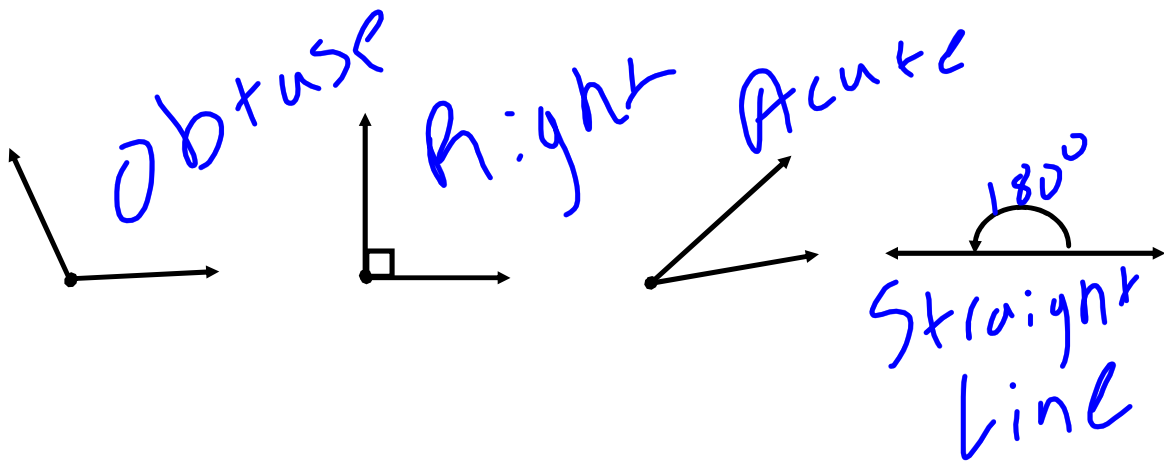


NOTES:

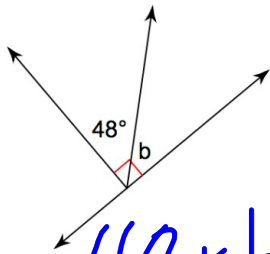
**ANGLE:** 2 LINES THAT MEET AT A Vertex  
MADE BY



COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

TWO ANGLES WHOSE SUM IS 90° DEGREES.

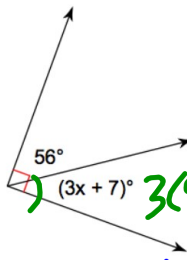
EX #1)



$$\begin{array}{r}
 48 + b = 90 \\
 -48 \qquad -48 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$b = 42$

EX #2) Solve for x

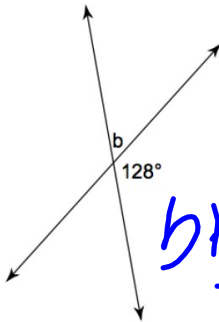


$x = 9$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 56 + (3x + 7) = 90 \\
 56 + 3x + 7 = 90 \\
 3x + 63 = 90 \\
 -63 \qquad -63 \\
 \hline
 3x = 27 \\
 \hline
 x = 9
 \end{array}$$

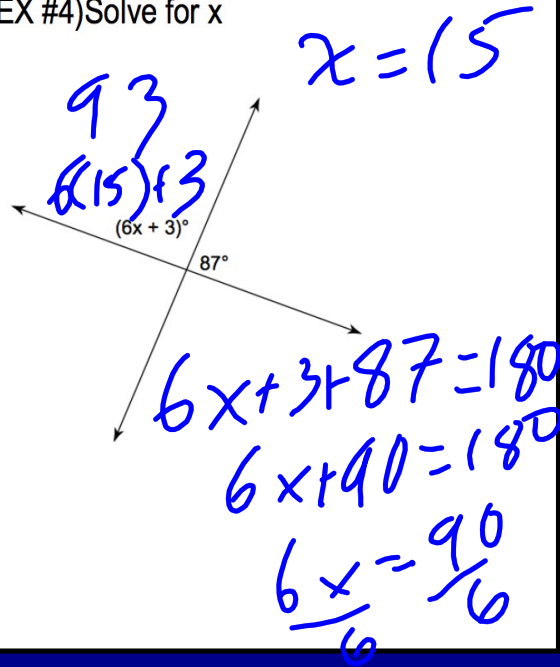
**SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES:**  $180^\circ$   
TWO ANGLES WHOSE SUM IS 180 DEGREES 

EX #3)



$$\begin{aligned} b + 128 &= 180 \\ -128 &-128 \\ \hline b &= 52 \end{aligned}$$

EX #4) Solve for x

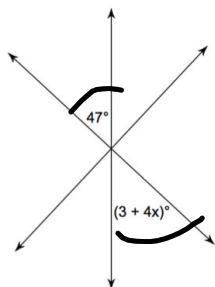


$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 3 + 87 &= 180 \\ 6x + 90 &= 180 \\ 6x &= \frac{90}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**VERTICAL ANGLES:**

