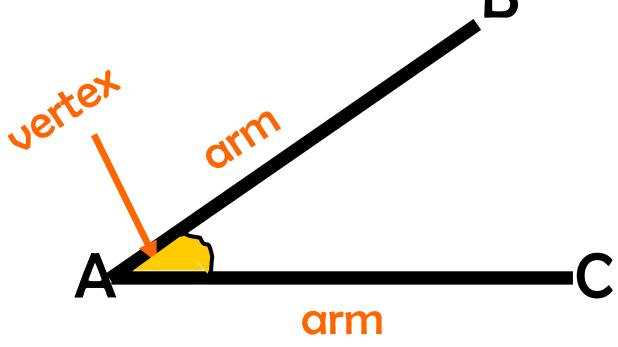
Naming Angles

Remember that an angle is made up of two arms and a vertex (corner).

You can name an angle using three capital letters.

The vertex must always be the middle letter.



BAC is a short way of saying angle BAC

Reflex Angles

Angles that are bigger than 180° are called reflex angles. Angles that form A complete revolution add up to 360°.

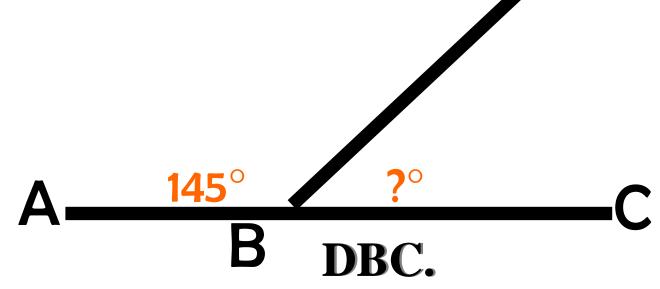
Exam- \angle ple: ABC forms a complete revolution with reflex \angle ABC. 360° - 35° = 325° So, reflex \angle ABC = 325°



Supplementary Angles

Angles that form a straight line are called supplementary angles. Supplementary angles add up to 180°

Example: \angle ABD forms a straight line \angle with $180^{\circ} - 145^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$ So, \angle DBC = 35°



35° is said to be the supplement of 145°

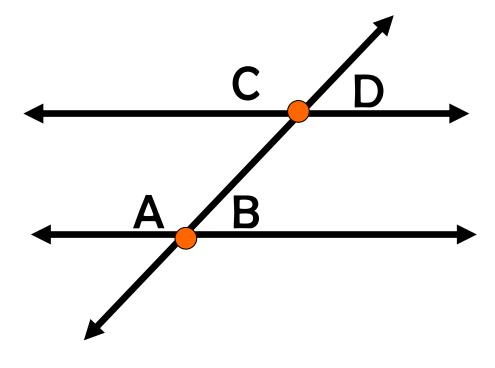
Corresponding Angles

Corresponding angles are created where a transversal (A line that cuts across two or more (usually parallel) lines) crosses other lines.

The corresponding angles are the ones at the same location at each intersection (The point where two lines meet or cross).

Corresponding angles have the same degree measurement

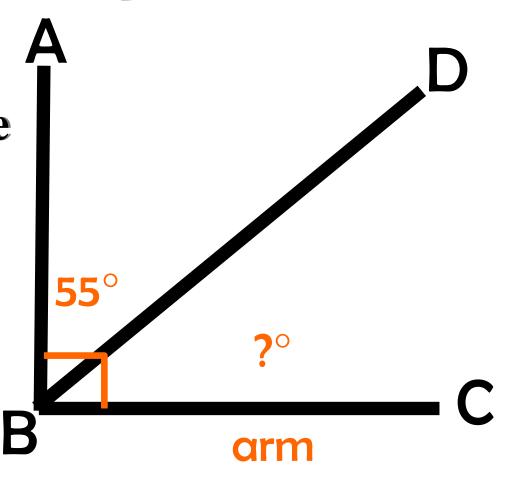
Example:



Complementary Angles

Angles that form a right angle are called complementary angles. Complementary angles add up to 90°

Example: \angle ABD forms a right an- gle \angle with DBC. $90^{\circ} - 55^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$ So, \angle DBC = 35°



35° is said to be the complement of 55°

Vertical Angles

Vertical angles are the angles that are opposite each other when two lines intersect.

Vertical angles have the same degree measurement.

Example:

Zand DEC = vertical A angles
Zand AED = vertical
an-

