

Name: Key Date: _____ Period: _____

1.7 Theorems about Angle Pairs

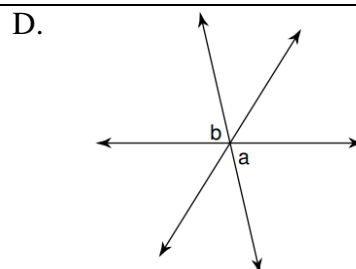
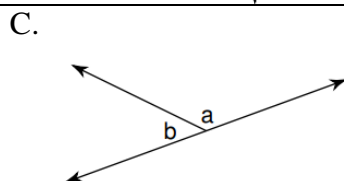
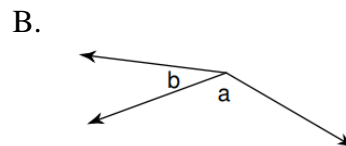
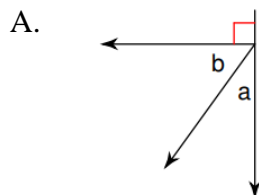
1. Write the correct letter of each diagram in front of its corresponding term.

D Vertical Angles

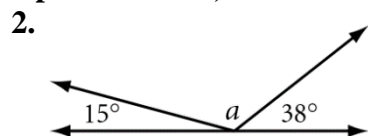
C Linear Pair

B Adjacent Angles

A Complementary Angles



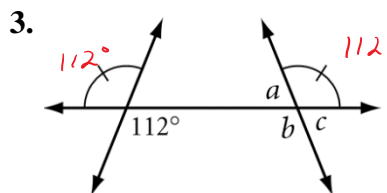
In problems 2-5, solve for the variable(s) in each diagram.



$$15^\circ + a + 38^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$a + 53^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{a = 127^\circ}$$

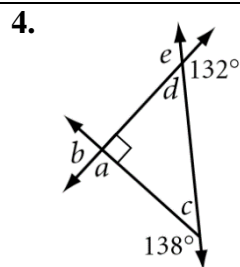


$$\boxed{b = 112^\circ}$$

$$a + 112^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{a = 68^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{c = 68^\circ}$$



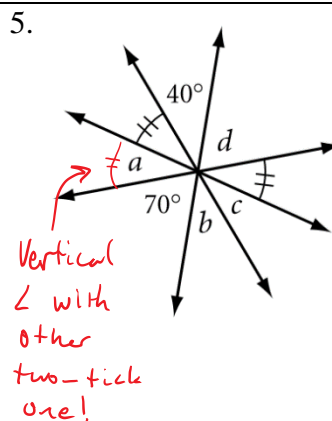
$$\boxed{a = 90^\circ} \quad \boxed{b = 90^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{e = 132^\circ} \quad d + 132^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{d = 48^\circ}$$

$$c + 138^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{c = 42^\circ}$$



$$\boxed{b = 40^\circ} \quad \boxed{d = 70^\circ}$$

$$2a + 70^\circ + b = 180^\circ$$

$$2a + 70^\circ + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2a = 70^\circ$$

$$\boxed{a = 35^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{c = 35^\circ}$$

6. Given the diagram below, classify each statement as *always true* (A), *sometimes true* (S), or *never true* (N).

A $m\angle 1 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ$

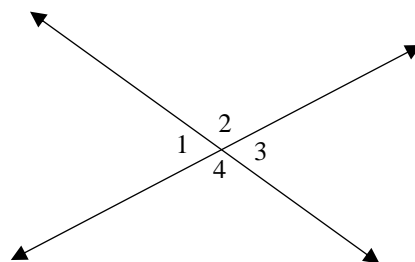
N $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$

S $m\angle 2 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ \rightarrow$ if lines are \perp

S $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3 \rightarrow$ if lines are \perp

A $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

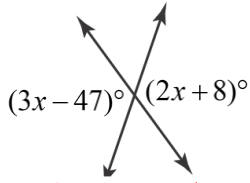
S $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4 \rightarrow$ if lines are \perp



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In problems 7-12, solve for x .

7.



