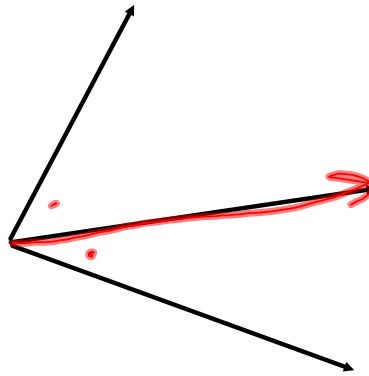
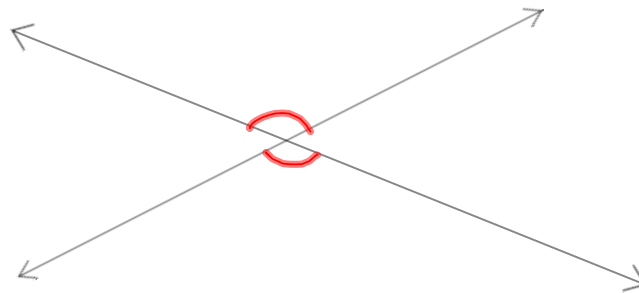


Adjacent Angles:

- * Angles that are next to each other.
- * One ray has to belong to both angles.
- * The angles need to belong to the same plane.

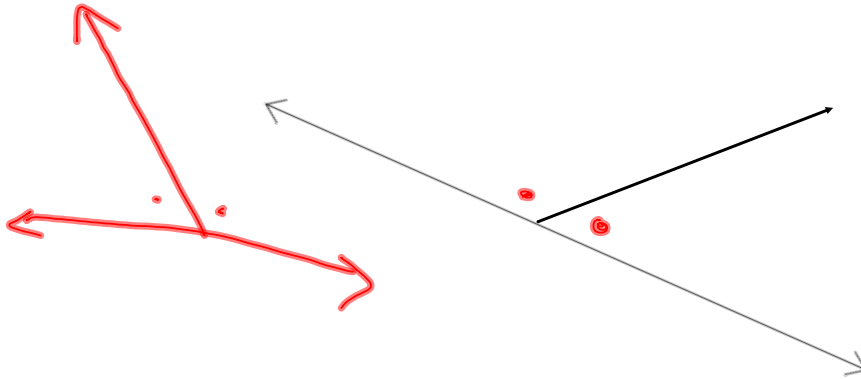
**Vertical Angles:**

- * Angles that are formed by intersecting lines.
- * Vertical angles are always congruent.



Linear Pair:

- * Two angles with a pair of noncommon sides.
- * When done graphing, the two angles will form a line.



Complementary Angles:

- * Two angles that have a **sum of 90°** .
- * Angles may or may not be adjacent.

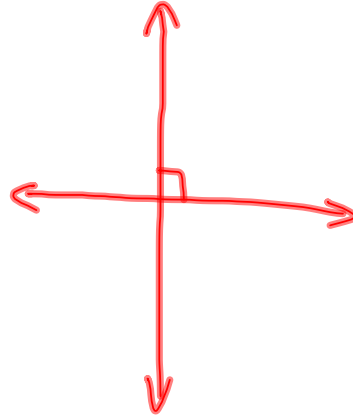
Supplementary Angles:

- * Two angles that have a **sum of 180°** .
- * Angles may or may not be adjacent.

Perpendicular Lines-

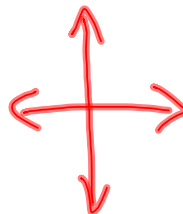
- * Two lines that intersect and will form 4 right angles.
- * They MUST form a 90° angle.
- * Symbol \perp

Line E \perp Line A

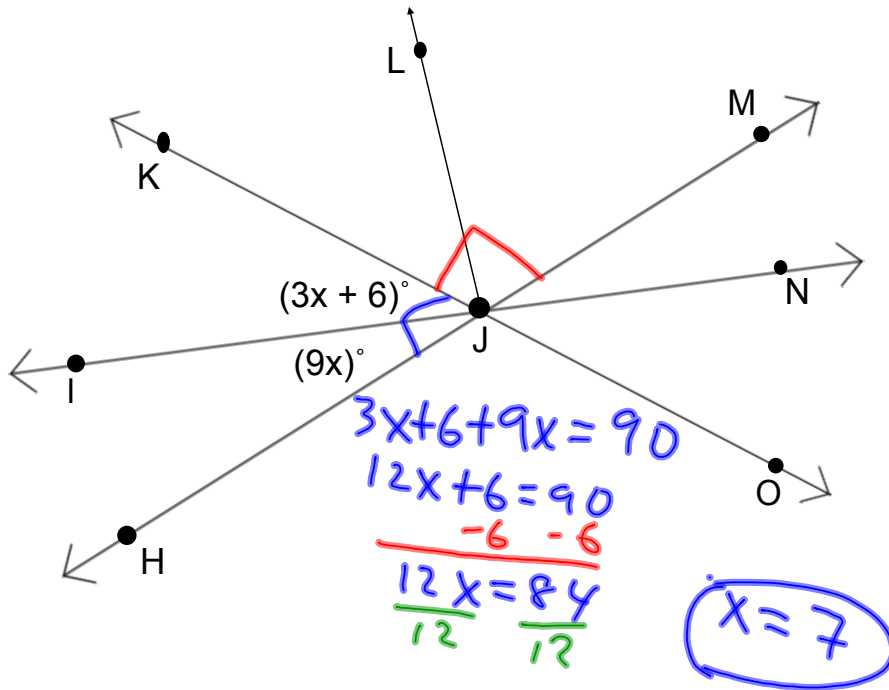


When referring to a measure of an angle it will be written as $m\angle A$.

You can NEVER ASSUME anything, you need to go by what you are given. If something looks perpendicular but it is not stated in the directions or on the figure, then do not assume that it is.



1. Find x so that Line $KO \perp$ Line HM .



2. Can each statement be determined by this figure? Explain.

a. $m\angle VYT = 90^\circ$.

Yes because $\angle XYU$ and $\angle VYT$ are a linear pair

b. $\angle TYW$ & $\angle TYU$ are supplementary.

Yes, because they are a linear pair

c. $\angle VYW$ & $\angle TYS$ are

adjacent angles. *No, no common ray*

