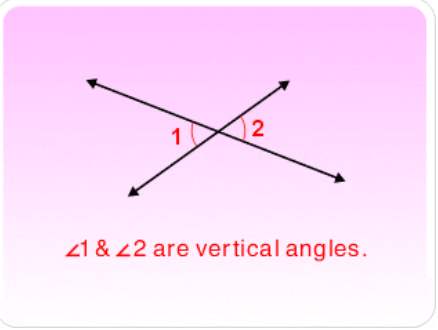
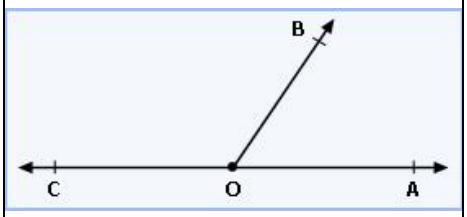
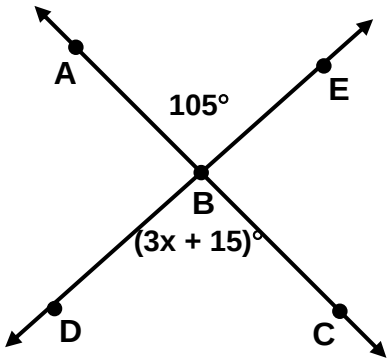
TOPIC 2-2: ANGLE PAIRS

Not all intersecting lines form right angles, but they do form four angles that have special relationships:

TERM	DEFINITION	PICTURE
Vertical Angles	**Two non-adjacent angles formed by intersecting lines. Vertical angles are ALWAYS _____.**	
Linear Pair	**Adjacent angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays. The sum of the measure of the angles in a linear pair is ____°.** **So a linear pair is one example of _____ angles.**	 ∠COB and ∠BOA are a linear pair.

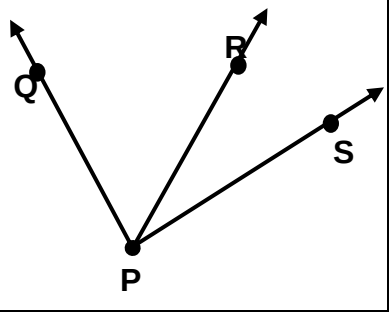
PRACTICE 1

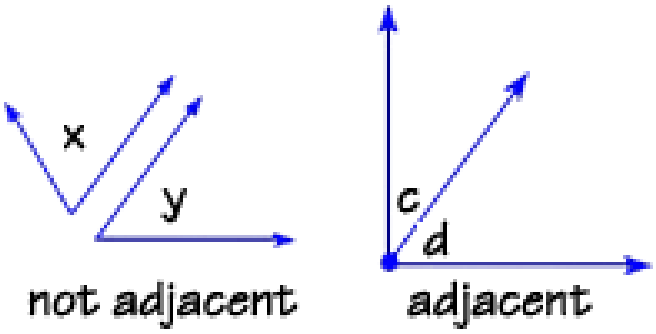
$\overleftrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$ intersect at B. Find x.



Type: _____

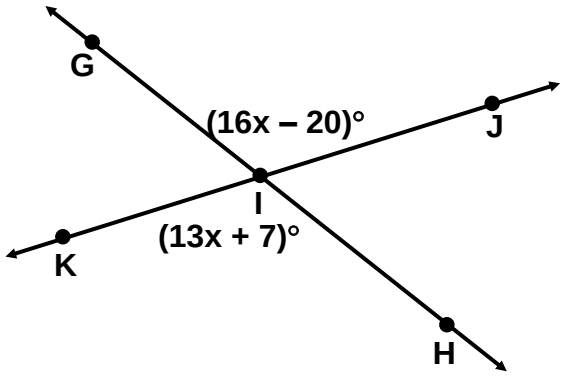
x = _____

TERM	DEFINITION	PICTURE
Adjacent Angles (always a PAIR)	**Angles that have a common _____ and _____, but no common interior points.**	



PRACTICE 2

$\overleftrightarrow{GH}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{JK}$ intersect at I. Find the measure of ∠KIH.

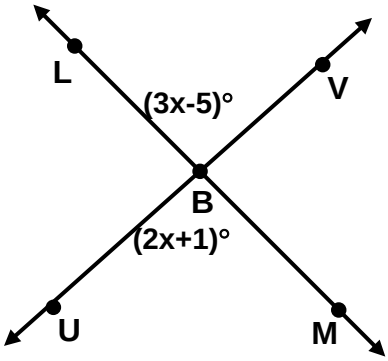


Type: _____

m∠KIH: _____

PRACTICE 3

LM and UV intersect at B. Find the m∠LBU. ***careful***

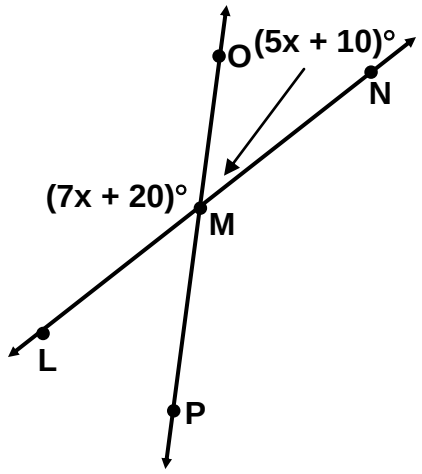


Type: _____

m∠LBU: _____

PRACTICE 4

$\overleftrightarrow{LN}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ intersect at M. Find the measures of ∠LMO and ∠OMN.

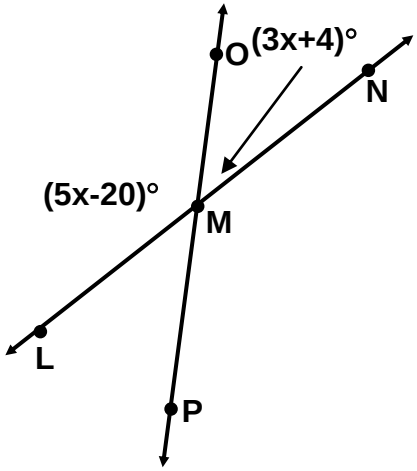


Type: _____

m∠LMO: _____ m∠OMN: _____

PRACTICE 5

$\overleftrightarrow{LN}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ intersect at M. Find the measures of ∠LMO & ∠OMN.



Type: _____

m∠LMO: _____ m∠OMN: _____

PRACTICE 6

Find all of the missing angles.

m∠1 = _____

m∠2 = _____

m∠3 = _____

m∠ 4 = _____