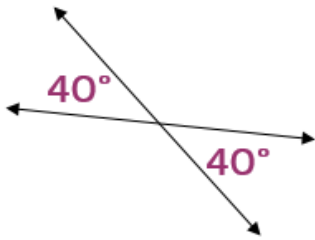


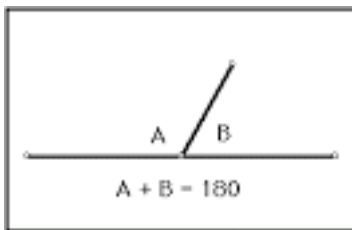
ANGLE CHASERS: Strategies to solving an Angle Chaser

Things to look for → in this order:

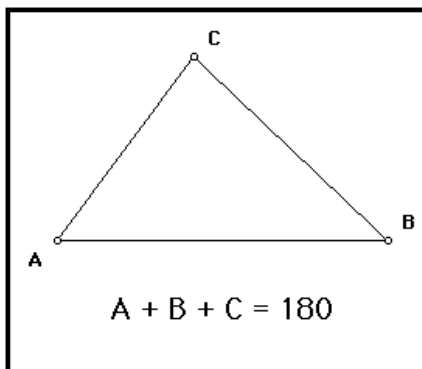
1. Vertical Angles – are congruent



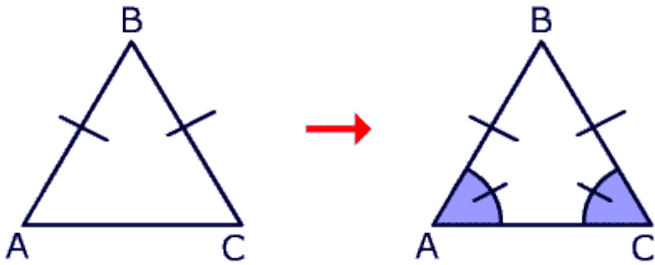
2. Linear Pairs – Two or more angles that are adjacent on a straight line, add up to 180°



3. Triangle Sum (if you know 2 of 3 angles, subtract from 180) – The three angles in any triangle always add up to 180°



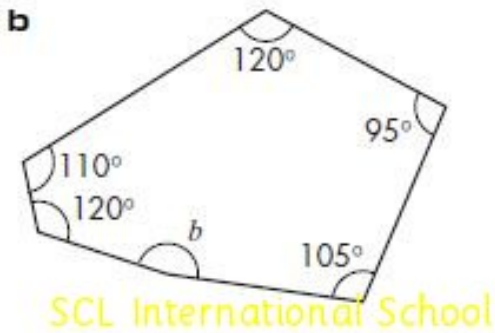
4. Isosceles Triangles: The base angles are congruent.



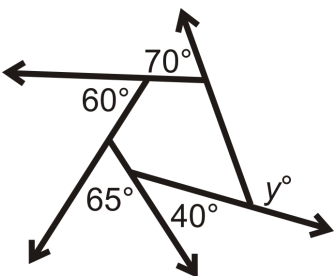
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5. Interior angles of a polygon formula: $(n - 2) \times 180$

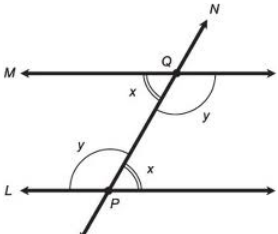
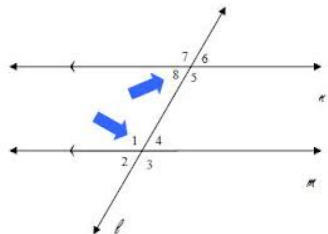
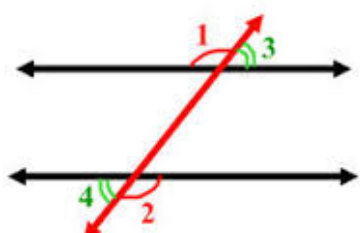
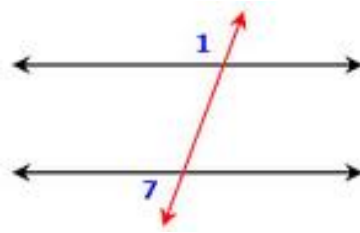
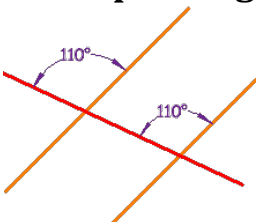
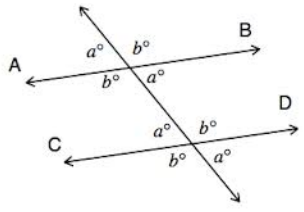
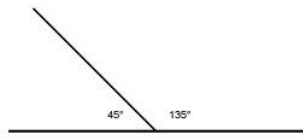
Ex: $(6 - 2) \times 180 = 720^\circ \rightarrow 720 - 110 - 120 - 95 - 105 - 120 = 170$
So, angle b = 170°



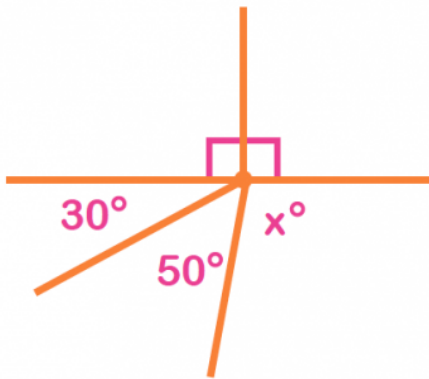
6. Exterior angles of a polygon: always add up to 360°



Parallel Line Relationships

Congruent Angles	Supplementary Angles
<p>Alternate Interior</p> 	<p>Same Side Interior</p> 
<p>Alternate Exterior</p> 	<p>Same Side Exterior</p> 
<p>Corresponding Angles</p> 	
<p>Vertical Angles</p> 	
	<p>Linear Pair/Supplementary Angles - sum of angles is 180°</p> 

ADDITIONAL THINGS TO LOOK FOR:



$$360 - 90 - 90 - 30 - 50 = 100$$
$$x = 100^\circ$$

Complementary Angles - These angles have a sum of 90° and they form a right angle.

