

G7 Playlist: Angle Relationships

Aligns with [CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.7.G.B.5](#): Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.

Related Standards

- [8.G.A.5](#) Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.
- [HSG.CO.C.9](#) Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints.

PREVIEW



Objectives

In this playlist, you will learn and practice the following skills:

- Find missing angles of supplementary angles.
- Find missing angles of vertical angles.
- Find missing angles of complementary angles.
- Identify supplementary, complementary, and vertical angles.

Let's get started!

Key Terms

- **Supplementary Angles** are pairs of angles whose measures add to 180° .
- **Complementary Angles** are pairs of angles whose measures add to 90° .
- **Vertical Angles** are congruent angles that are opposite each other when two lines intersect.
- **Congruent** means that two objects are the same shape and size.
- A **vertex** is the common point where two lines, segments, or rays meet to form an angle.

