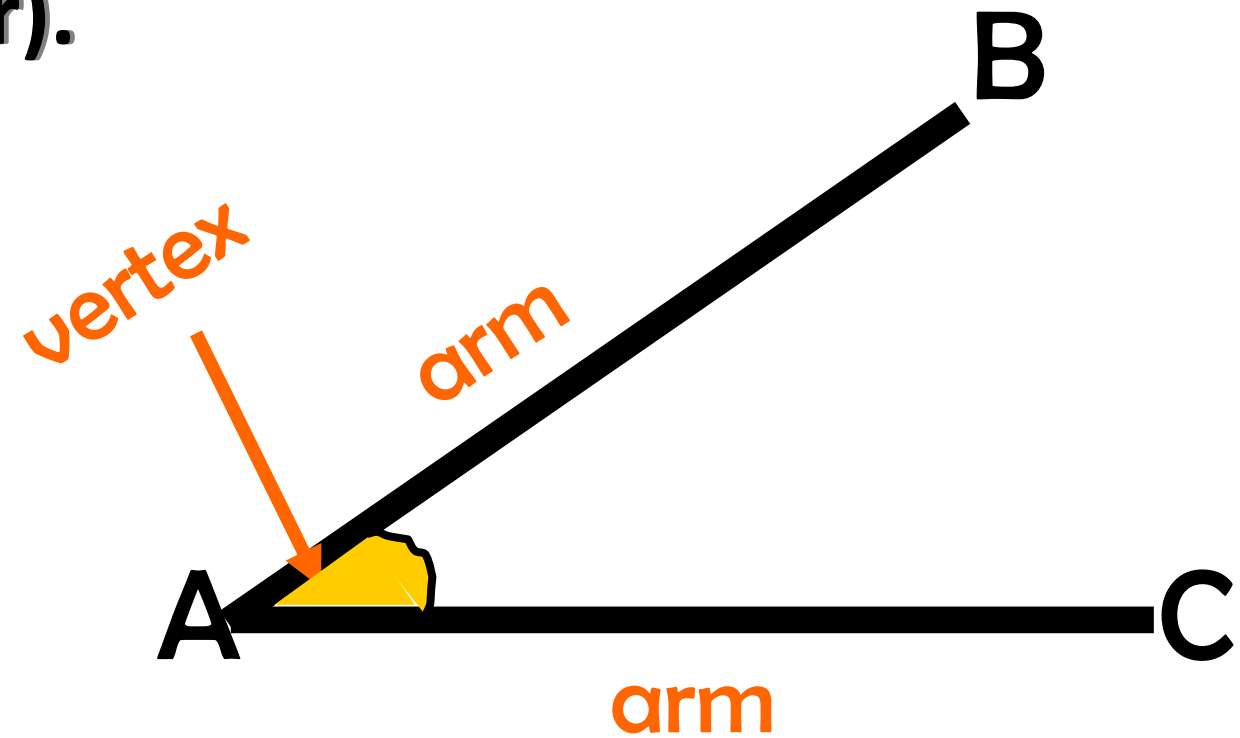


Naming Angles

Remember that an angle is made up of two **arms** and a **vertex** (corner).

You can name an angle using three capital letters.

The vertex must always be the **middle letter**.



