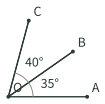
Angles: addition, bisectors, complements and supplements

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Worked example 1

OB lies inside ∠AOC. ∠AOB = 35° and ∠BOC = 40°. Find ∠AOC and state why addition is valid.

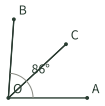


Angle sketch: use the stated angles and ray order.

Guided attempt 2

OC is the internal bisector of ∠AOB = 86°. Find ∠AOC and complete the equal-half relation.

1. ∠AOC = ____.
2. 2 × ∠AOC = ____°.
3. ∠AOC = ____°.



Angle sketch: use the stated angles and ray order.

Prerequisite 3

Find the complementary angle of 30°.

Prerequisite 4

Using 1° = 60′, convert 2° to angle minutes.

$$2 \times 60$$

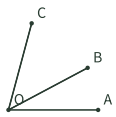
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Independent practice 5

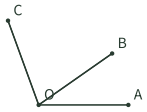
OB is inside ∠AOC, with ∠AOB = 28° and ∠BOC = 47°. Find the whole angle.



Angle sketch: use the stated angles and ray order.

Independent practice 6

OB lies inside ∠AOC. ∠AOC = 110° and ∠AOB = 35°. Find ∠BOC.



Angle sketch: use the stated angles and ray order.

Independent practice 7

Find the supplementary angle of 118°.

Independent practice 8

An internal ray bisects an angle of 70°. Find either half.

Exit question 9

Find the complementary angle of 42°.

Exit question 10

A learner calls angles of 60° and 120° complementary. Correct the relation and justify it.