**TOPIC 2-3: More Angle Pairs** 

TERM	DEFINITION	PICTURE
Complementary Angles	TWO angles whose measures have a sum of	38° H 52°
Supplementary Angles	TWO angles whose measures have a sum of	F G 108°

## PRACTICE:

1. If  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are supplements, with  $m\angle A = 98^{\circ}$ , find  $m\angle B$ .

2. If  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complements, with  $m\angle 1 = (2x + 20)^0$  and  $m\angle 2 = (3x + 15)^0$ , find the measure of  $\angle 1$ .

Write a sentence about each of the four types of angle pairs we have learned.

1.\_\_\_\_\_

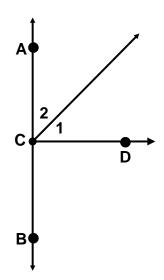
2.\_\_\_\_\_

3.

4.\_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE 3** 

 $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$ , m $\angle 1 = (6x - 3)^{\circ}$ , m $\angle 2 = (7x - 11)^{\circ}$ . Find the measure of  $\angle 2$ .



Type: \_\_\_\_\_

m∠2 = \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE 4** 

If  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are supplements, with m $\angle 1$  =  $(3x + 20)^{\circ}$ 

and  $m \angle 2 = (5x + 8)^{\circ}$ , find the value of 'x'.

x = \_\_\_\_\_