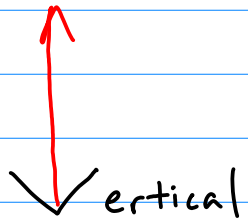
definitions

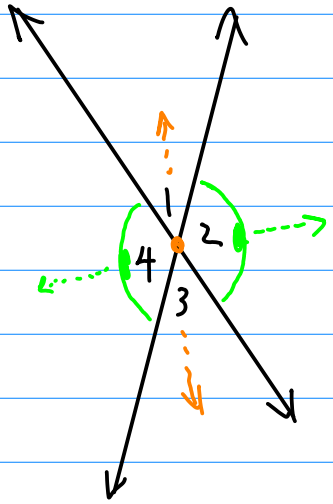
§1.3: Defns for ∡'s

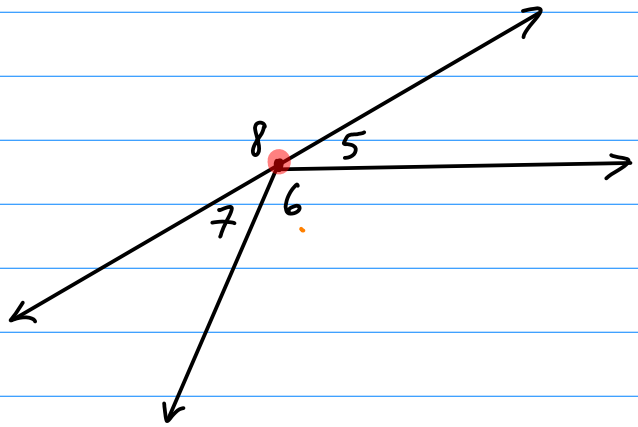
Horizontal vs Vertical



has nothing to do w/ ↕

* Vertical ∡'s: ∡'s facing opposite directions that share a vertex.





∡2 & ∡4 are vertical ∡'s

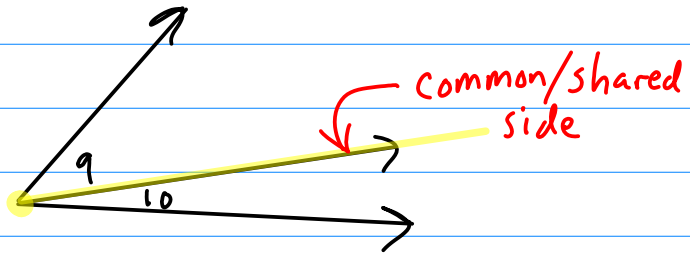
∡1 & ∡3 " "

T/F: ∡5 & ∡7 are vert. ∡'s

T/F: ∡6 & ∡8 " "

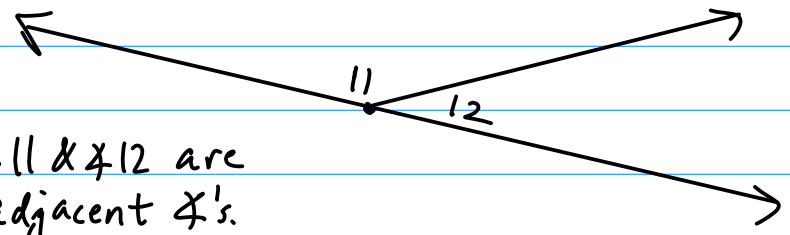
"next to"

* Adjacent ∡'s: ∡'s that share a common side & vertex



∡9 & ∡10 are adjacent ∡'s

Ex:



T/F: ∠1 & ∠2 are adjacent ∠'s.

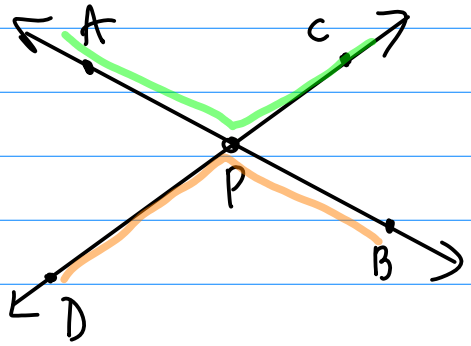
↓ BUT

* Linear Pair of ∠'s: adjacent ∠'s whose non-shared sides form a straight line.

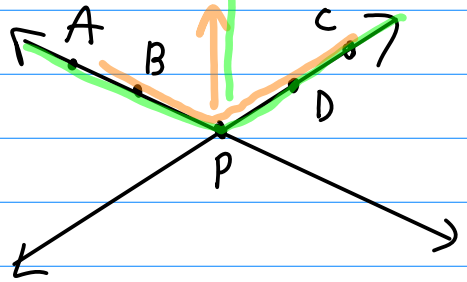
∠1 & ∠2 are a linear pair of ∠'s.

Ex:

If $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ & $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ intersect @ P, then ∠APC & ∠BPD are Vertical ∠'s. T/F?

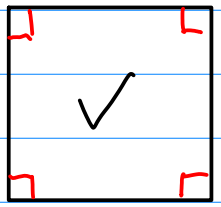


COUNTEREXAMPLE

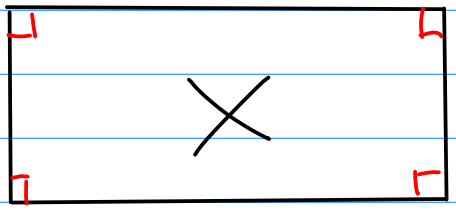


Ex:

T/F: Defn of a square: A 4-sided figure w/ 4 rt. ∠'s.



Square

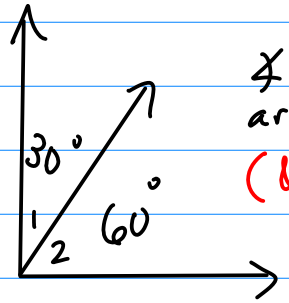


rectangle

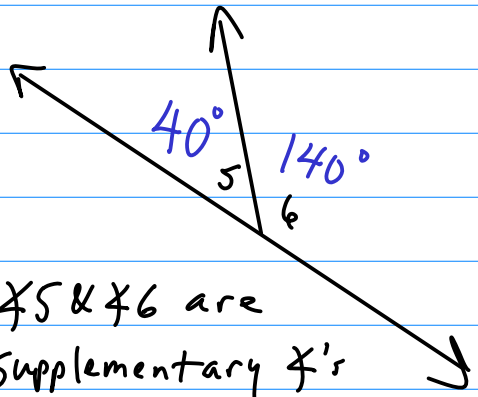
compliment = "you look nice"

a b c d e f ... r s t
90° 180°

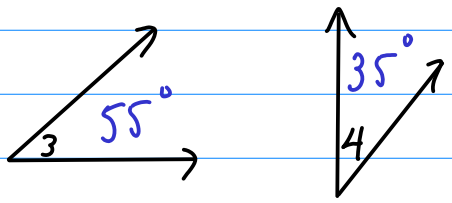
* Complementary ∠'s	Supplementary ∠'s
∠'s whose measures sum to 90°	∠'s whose measures sum to 180°



∠1 & ∠2 are complementary. (& adjacent)



∠5 & ∠6 are supplementary ∠'s



∠3 & ∠4 are comp. ∠'s

Ex:

add to 90°

∠J & ∠K are complementary. If m∠J = 65°, m∠K = 25°.

90°
- 65°
25