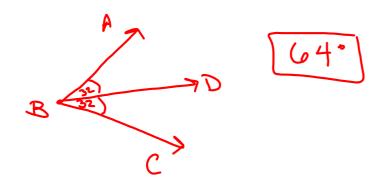
#### **DO NOW**

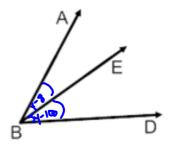
 $\overrightarrow{BD}$  bisects  $\angle ABC$ . If m $\angle ABD = 32$ , what is the m $\angle ABC$ ?



Sep 12-9:53 AM

#### HW Answers

- 1. 70
- 2. 30
- $3. \angle XYZ, \angle ZYX, \angle Y$
- 4. x = 18
- 5. 38
- 6. y = 23
- 7. g = 29

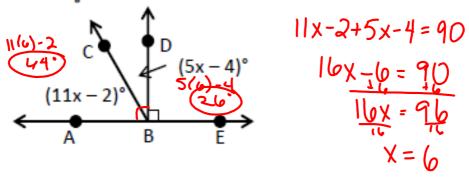


$$-8 = 4y - 100$$

# Complementary

Two or more angles are Complementary if the sum of their measures is  $90^{\circ}$ .

Example 1: Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .

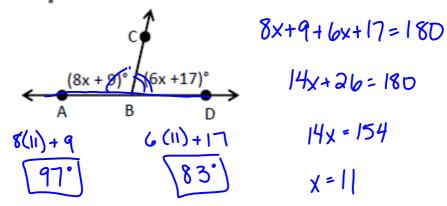


Sep 5-12:55 PM

## Supplementary

Two or more angles are Supplementary if the sum of their measures is 180°.

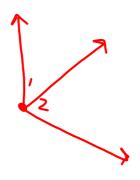
Example 2: Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .



Sep 5-12:56 PM

## Adjacent

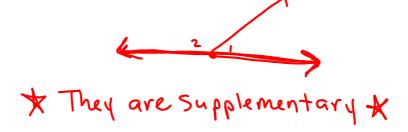
Adjacent Angles are two angles that share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points.



Sep 5-12:58 PM

### Linear Pair

Two adjacent angles are a Linear Pair if their noncommon sides are opposite rays.

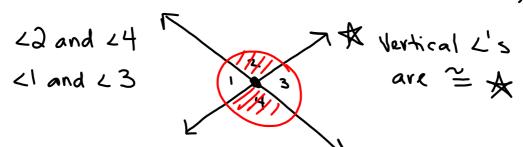


### Vertical

Two angles are Vertical Angles if their sides form

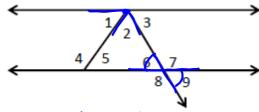
two pairs of opposite rays.

(no common side)



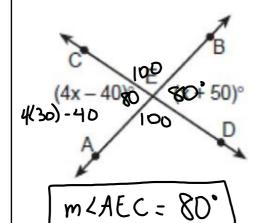
Sep 5-12:59 PM

Example 3: Use the diagram to determine whether the angles are adjacent, vertical, a linear pair, or none of the above.



- a) 1 and 2 adjacent
- b) 24 and 25 linear pair
- c) 27 and 29 linear pair
- d) Z6 and Z9 Vertica \
- e) ∠2 and ∠6 **non**&

In the accompanying diagram,  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{CD}$  intersect at E. If  $\underline{M} = AEC = 4x - 40$  and  $\underline{M} = BED = x + 50$ , find the number of degrees in AEC.



Sep 8-9:37 AM