BAC is a short way of saying **angle BAC**

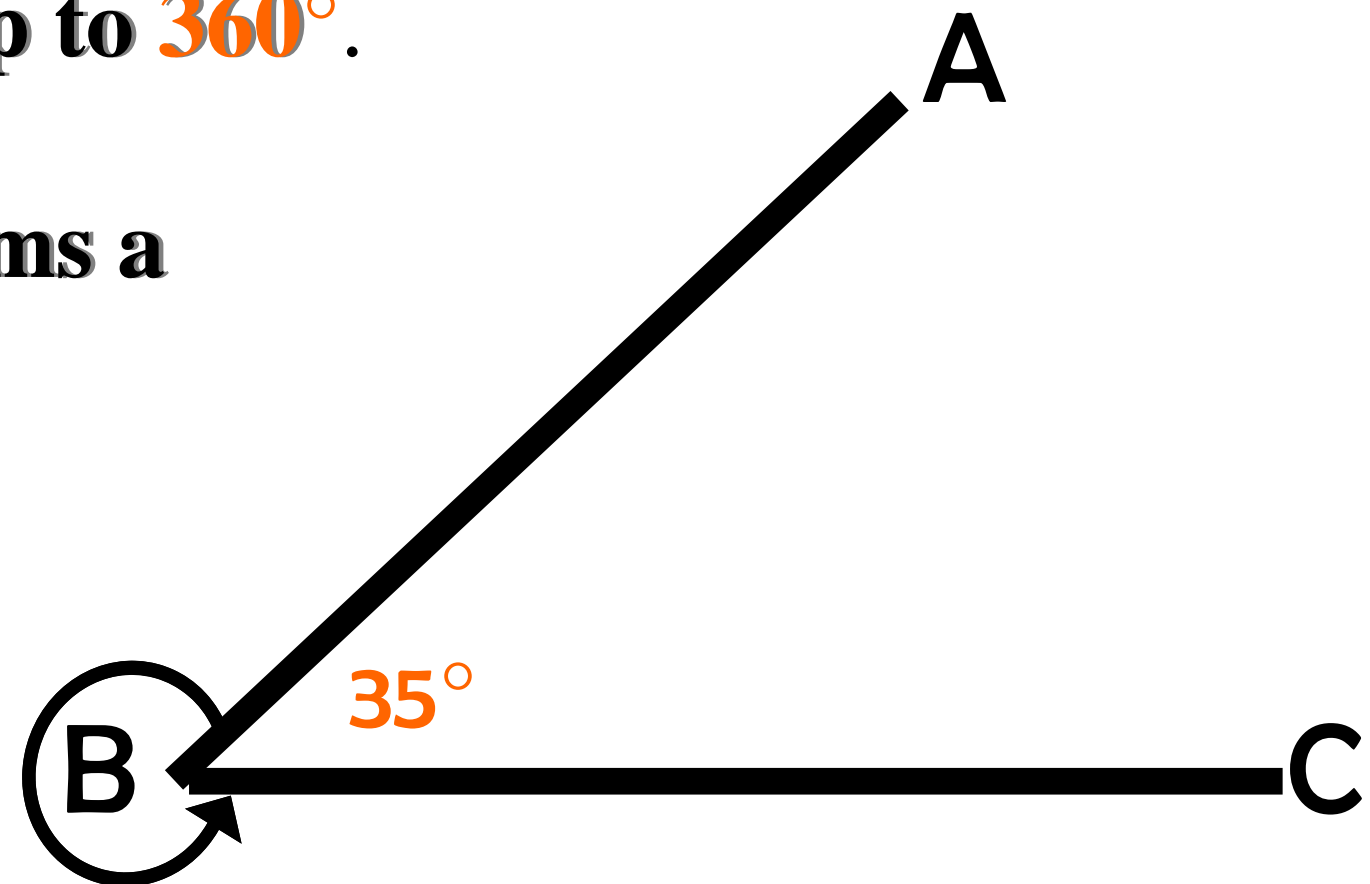
Reflex Angles

Angles that are bigger than 180° are called **reflex** angles. Angles that form **A complete revolution** add up to 360° .

Exam-ple: ABC forms a complete revolution with reflex $\angle ABC$.

