### Vertical and Adjacent Angles

I Can... identify vertical and adjacent angles, and use them to write and solve equations to find unknown angle measures.

#### Learn Angles

The hands on a clock form an angle with the vertex at the center of the clock where the hands meet. At different times of day, the angle formed by the hands could be obtuse, acute, right, straight, or zero.

Draw the hands of each clock to represent each type of angle.

What Vocabulary Will You Learn? acute angle adjacent angles congruent obtuse angle right angle straight angle vertex vertical angles zero angle

Types of Angles		
11, 12, 1 10, 1, 2 93 87, 54	obtuse	greater than 90°, less than 180°
11 12 1 10, ' ' ' 2 9 3 8 7 6 5	acute	less than 90°, greater than 0°
11 12 1 10 ' ' ' 2 93 8 7 ' 1 ' 4 7 6 5	right	exactly 90°
11, 12, 1 10, 1, 2 93 87, 54 7, 6, 5	straight	exactly 180°
11, 12, 1 10, 1, 2 93 8, 7, 1, 5, 4	zero	exactly 0°

#### Learn Name Angles

An angle can be named using three capital letters. These letters come from three points labeled on the angle-one point from the vertex and one point from each ray. The middle letter must be the vertex of the angle.

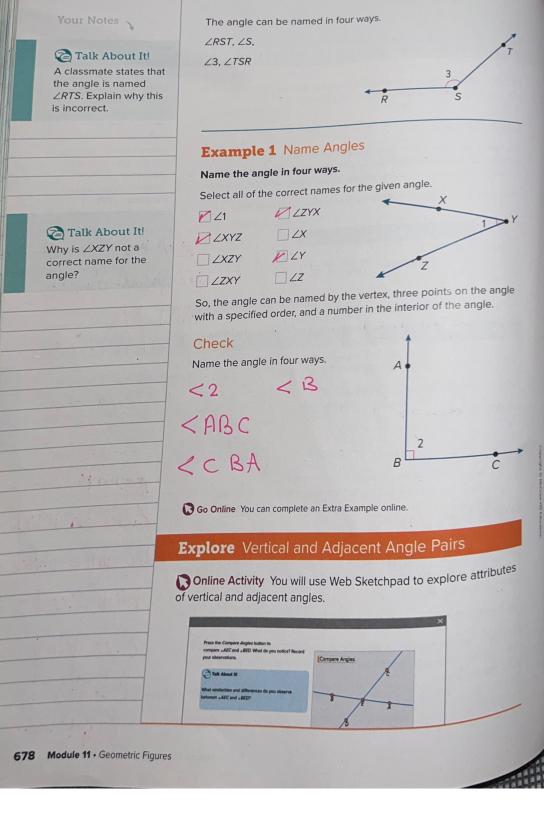
The symbol for angle is  $\angle$ . An angle named  $\angle XYZ$  is read angle XYZ.

An angle can be named using only one letter, the vertex. An angle can also be named by placing a number in the interior of the angle near the vertex.

Talk About It! Is it possible for an angle to have a measure greater than 180°? Explain.

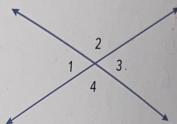
(continued on next page)

Lesson 11-1 · Vertical and Adjacent Angles



# Learn Identify Vertical Angles

Two angles are vertical angles if they are opposite angles formed by Two angles and two lines. Vertical angles are congruent, or have the same measure.



Angle 1 is congruent to angle 3.

∠1 ≅ ∠3

The measure of angle 1 is equal to the measure of angle 3.

 $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$ 

Angle 2 is congruent to angle 4.

L2 ≅ L4

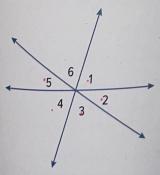
The measure of angle 2 is equal to the measure of angle 4.

 $m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$ 

Special notation is used to indicate the measure of an angle. Read m∠1 as the measure of angle 1.

# **Example 2** Identify Vertical Angles

ldentify the vertical angle pairs in the figure.



