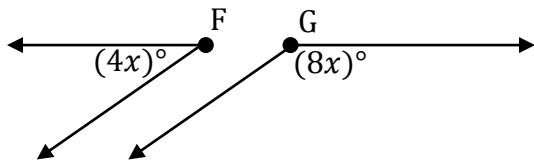


NAME _____ DATE _____ PER. _____

1.6 SPECIAL ANGLE PAIRS

Identify the type of angle pair and solve for 'x' in each of the following problems.

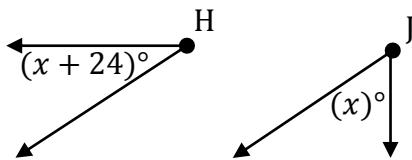
1. $m\angle F + m\angle G = 180^\circ$



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

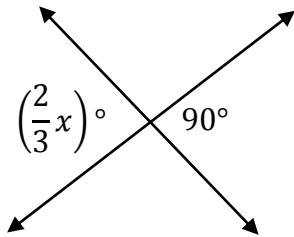
2. $m\angle H + m\angle J = 90^\circ$



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

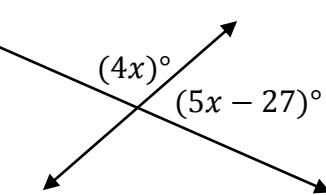
3.



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

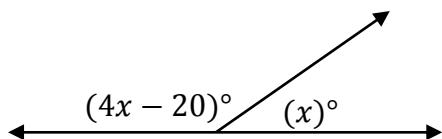
4.



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

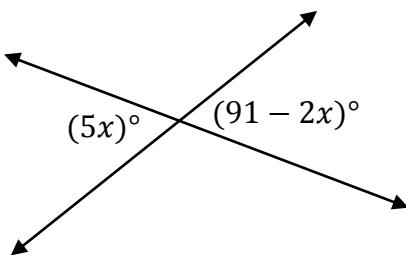
5.



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

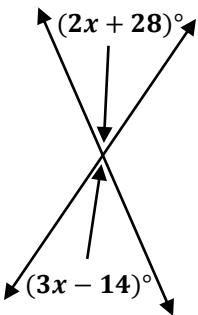
6.



Type of pair: _____

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

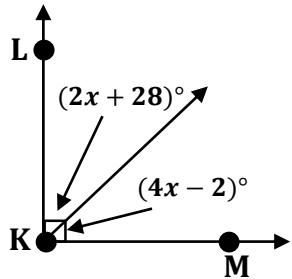
7.



Type of pair: _____

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

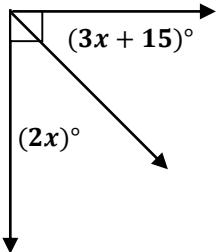
8.



Type of pair: _____

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

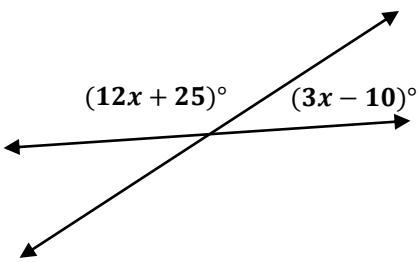
9.



Type of pair: _____

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

10.



Type of pair: _____

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

11. Find the measures of two complementary angles, $\angle A$ and $\angle B$, if $m\angle A = (7x + 4)^\circ$ and $m\angle B = (4x + 9)^\circ$.

$$m\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}; m\angle B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

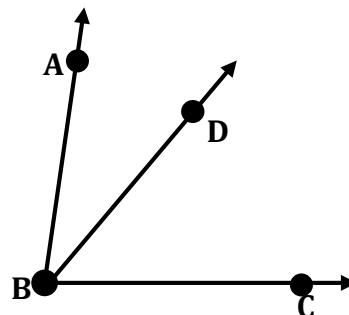
12. Find the measure of two supplementary angles, $\angle A$ and $\angle B$, if $m\angle A = (3x - 7)^\circ$ and $m\angle B = (2x + 2)^\circ$.

$$m\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}; m\angle B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

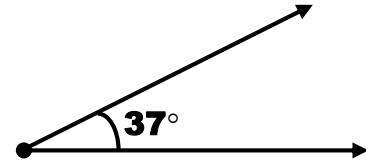
REVIEW

13. $m\angle ABD = (3x + 1)^\circ$, $m\angle DBC = (4x - 7)^\circ$ and $m\angle ABC = 85^\circ$. Find $m\angle ABD$.

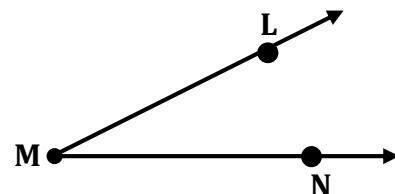
$$m\angle ABD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



14. Classify the angle: _____

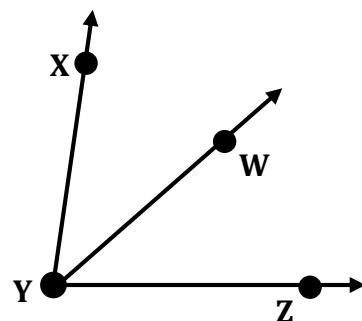


15. Name the sides of this angle: _____



16. \vec{YW} is a bisector of $\angle XYZ$. $m\angle XYW = (8x - 5)^\circ$ and $m\angle WYZ = (6x + 17)^\circ$. Find the $m\angle XYZ$.

$$m\angle XYZ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



17. Find the distance between A(0, 3) and B(2, 7).

$$AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

18. Find the midpoint of \overline{AB} described in #17.

$$M = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$$