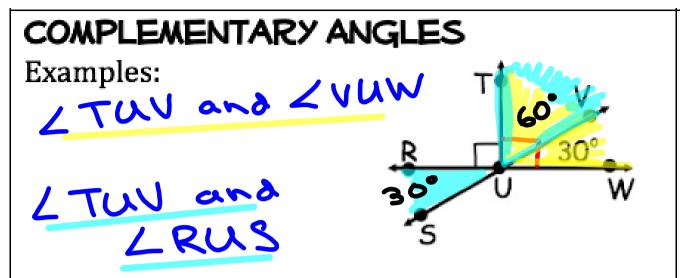
Characteristics:

- share a vertex and one side
- have no common interior points (don't overlap)



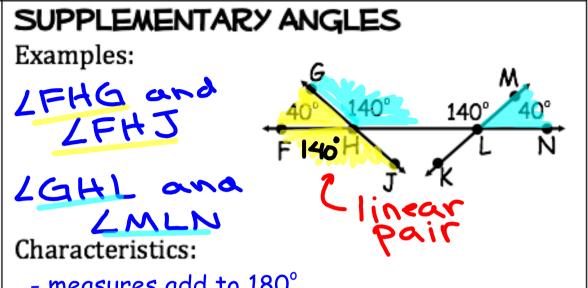
Characteristics:

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



Characteristics:

- measures add to 90°
- can be adjacent or nonadjacent
- each angle is called the "complement" of the other



- measures add to 180°
- can be adjacent or nonadjacent
- each angle is called the "supplement" of the other

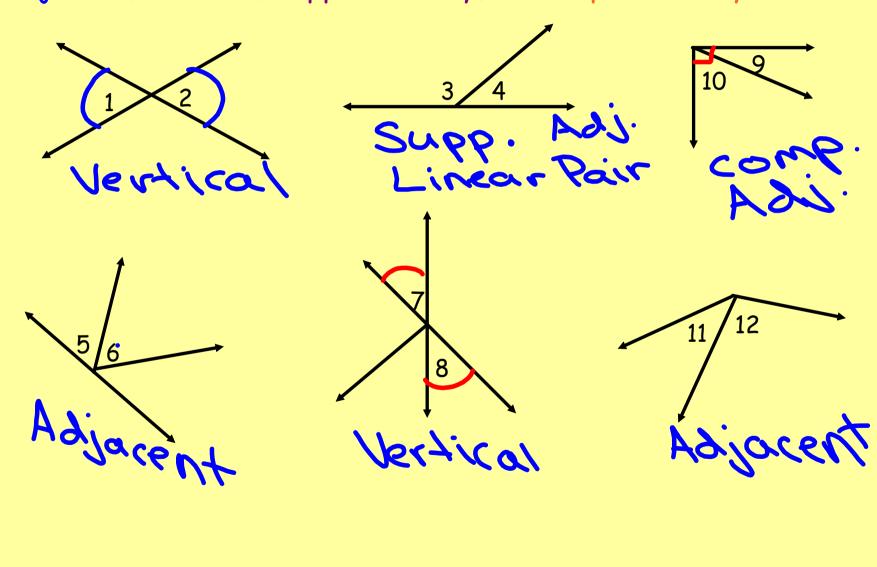
Linear Pair:

Postulate 1-9: Linear Pair Postulate

If two angles form a linear pair, then they are **Supplement**

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.

















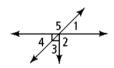


Use the diagram at the right. Is each statement true? Explain how you can tell.

10. ∠2 and ∠5 are adjacent angles.

No. Not next to each other

11. 4 and 1 are vertical 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 ∠BOC
- 15. Supplementary to ∠DOB
- 16. Adjacent and supplementary to ∠DOE
- 17. Vertical to ∠DOB

