

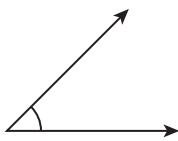
CHAPTER

Angle Properties and Straight Lines

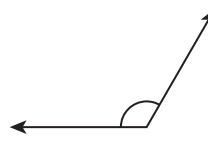
Lesson 6.1 Complementary, Supplementary, and Adjacent Angles

Tell whether each angle is an acute, obtuse, or right angle.

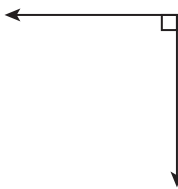
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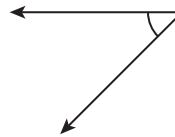
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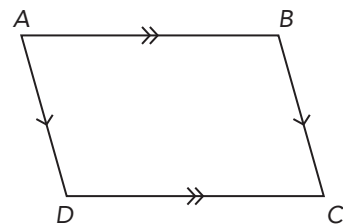


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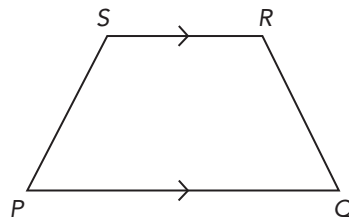


Identify each pair of parallel line segments.

5.

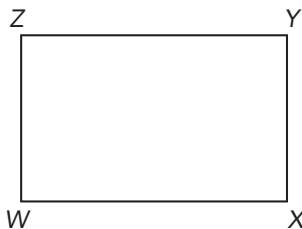


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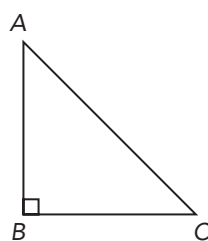


Identify each pair of perpendicular line segments.

7. WXYZ is a rectangle.



8.

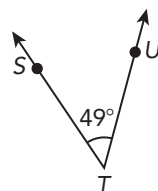
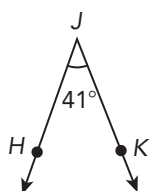
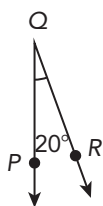
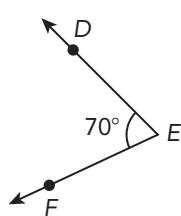
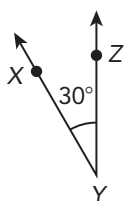
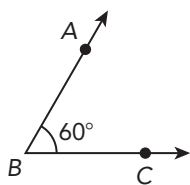


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Identify complementary angles.

Example



$$m\angle ABC = 60^\circ \text{ and } m\angle XYZ = 30^\circ.$$

Since $60^\circ + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\angle ABC$ and $\angle XYZ$ are complementary angles.

$$m\angle DEF = 70^\circ \text{ and } m\angle PQR = 20^\circ.$$

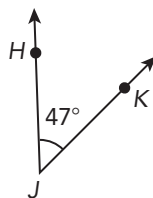
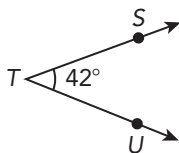
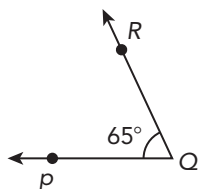
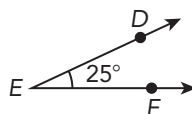
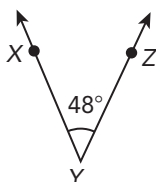
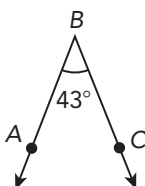
Since $70^\circ + 20^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\angle DEF$ and $\angle PQR$ are complementary angles.

$$m\angle HJK = 41^\circ \text{ and } m\angle STU = 49^\circ.$$

Since $41^\circ + 49^\circ = 90^\circ$, $\angle HJK$ and $\angle STU$ are complementary angles.

Complete.

9.



$$m\angle ABC = 43^\circ \text{ and } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Since $43^\circ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\angle ABC$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ are complementary angles.

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$m\angle XYZ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $m\angle STU = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

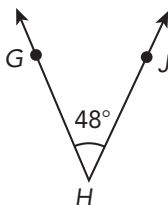
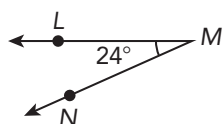
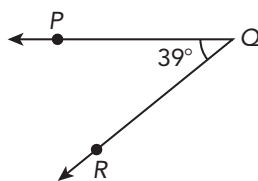
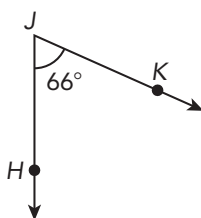
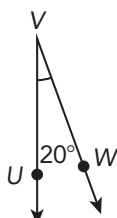
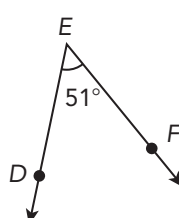
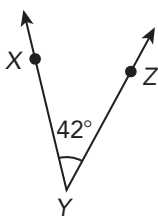
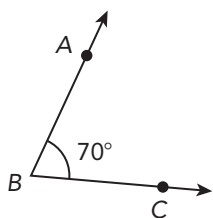
Since $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ are complementary angles.

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Since $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ are complementary angles.

Identify complementary angles.

10.



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Find an angle measure involving complementary angles.*Example*Angles X and Y are complementary. Find $m\angle Y$ for each measure of $\angle X$.

- a) $m\angle X = 56^\circ$
 $m\angle Y = 90^\circ - 56^\circ = 34^\circ$
- b) $m\angle X = 45^\circ$
 $m\angle Y = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$

Complete.

11. Angles
- A
- and
- B
- are complementary. Find
- $m\angle B$
- for each of
- $m\angle A$
- .

$m\angle A$	$m\angle B$
23°	$90^\circ - 23^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
71°	$90^\circ - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
85°	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. Angles
- P
- and
- Q
- are complementary. Find
- $m\angle Q$
- for each value of
- $m\angle P$
- .

$m\angle P$	$m\angle Q$
11°	
78°	
29°	

Tell whether each pair of angles is supplementary.*Example*

- a) $m\angle A = 95^\circ$ and $m\angle B = 85^\circ$
 $m\angle A + m\angle B = 95^\circ + 85^\circ$
 $\hspace{10em} = 180^\circ$
So, $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are supplementary angles.
- b) $m\angle C = 24^\circ$ and $m\angle D = 66^\circ$
 $m\angle C + m\angle D = 24^\circ + 66^\circ$
 $\hspace{10em} = 90^\circ$
So, $\angle C$ and $\angle D$ are not supplementary angles.