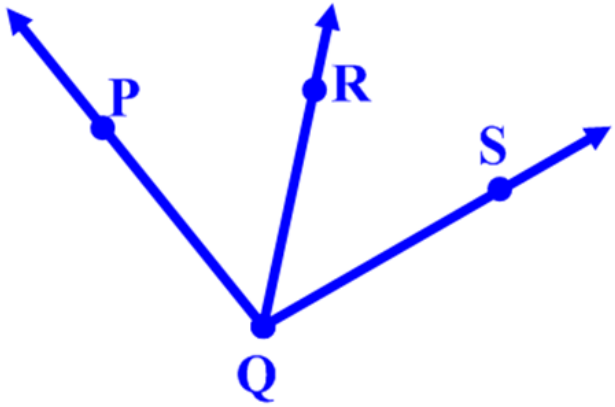
Post. 2-10 Protractor Post.

∠'s are measured in units called DEGREES

Post. 2.11 The ∠ Addition Post.

If pt. R is in the interior of ∠PQS, then $m\angle PQR + m\angle RQS = m\angle PQS$



Th. 2-3 Supplement Th.

If 2 ∠'s form a linear pair, then they are supplementary

Th. 2-4 Complement Th.

If 2 adj. ∠'s form rt. ∠, then they are complementary.

Th. 2-5

Congruence of ∠'s is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive

Th. 2-6

∠'s supp. to the same ∠ or to ≅ ∠'s are ≅

Th. 2-7

∠'s comp. to the same ∠ or to ≅ ∠'s are ≅

Th. 2-8

Vertical ∠'s are ≅

Th. 2-9

⊥ lines intersect to form 4 rt. ∠'s

Th. 2-10

All right ∠'s are ≅

Th. 2.11

⊥ lines form ≅ adj. ∠'s

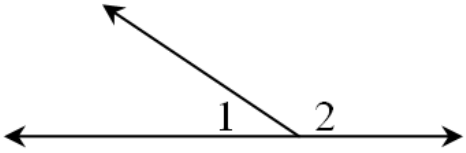
Th. 2.12

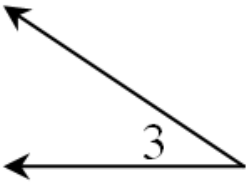
If 2 ∠'s are ≅ and supp., then each ∠ is a rt. ∠

Th. 2.13

If 2 ≅ ∠'s form a linear pair, then they are rt. ∠'s

Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are adj. $\angle$'s, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
Prove: $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are supp. $\angle$'s





Statements	Reasons
① $\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are adj $\angle$'s $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	① Given

Given: $\overrightarrow{EA} \perp \overrightarrow{EC}$; $\overrightarrow{EB} \perp \overrightarrow{ED}$

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$