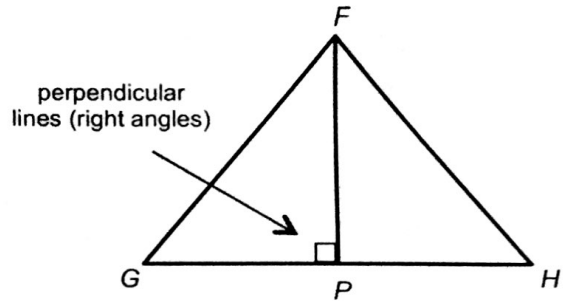
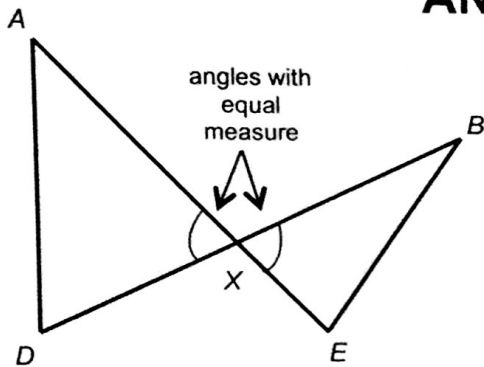


## ANGLE PAIRS



Use the two diagrams above and the definitions below to name the angle pairs.

<p>1. <u>Adjacent angles</u> are angles that share a common vertex and a common side, and that lie on opposite sides of the common side.</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p>	<p>2. <u>Vertical angles</u> are the opposite angles formed by two lines that intersect at a point.</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p>
<p>3. <u>Complementary angles</u> are two angles with measures whose sum is <math>90^\circ</math>.</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p>	<p>4. <u>Supplementary angles</u> are two angles with measures whose sum is <math>180^\circ</math>.</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p> <p>∠ _____ and ∠ _____</p>

5. If complementary angles have equal measures, what is the measure of each angle? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If supplementary angles have equal measures, what is the measure of each angle? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Use a counter example to show that the statement "all adjacent angles have equal measures" is false. Include a diagram.
8. Numbering angles is a simple way to refer to angles when explaining ideas. Number some of the angles in the diagram above. Use those angles to give an example of the statement "vertical angles always have equal measure."