

6.  $\angle DEF$  and  $\angle FEG$  are complementary.  $m \angle DEF = (3x - 4)^\circ$ , and  $m \angle FEG = (5x + 6)^\circ$ .

Find the measures of both angles.

7.  $\angle DEF$  and  $\angle FEG$  are supplementary. m $\angle DEF = (9x + 1)^{\circ}$ , and m $\angle FEG = (8x + 9)^{\circ}$ .

Find the measures of both angles.

8.  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle CBD$  form a linear pair and have equal measures. Tell if  $\angle ABC$  is acute, right, or obtuse.

9.  $\angle$  *KLM* and  $\angle$  *MLN* are complementary.  $\overrightarrow{LM}$  bisects  $\angle$  *KLN*. Find the measures of  $\angle$  *KLM* and  $\angle$  *MLN*.

Use the terms and the diagrams below to answer Problems 10–13. Notice that more than one term can be used for some questions.



## In Exercises 14 –19, find the angle measure.

14.  $\angle 1$  is a complement of  $\angle 2$ , and  $m \angle 1 = 23^{\circ}$ . Find  $m \angle 2$ .

15. ∠3 is a complement of ∠4, and  $m ∠3 = 46^\circ$ . Find m ∠4.

16.  $\angle 5$  is a supplement of  $\angle 6$ , and  $m \angle 5 = 78^{\circ}$ . Find  $m \angle 6$ .

17. ∠7 is a supplement of ∠8, and m∠7 = 109°. Find m∠8.





19.

Name the relationship between the angles, and then find the angle measure.





20. m∠1









23. m∠*DEF* 



In Exercises 25 - 28, find the value of *x* or *y*. Show your steps.



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