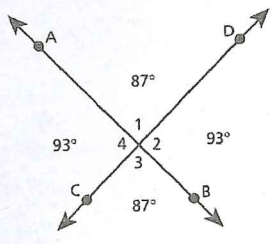


Name: Key

# Angle Relationships: All Together Notes

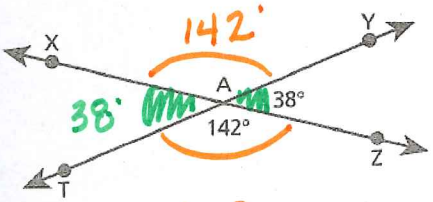
Vertical angles can be thought of as opposite angles. Their sides form two pairs of opposite rays. Vertical angles are the nonadjacent angles formed when two lines intersect.



Line AB and line CD intersect.  
 Angle 1 and angle 3 are vertical angles.  
 Angle 2 and angle 4 are vertical angles.  
 Vertical angles are congruent. The angle measure for each vertical angle pair will be the same.  
 Adjacent angles are supplementary.  
 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$   
 $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$

## Vertical Angles and Linear Pairs Example 1:

Directions: Use vertical angles to determine the missing measures, then name the vertical pairs.



$m\angle XAY = 142^\circ$   
 $m\angle XAT = 38^\circ$

Vertical Pairs:

$\angle YAZ$  and  $\angle TAX$

$\angle XAY$  and  $\angle ZAT$

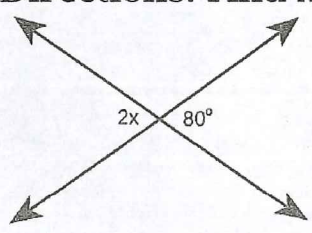
Linear Pairs:

$\angle YAZ$   $\angle ZAT$  and  $\angle ZAT$   $\angle TAX$

$\angle TAX$   $\angle XAY$  and  $\angle XAY$   $\angle YAZ$

## Vertical Angles Example 2:

Directions: Find x



Remember: Vertical  $\angle$ s are  $\cong$   
 So set them = to each other!

$2x = 80$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{80}{2}$

$x = 40$

## Linear Pairs Example 3:

Directions: Find y

If  $\angle 12$  and  $\angle 13$  are linear pairs,  $\angle 12 = y + 10$  and  $\angle 13 = 3x + 10$ .

Linear pairs are suppl. So add them up and set them = to 180.

$\angle 12 + \angle 13 = 180$

$y + 10 + 3x + 10 = 180$

$4x + 20 = 180$

$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{160}{4}$

$x = 40$

### Find Missing Angle Measurements Review- Example 4:

Directions: Use your understanding of complementary, supplementary and linear pairs to find the missing measures.

a.) If  $\angle 10$  and  $\angle 11$  are complementary angles,  $m\angle 10 = 32^\circ$  then

$$m\angle 11 = \underline{58^\circ} \quad \begin{array}{r} 32 + \angle 11 = 90 \\ -32 \qquad \qquad -32 \end{array}$$

b.) If  $\angle 14$  and  $\angle 15$  are supplementary angles,  $m\angle 14 = 68^\circ$  then

$$m\angle 15 = \underline{112^\circ} \quad \begin{array}{r} 68 + \angle 15 = 180 \\ -68 \qquad \qquad -68 \end{array}$$

c.) If  $\angle M$  and  $\angle P$  are linear pairs,  $m\angle M = 67^\circ$  then

$$m\angle P = \underline{113^\circ} \quad \begin{array}{l} \angle M + \angle P = 180 \\ \text{linear pairs are suppl.} \\ 67 + \angle P = 180 \\ -67 \qquad \qquad -67 \end{array}$$

d.) If  $\angle 5$  and  $\angle 6$  are complementary angles,  $\angle 6$  and  $\angle 7$  are supplementary angles, and  $m\angle 5 = 34^\circ$  then

$$\begin{array}{r} \angle 5 + \angle 6 = 90 \\ 34 + \angle 6 = 90 \\ -34 \qquad \qquad -34 \\ \hline \angle 6 = 56 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \angle 6 + \angle 7 = 180 \\ 56 + \angle 7 = 180 \\ -56 \qquad \qquad -56 \\ \hline \angle 7 = 93 \end{array}$$

$$m\angle 6 = \underline{56^\circ} \quad \text{and} \quad m\angle 7 = \underline{93^\circ}$$

### Find Missing Angle Measurements Review- Example 5:

Directions: Use your understanding of complementary, supplementary and linear pairs to find the missing measures.

a.)  $\angle 10$  and  $\angle 11$  are complementary angles.

$$m\angle 10 = x \text{ and } m\angle 11 = x + 20. \text{ Find } x.$$

$$\angle 10 + \angle 11 = 90 \quad \leftarrow \text{Study this! Not just algebra}$$

$$x + x + 20 = 90$$

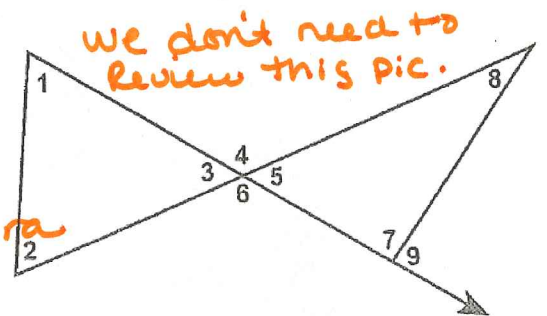
$$2x + 20 = 90$$

$$\underline{-20 \quad -20}$$

$$2x = 70$$

$$\underline{\frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 35}$$



b.)  $\angle 12$  and  $\angle 13$  are complementary angles.

