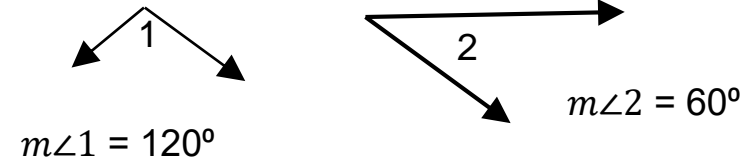


SM2 VOCAB 7-3 (Special Angle Pairs)

Supplementary Angles are any two angles whose measures add up to 180.

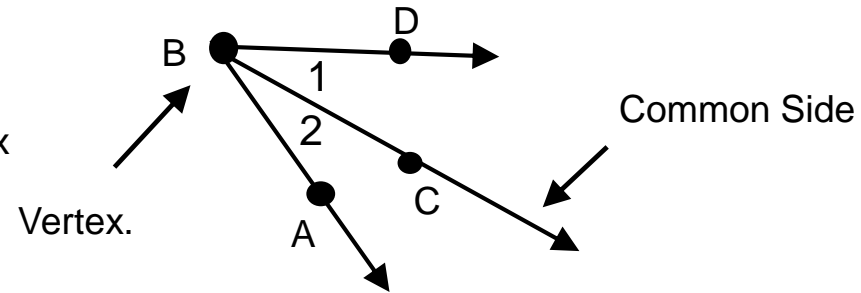


Complementary Angles are any two angles whose measures add up to 90.



Adjacent Angles have a common side and share a common vertex

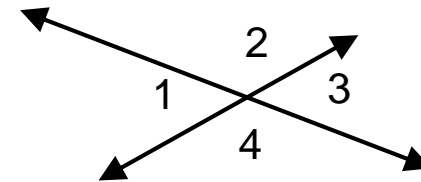
$\angle ABC$ is adjacent to $\angle CBD$



Vertical Angle Pair: angles formed by two crossing lines and have no common sides.

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are a vertical angle pair

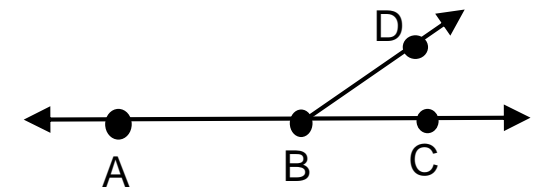
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are a vertical angle pair



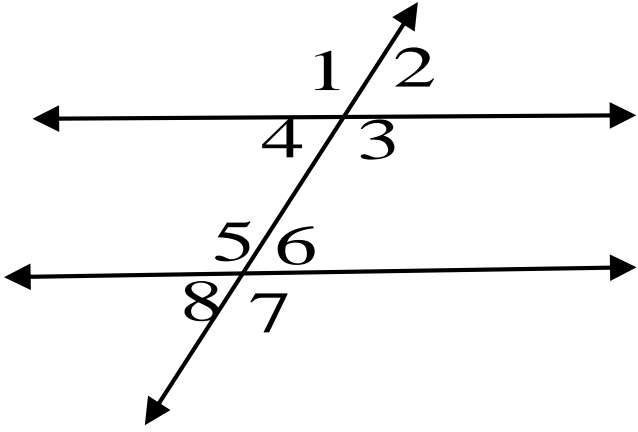
Are there any other vertical angle pairs?

Linear Pair of angles is made up of two "adjacent angles" whose un-shared sides form a straight angle.

In the crossed-lines figure above, name 4 linear pairs of angles.



Transversal line: A line that intersects two other lines (usually parallel lines).



Not counting straight angles or angles whose measure is greater than 180, eight angles are formed.

Corresponding Angles: pairs of angles that are in the same relative position at the two intersections.

$$\angle 1, \angle 5 \quad \angle 2, \angle 6 \quad \angle 3, \angle 7 \quad \angle 4, \angle 8$$

Alternate Interior Angles: pairs of angles that are in between the parallel lines and on alternate sides of the transversal.

$$\angle 3, \angle 5 \quad \angle 4, \angle 6$$

Alternate Exterior Angles: pairs of angles that are outside the parallel lines and on alternate sides of the transversal.

$$\angle 2, \angle 8 \quad \angle 1, \angle 7$$

Consecutive Interior Angles: pairs of angles that are in between the parallel lines and are on same side of the transversal.

$$\angle 4, \angle 5 \quad \angle 3, \angle 6$$