$$360^\circ - 35^\circ = 325^\circ$$

So, reflex $\angle ABC = 325^\circ$

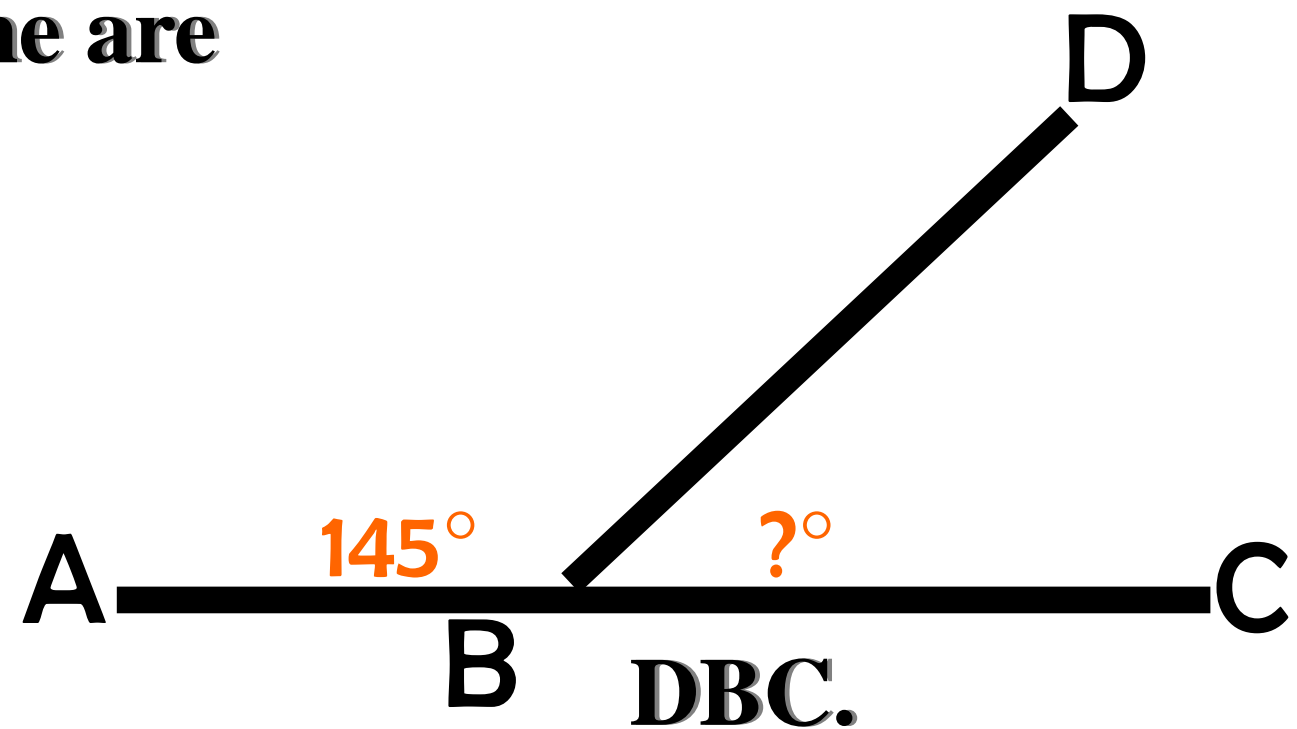


Supplementary Angles

Angles that form a straight line are called **supplementary** angles.

Supplementary angles **add up to 180°**

Example: $\angle ABD$ forms a straight line with $\angle DBC$.
 $180^\circ - 145^\circ = 35^\circ$
So, $\angle DBC = 35^\circ$



35° is said to be the **supplement** of 145°

Corresponding Angles

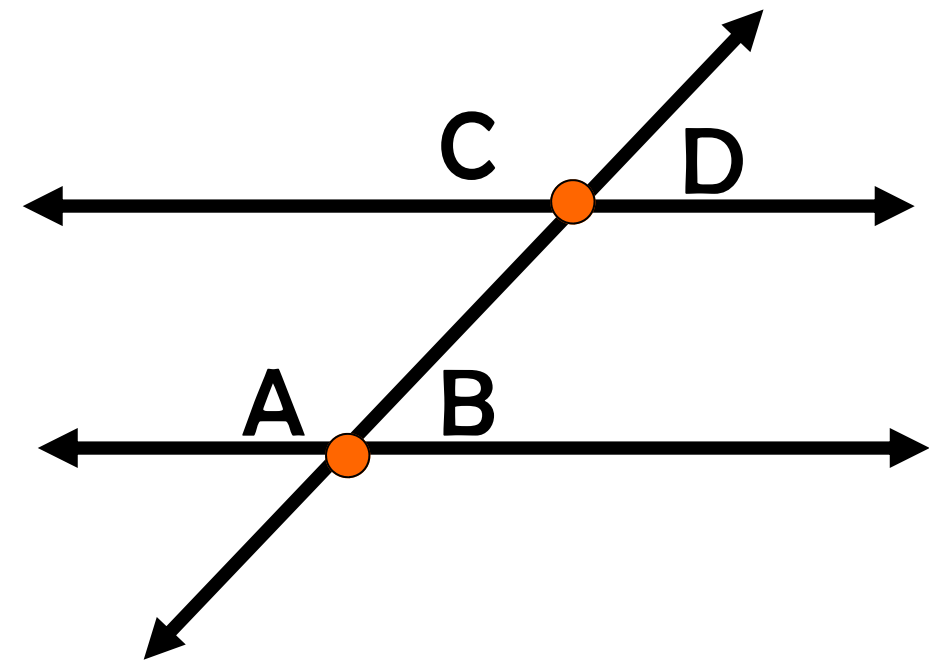
Corresponding angles are created where a **transversal** (A line that cuts across two or more (usually parallel) lines) crosses other lines.

