

NOTES SECTION 1.4: PAIRS OF ANGLES – DAY 2

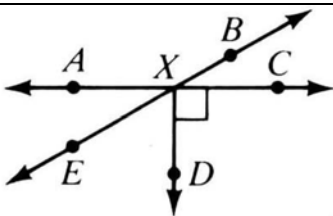
COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES

VERTICAL ANGLES

ADJACENT ANGLES

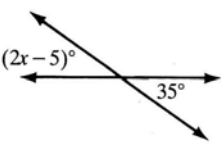
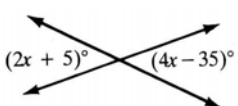
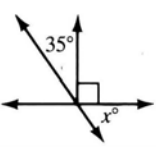
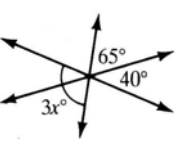
I-4: In the diagram, $\angle CXD$ is a right angle. Name:

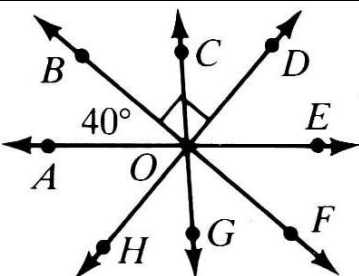


- 1) another right angle
- 2) two congruent supplementary angles
- 3) two noncongruent supplementary angles
- 4) two complementary angles

5-6: $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are supplementary. Find the value of x, $m(\angle A)$, and $m(\angle B)$.		7-8: $\angle C$ and $\angle D$ are complementary. Find the value of y, $m(\angle C)$, and $m(\angle D)$.	
5) $m(\angle A) = 3x$ $m(\angle B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	6) $m(\angle A) = x + 11$ $m(\angle B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	7) $m(\angle C) = y + 11$ $m(\angle D) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	8) $m(\angle C) = 3y + 5$ $m(\angle D) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9-11: Use the given information to write an equation and solve the problem.		
9) Find the measure of an angle that is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ as large as its complement.	10) A supplement of an angle is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ times as large as the angle. Find the measure of the angle.	11) The measure of a complement of an angle is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ more than twice the measure of the angle. Find the measures of the angle and its complement.

12-15: Find the value of x.			
12) 	13) 	14) 	15) 

16-21: In the diagram \overrightarrow{OC} bisects $\angle BOD$, $m(\angle BOD) = 90$, and $m(\angle BOA) = 40$. Find:		
	16) $m(\angle BOC)$	17) $m(\angle FOG)$
	18) $m(\angle AOH)$	19) $m(\angle HOE)$
	20) $m(\angle DOE)$	21) $m(\angle AOE)$