

Complementary

---

Supplementary

---

Adjacent

---

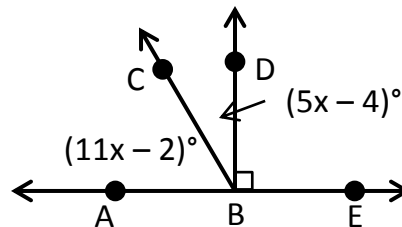
Linear Pair

---

Vertical

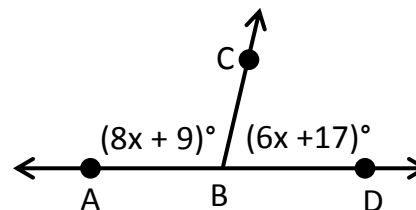
Two or more angles are **Complementary** if the sum of their measures is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Example 1:** Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .



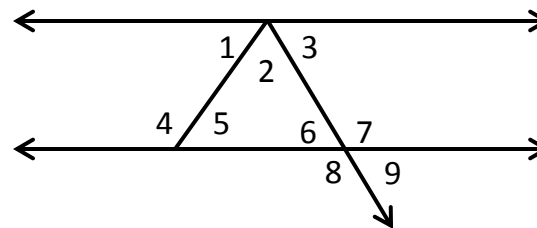
Two or more angles are **Supplementary** if the sum of their measures is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Example 2:** Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .



**Adjacent Angles** are two angles that share a common \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, but have no common interior points.

**Example 3:** Use the diagram to determine whether the angles are adjacent, vertical, a linear pair, or none of the above.



Two adjacent angles are a **Linear Pair** if their noncommon sides are opposite rays.

a)  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$

b)  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$

c)  $\angle 7$  and  $\angle 9$

d)  $\angle 6$  and  $\angle 9$

e)  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 6$

Two angles are **Vertical Angles** if their sides form two pairs of opposite rays.

Answer  
Key!

Complementary

---

Supplementary

---

Adjacent

---

Linear Pair

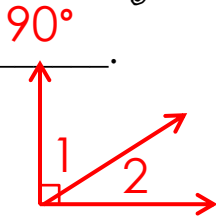
---

Vertical

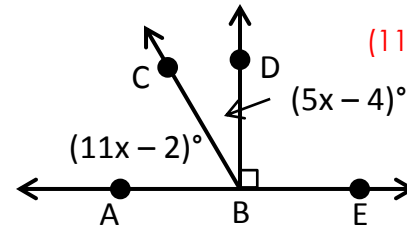
Two or more angles are **Complementary**

if the sum of their measures is  $90^\circ$ .

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$$



**Example 1:** Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .



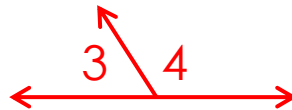
$$\begin{aligned}(11x - 2)^\circ + (5x - 4)^\circ &= 90^\circ \\ 16x^\circ - 6^\circ &= 90^\circ \\ 16x^\circ &= 96^\circ \\ x &= 6\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m\angle ABC &= 11x - 2 \\ 11(6) - 2 &= 64^\circ \\ m\angle CBD &= 5x - 4 \\ 5(6) - 4 &= 26^\circ\end{aligned}$$

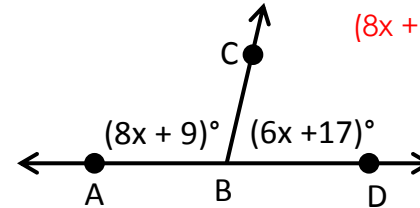
Two or more angles are **Supplementary**

if the sum of their measures is  $180^\circ$ .

$$m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ$$



**Example 2:** Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .



$$\begin{aligned}(8x + 9)^\circ + (6x + 17)^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ 14x^\circ + 26^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ 14x^\circ &= 154^\circ \\ x &= 11\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m\angle ABC &= 8x + 9 \\ 8(11) + 9 &= 97^\circ \\ m\angle CBD &= 6x + 17 \\ 6(11) + 17 &= 83^\circ\end{aligned}$$

**Adjacent Angles** are two angles that share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points.  
(“right next to”)

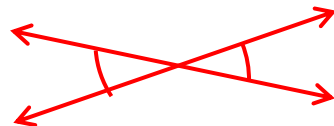
Two adjacent angles are a **Linear Pair** if their noncommon sides are opposite rays.

**\*Linear pairs are always supplementary**

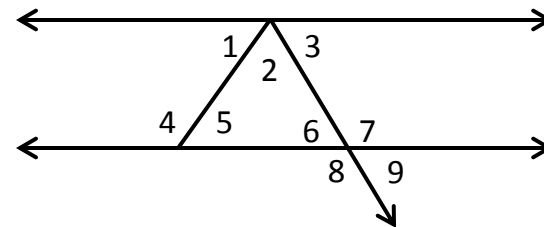
Two angles are **Vertical Angles** if their sides form two pairs of opposite rays.

(**opposite angles**)

**\*Vertical Angles are always congruent**



**Example 3:** Use the diagram to determine whether the angles are adjacent, vertical, a linear pair, or none of the above.



- a)  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  **adjacent**
- b)  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$  **adjacent, linear pair**
- c)  $\angle 7$  and  $\angle 9$  **adjacent, linear pair**
- d)  $\angle 6$  and  $\angle 9$  **vertical**
- e)  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 6$  **none**

# © Lisa Davenport 2014

## Directions

Print pages 1 & 2 front to back (3 & 4 for the answer key). On my printer, I use the option to print double-sided and to flip along the short edge.

Have students fold the page in half and cut along the dotted lines to create 5 tabs.

The final product should look like this:

