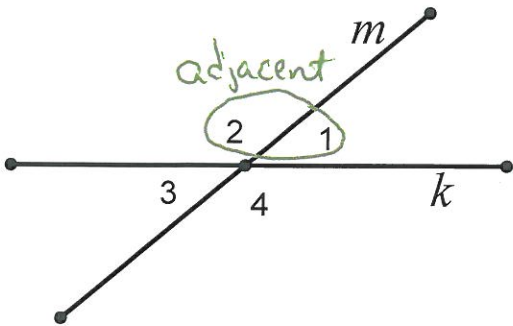


**Drawing Conclusions -  
Vertical, Supplementary, & Complementary Angles**

**Definitions:**

Adjacent Angles: 2  $\angle$ 's that share a side and vertex.

Non-Adjacent Angles: 2  $\angle$ 's that either don't share a side or don't share a vertex.



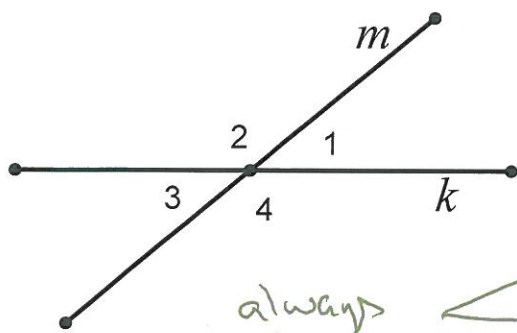
Lines m and k intersect:

Which angles are adjacent?  
 $\angle 1$  adj. to  $\angle 2$

Which angles are non-adjacent?  
 $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are not adj.

Vertical Angles: the non-adj  $\angle$ 's formed by 2 intersecting lines.

Vertical Angles Theorem: Vert.  $\angle$ 's are  $\cong$ .



always in this order.

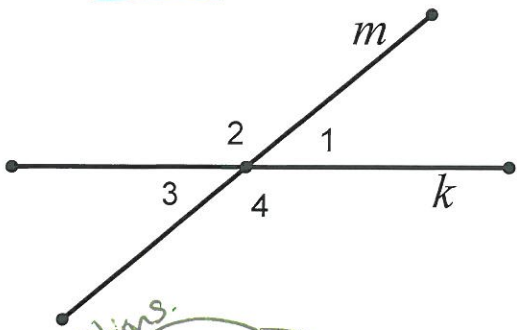
Given: Lines m & k intersect. ← Look for these in pictures.

Statements	Reasons
(Identify the Vert. $\angle$ 's) 1. <u><math>\angle 1</math> vert <math>\angle 3</math></u>	① non-adj $\angle$ 's formed by int. lines are vertical.
(State they are $\cong$ ) 2. <u><math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 3</math></u>	② Vert. $\angle$ 's are $\cong$ .

Supplementary Angles:  $\angle$ 's that add to  $180^\circ$

Supplementary Angles Theorem: the adj.  $\angle$ 's formed by 2 int. lines are Supplementary

Given: Lines  $m$  &  $k$  intersect. look for intersecting lines



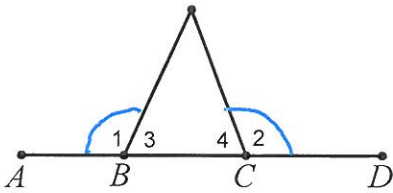
More options.

Option #1: Definition of Supp.

Statements	Reasons
(Identify the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 1. $\angle 1$ Supp $\angle 2$	① adj. $\angle$ 's formed by int lines are Supp.
(Use the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 2. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$	② Supp. $\angle$ 's add to $180^\circ$ .

Option #2:

Supp. Theorem 1:  $\cong \angle$ 's have  $\cong$  supplements.



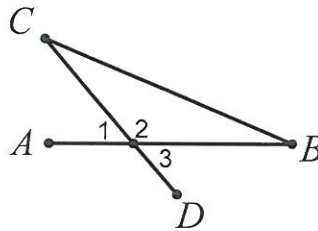
Given:  $\overline{ABCD}$   
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Different  $\angle$ 's

Statements	Reasons
(Identify the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 1. $\angle 1$ Supp $\angle 3$ $\angle 2$ Supp $\angle 4$	① adj. $\angle$ 's formed by int lines are Supp.
(Use the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	② $\cong \angle$ 's have $\cong$ Supps.

Options #3:

Supp. Theorem 2: 2  $\angle$ 's supp. to the same  $\angle$  are  $\cong$ .



Given:  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{CD}$  intersect

Same angle.

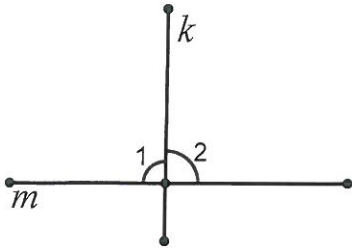
Statements	Reasons
(Identify the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 1. $\angle 1$ Supp $\angle 2$ $\angle 1$ Supp $\angle 3$	① adj. $\angle$ 's formed by int. lines are Supp.
(Use the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 2. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$	② $\angle$ 's Supp to the Same $\angle$ are $\cong$ .

Option #4:

**Supp. Theorem 3:**  $\angle$ 's that are both  $\cong$  and supp. are each  $90^\circ$ .

Given: Line  $m$  &  $k$  intersect.

$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$$

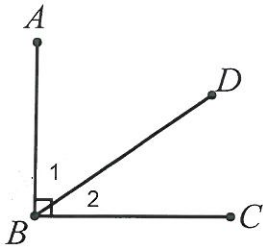


Statements	Reasons
(Identify the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 1. <u><math>\angle 1</math> Supp <math>\angle 2</math></u>	① adj. $\angle$ 's formed by int. lines are Supp.
(Use the Supp. $\angle$ 's) 2. <u><math>\angle 1</math> and <math>\angle 2</math> are Rt <math>\angle</math>'s.</u>	② $\angle$ 's that are $\cong$ and Supp are both $90^\circ$

\*\*Complementary Angles work exactly the same as Supplementary Angles!

Complementary Angles:  $\angle$ 's that add to  $90^\circ$

Complimentary Angles Theorem: adjacent  $\angle$ 's that form a Rt  $\angle$  are Complementary.



Given:  $\angle ABC$  is a right Angle

Conclusion:  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are Complementary.

**Complimentary Theorem 1:**  $\cong \angle$ 's have  $\cong$  complements.

**Complimentary Theorem 2:** 2  $\angle$ 's complementary to the same  $\angle$  are  $\cong$ .