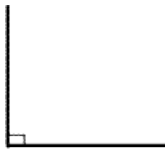
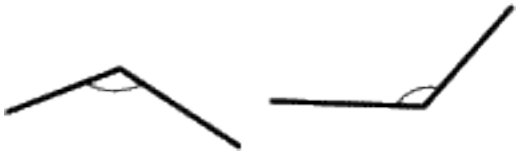
Definition of Angles

Right Angles: is an angle whose measure is 90º is identified by a small square drawn inside it



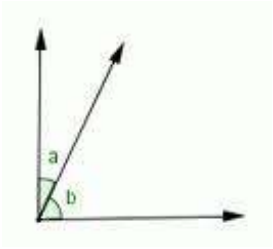
Acute Angles: is an angle whose measure is larger than 0º but less than 90º

Obtuse Angles: is an angle whose measure is larger than 90º but less than 180º



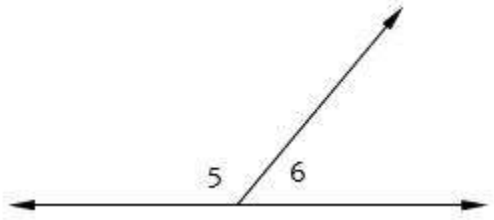
S**traight Angle** is an angle whose measure is 180º and a straight line

Complementary Angles: any two angles that add up to 90º



<a and <b are adjacent complementary angles

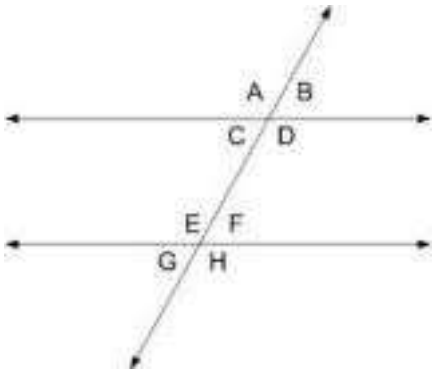
Supplementary Angles: any two angles add up to a total of 180º



<5 and <6 are adjacent supplementary angles

Adjacent Angles: two angles that share a vertex and share a common side that separates them

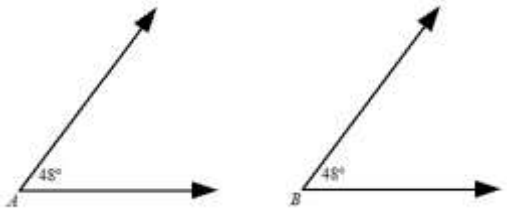
Vertical Angles: when two lines intersect so as to form four angles, the angles on opposite sides of the common vertex



<A and <B are adjacent angles

<F and <G are vertical angles

Congruent Angles: are angles that have exactly the same measure



<A and <B are congruent angles

Angle Bisector: is a line that divides an angle into two equal parts