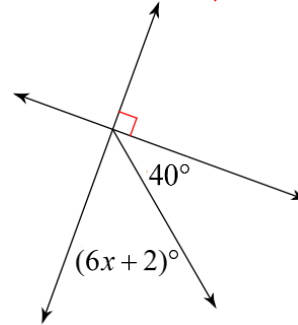
$$3x - 47 = 2x + 8$$

$$x = 55$$

Vertical \angle s are \cong

8.

complementary \angle s



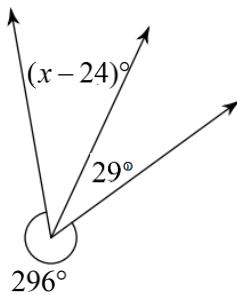
$$6x + 2 + 40 = 90$$

$$6x + 42 = 90$$

$$6x = 48$$

$$x = 8$$

9.



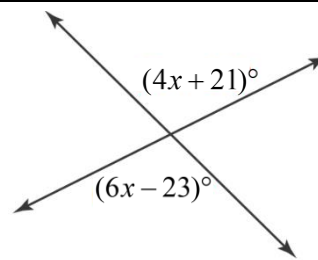
$$x - 24 + 29 + 296 = 360$$

$$x + 301 = 360$$

$$x = 59$$

360° in a full circle!

10.



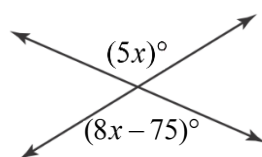
$$4x + 21 = 6x - 23$$

$$44 = 2x$$

$$x = 22$$

Vertical \angle s are \cong !

11.



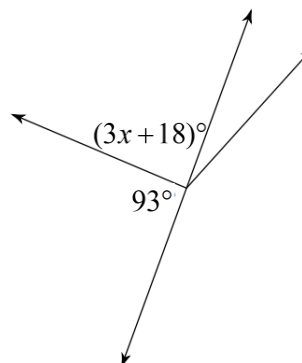
$$5x = 8x - 75$$

$$75 = 3x$$

$$x = 25$$

Vertical \angle s are \cong !

12.



$$3x + 18 + 93 = 180$$

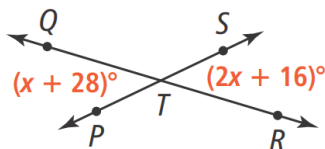
$$3x + 111 = 180$$

$$3x = 69$$

$$x = 23$$

Linear Pairs sum to 180° !

13. Error Analysis A student uses the Vertical Angles Theorem and the definition of complementary angles when solving for $m\angle PTR$. Correct the student's work, then describe the error the student made.



Correct Work:

$$2x + 16 = x + 28$$

$$x = 12$$

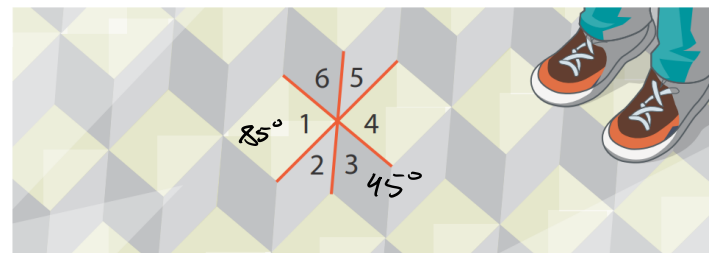
$$\therefore m\angle QTP = 12 + 28 = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore m\angle PTR = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

Error:

The student thought that linear pairs are complementary, but they actually are supplementary.

14. Use Structure A type of floor tiling is designed to give the illusion of a three-dimensional figure. Given that $m\angle 1 = 85^\circ$ and $m\angle 3 = 45^\circ$, what are the measures of the remaining angles?



$$m\angle 1 = 85^\circ$$

$$m\angle 4 = 85^\circ$$

$$m\angle 3 = 45^\circ$$

$$m\angle 6 = 45^\circ$$

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle 2 + 85^\circ + 45^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle 2 = 50^\circ$$

$$m\angle 5 = 50^\circ$$