The **corresponding angles** are the ones at the same location at each **intersection** (The point where two lines meet or cross).

Corresponding angles have the same degree measurement

Example:

$\sphericalangle A$ and $\sphericalangle C$ = corresponding angles.
 $\sphericalangle B$ and $\sphericalangle D$ = corresponding angles.



Complementary Angles

Angles that form a right angle are called **complementary** angles.

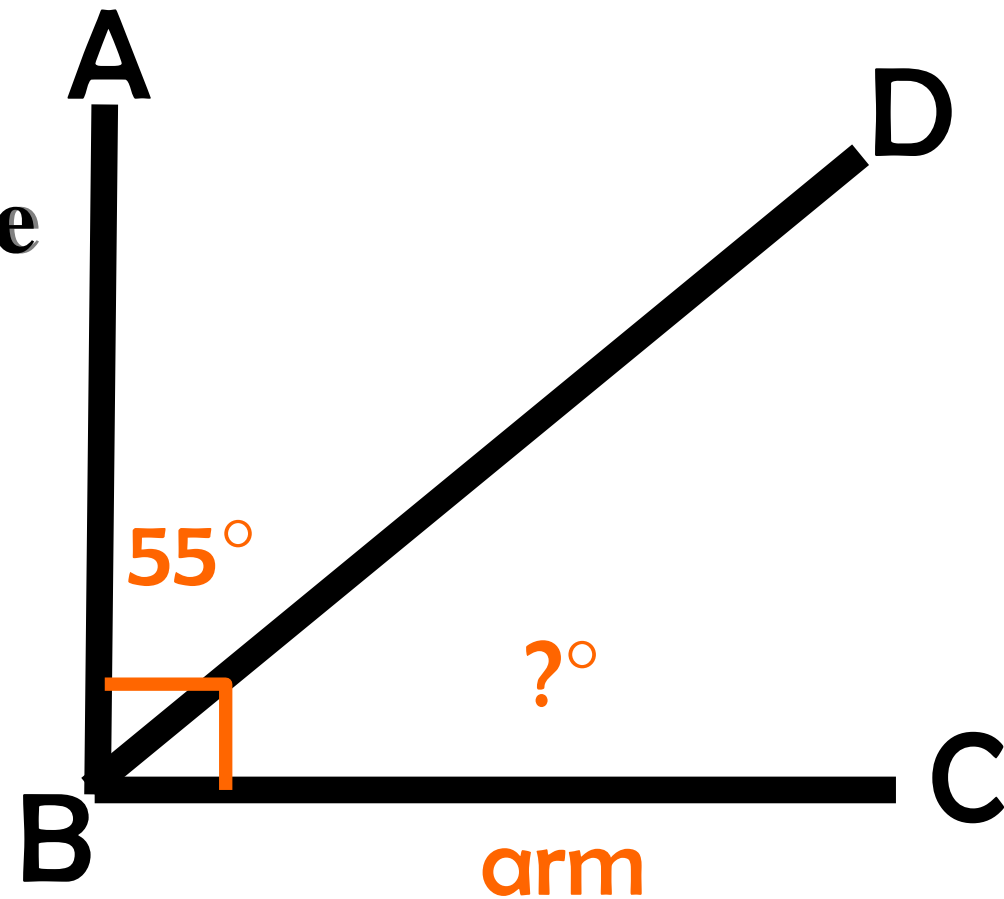
Complementary angles **add up to 90°**

Example: $\angle ABD$ forms a right angle with $\angle DBC$.

$$90^\circ - 55^\circ = 35^\circ$$

So, $\angle DBC = 35^\circ$

35° is said to be the **complement** of 55°



Vertical Angles

Vertical angles are the angles that are **opposite** each other when two lines intersect .

Vertical angles have the same degree measurement.

Example:

\angle AEB
 \angle BEC

\angle and DEC = vertical
 \angle and AED = vertical

