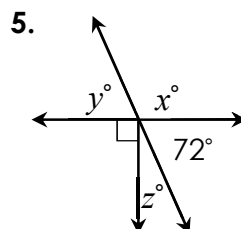
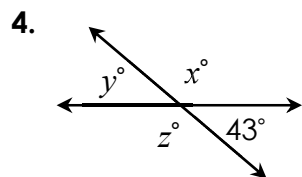
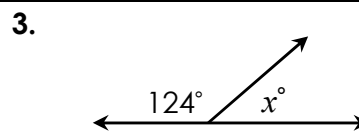
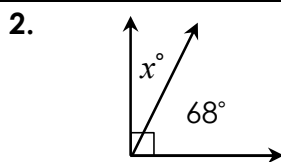
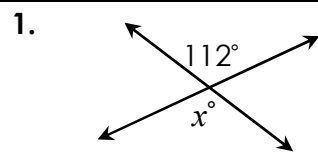


Using ANGLE RELATIONSHIPS to find ANGLE MEASURES

Directions: Find the missing measures in each figure. Keep the angle relationships in mind.



6. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are vertical angles. If the measure of $\angle 2$ is 105° , find the measure of $\angle 1$.

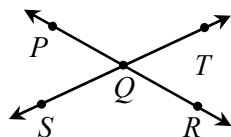
7. $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary angles. If the measure of $\angle A$ is 42° , find the measure of $\angle B$.

8. $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ are supplementary angles. If the measure of $\angle Q$ is 64° , find the measure of $\angle P$.

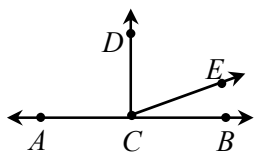
9. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ form a linear pair. If the measure of $\angle 1$ is 113° , find the measure of $\angle 2$.

USING ALGEBRA

10. If $m\angle PQT = (3x + 47)^\circ$ and $m\angle SQR = (6x - 25)^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle SQR$.



11. If $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$, $m\angle DCE = (7x + 2)^\circ$ and $m\angle ECB = (x + 8)^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle DCE$.



12. If $m\angle KNM = (8x - 5)^\circ$ and $m\angle MNJ = (4x - 19)^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle KNM$.