$$m\angle 12 = 2y \text{ and } m\angle 13 = 3y - 15. \text{ Find } y.$$

$$\angle 12 + \angle 13 = 180$$

$$2y + 3y - 15 = 180$$

$$5y - 15 = 180$$

$$5y = 195$$

$$\boxed{y = 39}$$

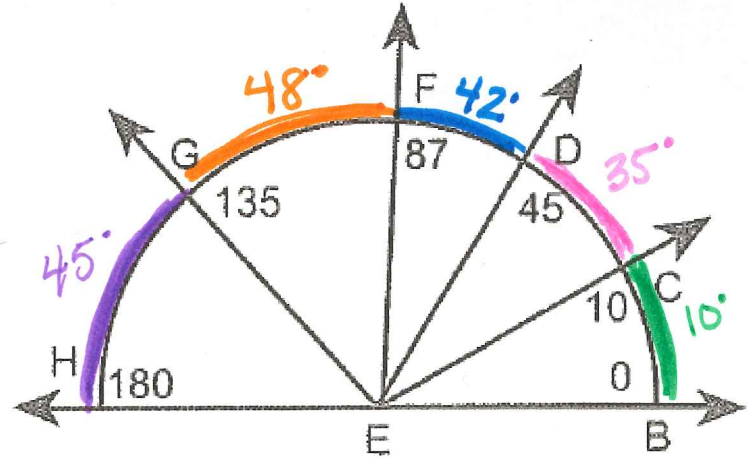
### Congruence of Angles and Addition Properties Review - Example 6:

Directions: Find the values of each of the following.

a.)  $m\angle BEC + m\angle CEF =$   
 $10 + (42+35) = 87^\circ$

b.)  $m\angle GEB - m\angle DEB =$   
 $135 - 45 = 90^\circ$

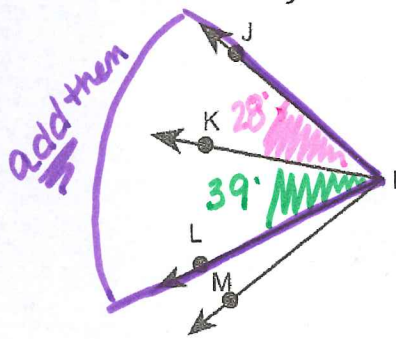
c.)  $m\angle HEG + m\angle CEF - m\angle BEC =$   
 $45 + (42+35) - 10 = 112^\circ$



### Congruence of Angles and Addition Properties Review - Example 7:

Directions: Find the values of each of the following.

a.)  $m\angle KIJ = 28^\circ$ ,  $m\angle LIK = 39^\circ$   
 Find  $m\angle LIJ$ .



$$28 + 39 = 67^\circ$$

b.)  $m\angle JIK = x^\circ$ ,  $m\angle LIK = (3x + 5)^\circ$  and  
 $m\angle JIL = (5x - 15)^\circ$ , Find  $x$ .

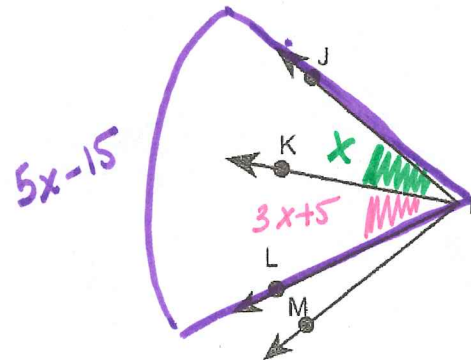
$$\angle JIK + \angle LIK = \angle JIL$$

$$x + 3x + 5 = 5x - 15$$

$$4x + 5 = 5x - 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x & -4x \\ 5 = 1x - 15 & \\ +15 & +15 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{20 = x}$$



**HOMEWORK:** You have the option to do ALL questions if you would like extra practice, however, you are required to complete all of the following.

**Pg 30: Vertical Angles**

Complete #2-4

**Pg 32: Find Missing Angle Measurements**

Complete all EVERN numbers

**Pg 10: Congruence of Angles and Addition Properties**

Complete 1-19 odds only and 20-22 ALL

*\*\*\*\*\*READ THIS!!!!!!\*\*\*\*\*Must show ALL work on separate paper for # 20-22, you must bring in the separate paper for credit- you MAY NOT earn credit if you lose or leave your separate paper at home.*

**Pg. 11: Classifying Angles**

Complete #1-6, 11-13

*\*\*\*\*\*READ THIS!!!!!!\*\*\*\*\*Must show ALL work on separate paper for #6, you must bring in the separate paper for credit- you MAY NOT earn credit if you lose or leave your separate paper at home.*