∠1 is vertical to ∠ \_ Ц

 $\angle 2$  is vertical to  $\angle 5$ 

∠3 is vertical to ∠ \_ <del>6</del>

 $S_0$ , the vertical angle pairs are  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 4$ ,  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 5$ , and  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 6$ .

### Talk About It!

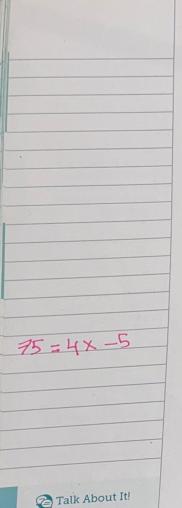
Talk About It!

Vertical angles share a common point. How can you name or describe that point to

a classmate?

A classmate stated that ∠2 and ∠6 are vertical angles since they share the same vertex and are on opposite sides of the horizontal line. Make an argument that shows why this reasoning is incorrect.

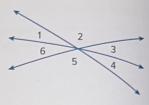
Lesson 11-1 • Vertical and Adjacent Angles 679



#### Check

Identify the vertical angle pairs by writing each angle label from the diagram by its corresponding vertical angle.

 $\angle 3$  is vertical to  $\angle 6$ 

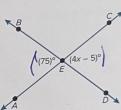


Go Online You can complete an Extra Example online.

# Learn Use Vertical Angles to Find Missing Values

Go Online Watch the animation to see how to find missing values using vertical angles.

The animation shows how to write and solve an equation to find the value of x.



Vertical angles
are congruent
Equal

Angle AEB and angle CED are vertical angles.

$$m\angle AEB = m\angle CED$$

$$75 = 4x - 5$$

$$80 = 4x$$

$$\frac{80}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$20 = x$$

Vertical angles are congruent.

Definition of congruence

$$m\angle AEB = 75^{\circ}, m\angle CED = (4x - 5)^{\circ}$$

Add 5 to each side.

Simplify.

Divide each side by 4.

Simplify.

So, the value of x is 20.

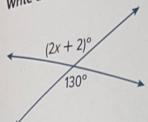
How can you check

your solution?

# Example 3 Use Vertical Angles to Find Missing

Values

Write and solve an equation to find the value of x.



Part A Write an equation.

Because the two angles are vertical angles, they are congruent. Write an equation showing that the two angle measures are equivalent.

Part B Solve the equation.

$$2x + 2 = 130$$

$$2x = 128$$

$$x = 64$$

Write the equation.

Subtract 2 from each side.

Simplify.

Divide each side by 2.

So, 
$$x = 64$$
.

Write and solve an equation to find the value of x.

$$2x + 6 = 80$$

Part A Write an equation.

$$X = 37$$

Part B Solve the equation.



Go Online You can complete an Extra Example online.



Think About It!

What is the relationship between the two angles shown?

Talk About It!

How can you use the value of x to check your solution?

Lesson 11-1 · Vertical and Adjacent Angles 681

#### Talk About It!

Where have you heard the term adjacent before? How can you remember what it means in geometry?

## Talk About It!

A classmate stated that ∠4 and ∠5 are adjacent. Do you agree? Justify your reasoning.

#### Talk About It!

A classmate stated that ∠4 and ∠2 are also adjacent. Do you agree? Justify your reasoning.

## **Learn** Identify Adjacent Angles

Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex, a common side, and do not overlap.

The diagram shows four pairs of adjacent angles.

∠1 and ∠2

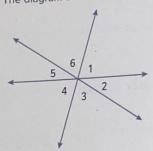
Z2 and Z3

/3 and /4

∠4 and ∠1



The diagram below shows three intersecting lines.



Which angles are adjacent to  $\angle 2?$ Which angles are adjacent to ∠5? < 4 and < 6

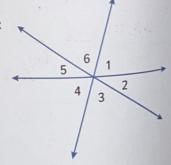
### **Example 4** Identify Adjacent Angles

Name the angles that are adjacent to  $\angle 1$ .

Because ∠1 shares a common side and vertex with ∠2, they are adjacent angles.

What other angle shares a side 

So,  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 6$  are adjacent to  $\angle 1$ .



682 Module 11 · Geometric Figures

