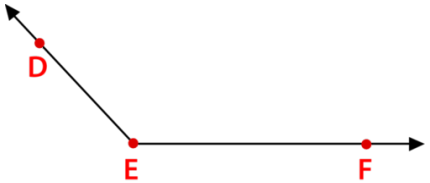
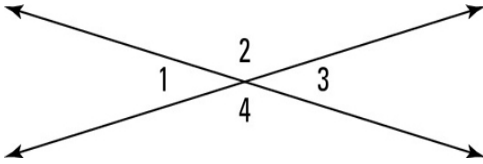
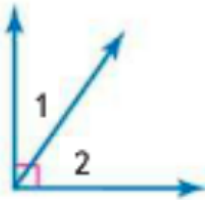
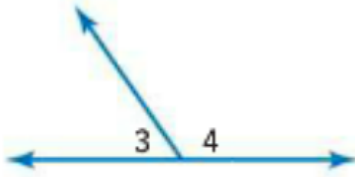


Unit 10: Angle Relationships

<i>Angle Relationship</i>	<i>Angle Fact</i>	<i>Diagram</i>
<p>How do we name an angle?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use just the vertex. Ex: $\angle E$ - Use a point on each ray with the vertex in the center. <p>Ex: $\angle DEF$ or $\angle FED$</p>	
<p>Vertical Angles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angles formed when two lines intersect - Angles that are opposite each other. - Are congruent (equal) <p>Ex: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical</p>	
<p>Complementary Angles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two or more angles that form a right angle. - Sum (add up) to 90° <p>Ex: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary</p>	
<p>Supplementary Angles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two or more angles that form a straight line. - Sum (add up) to 180° <p>Ex: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary</p>	
<p>Interior Angles of a Triangle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is 180°. <p>Ex: $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$</p>	