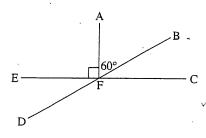
ANGLES: ANSWERS

1.



Name:

a) 3 acute ∠s

∠s AFB, BFC, DFE

b) 3 obtuse ∠s

∠s EFB, AFD, DFC

c) 2 right ∠s

∠s AFE, AFC

d) 2 straight ∠s

∠s EFC, DFB

e) an \angle of 30°

∠BFC

f) an ∠ of 150°

∠EFB

g) an \angle of 120°

∠DFA

h) an ∠ vertically opposite

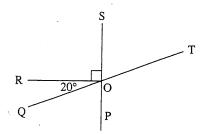
∠BFC

to ∠EFD

i) an ∠ congruent to ∠AFC

∠AFE

2.



Name:

a) an ∠ complementary to ∠POQ

∠QOR

b) an ∠ supplementary to ∠QOR

∠ROT

c) an ∠ supplementary to ∠SOT

∠TOP

d) an \angle supplementary to \angle ROS

 $\angle ROP$

e) an ∠ vertically opposite to ∠SOQ ∠TOP

f) an ∠ vertically opposite to ∠QOP

g) an ∠ congruent to ∠ROS

∠ROP

h) an \angle of 110°

∠SOQ, ∠TOP

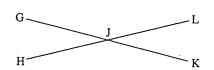
i) an \angle of 70°

∠SOT, ∠QOP

j) an ∠ of 160°

 $\angle ROT$

3.



Name:

a) 2 pairs of vertically opposite ∠s

 $\angle s$ GJL, HJK

∠s GJH, LJK

b) 2 ∠s supplementary to ∠LJK

∠LJG, ∠KJH

c) 2 straight ∠s

∠KJG, ∠HJL

d) an ∠ congruent to ∠GJL

∠HJK

4. Find the measure of each required angle.

a)



∠1 = <u>58°</u>

b)



∠2 = <u>123°</u>

c)



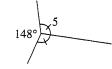
∠3 = <u>60°</u>

d)



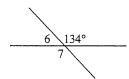
∠4 = <u>105</u>°

e)



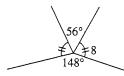
∠5 = 106°

f)



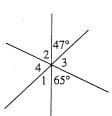
∠6 = 46°

g)



∠8 = 78°

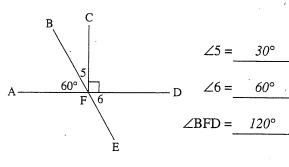
h)



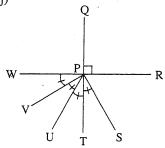
∠1 = 47°



i)



j)



∠WPT = 90°

$$\angle RPS = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\angle QPS = 150^{\circ}$$

- 5. True or false?
- a) Vertically opposite angles can be right angles.

True

b) Two acute angles can be complementary.

True

c) Two obtuse angles can be supplementary.

False

d) Two congruent angles can be complementary.

True

6. Find the measures of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ if $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary and

A B

a)
$$\angle A = \angle B$$

45° 45°

b) $\angle A$ is twice $\angle B$

60° 30°

c) $\angle A$ is 20° more than $\angle B$

55° 35°

d) ∠A is 10° less than ∠B

40° 50°

7. Find the measures of $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ if $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ are supplementary and

$$P$$
 Q

a)
$$\angle P = \angle Q$$

b)
$$\angle P$$
 is twice $\angle Q$

c)
$$\angle P$$
 is four times $\angle Q$

d)
$$\angle P$$
 is 46° less than $\angle Q$

8. Complete the following table to show the number of angles formed as more segments are drawn from a point.

# of segments	Diagram	# of \(\s\) formed	
1		0	
2		1	
3		3	$\frac{3 \cdot 2}{2}$
4		6	$\frac{4 \cdot 3}{2}$
5		10	5•4
6		15	$\frac{6.5}{2}$
•			
20	predict	190	20•19
N	predict	$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$	

A similar pattern occurs if reflex $\angle s$ are counted as well.