TWO ANGLES WHOSE ARE ON opposite ~~SIDES~~ SIDES AND ARE equal \*

EX #5) Solve for x

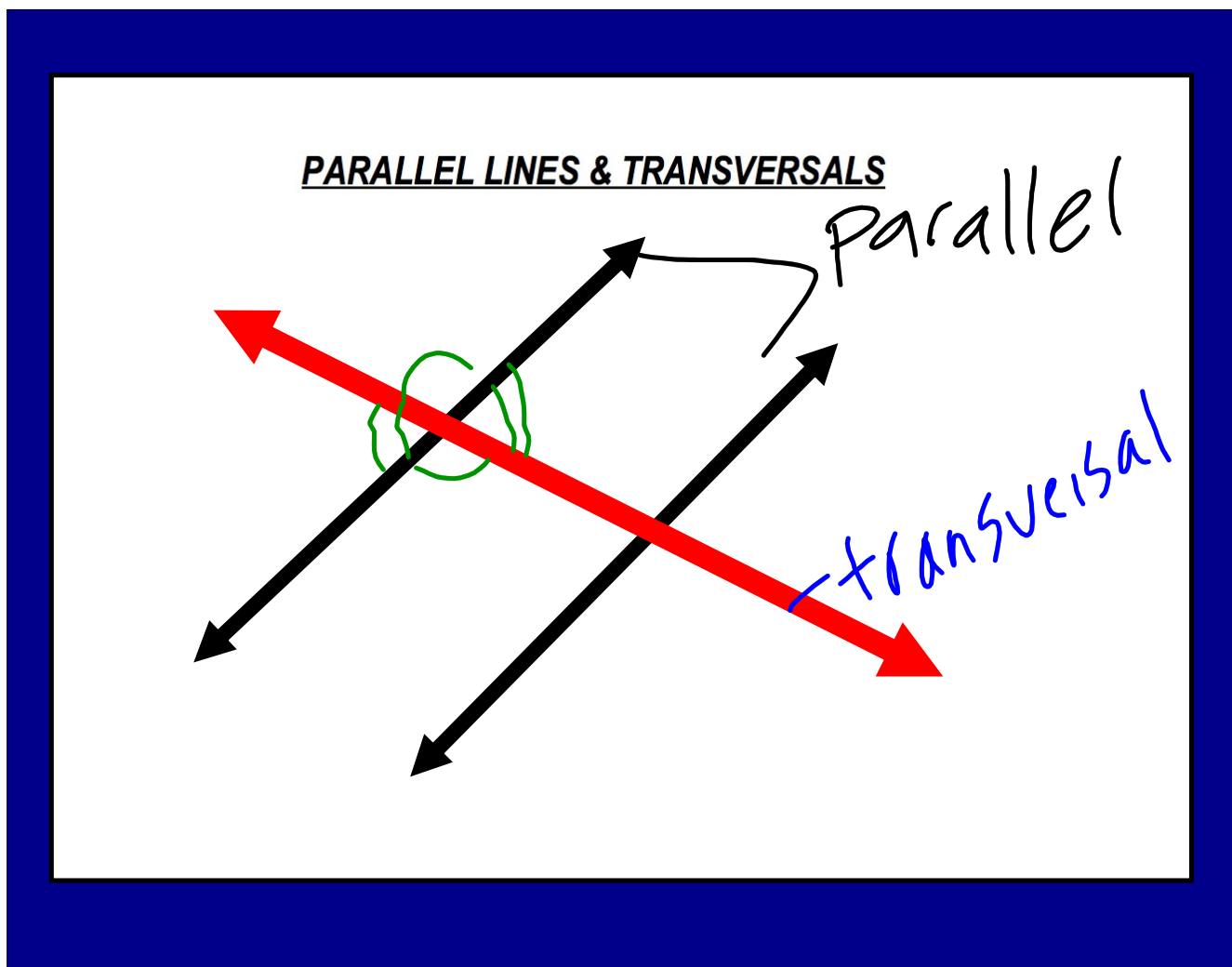


$$47 = 3 + 4x$$

$$-3 \quad -3$$

$$\frac{44}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

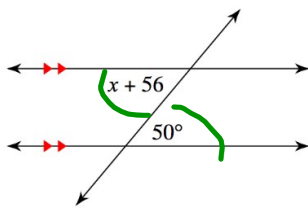
$$x = 11$$



**ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES:**

TWO ANGLES WHOSE ARE ON opposite sides ON THE inside OF THE TWO PARALLEL LINES. They are equal

EX #6)



$$\begin{aligned} x + 56 &= 50 \\ -56 &\quad -56 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 16$$