

complementary and supplementary angles worksheet with answers

Complementary and supplementary angles worksheet with answers is an essential educational tool for students learning about angles in geometry. Understanding these types of angles is crucial for mastering various mathematical concepts, including geometry, trigonometry, and even some aspects of calculus. This article will explore the definitions of complementary and supplementary angles, provide a worksheet with practice problems, and include answers to reinforce learning.

Understanding Complementary and Supplementary Angles

Before diving into the worksheet, it's important to clarify what complementary and supplementary angles are.

Complementary Angles

Complementary angles are two angles whose measures add up to 90 degrees. For example, if one angle measures 30 degrees, the other must measure 60 degrees to be complementary.

Examples:

- 45° and 45° are complementary angles because $45 + 45 = 90$.
- 30° and 60° are complementary angles because $30 + 60 = 90$.

Supplementary Angles

Supplementary angles are two angles whose measures add up to 180 degrees. For instance, if one angle measures 110 degrees, the other must measure 70 degrees to be supplementary.

Examples:

- 90° and 90° are supplementary angles because $90 + 90 = 180$.
- 130° and 50° are supplementary angles because $130 + 50 = 180$.

Worksheet: Practice Problems on Complementary

and Supplementary Angles

This worksheet contains various problems designed to test your understanding of complementary and supplementary angles. Try to solve each problem on your own before checking the answers at the end.

Problems

1. Find the complement of the following angles:
 1. 32°
 2. 75°
 3. 12°
 4. 48°
2. Find the supplement of the following angles:
 1. 110°
 2. 45°
 3. 160°
 4. 70°
3. Determine whether the following pairs of angles are complementary, supplementary, or neither:
 1. 35° and 55°
 2. 90° and 45°
 3. 120° and 60°
 4. 80° and 30°
4. A right angle is 90° . If one angle is 10° , what is the measure of its complement?
5. If two angles are supplementary and one angle measures 85° , what is the measure of the other angle?

Answers to the Worksheet Problems

Now that you have completed the worksheet, check your answers below:

Solutions

1. Find the complement of the following angles:
 1. 32° : $90 - 32 = 58^\circ$
 2. 75° : $90 - 75 = 15^\circ$
 3. 12° : $90 - 12 = 78^\circ$
 4. 48° : $90 - 48 = 42^\circ$

2. Find the supplement of the following angles:

1. 110° : $180 - 110 = 70^\circ$
2. 45° : $180 - 45 = 135^\circ$
3. 160° : $180 - 160 = 20^\circ$
4. 70° : $180 - 70 = 110^\circ$

3. Determine whether the following pairs of angles are complementary, supplementary, or neither:

1. 35° and 55° : Complementary ($35 + 55 = 90$)
2. 90° and 45° : Neither ($90 + 45 = 135$)
3. 120° and 60° : Supplementary ($120 + 60 = 180$)
4. 80° and 30° : Complementary ($80 + 30 = 110$)

4. A right angle is 90° . If one angle is 10° , what is the measure of its complement?

- $90 - 10 = 80^\circ$

5. If two angles are supplementary and one angle measures 85° , what is the measure of the other angle?

- $180 - 85 = 95^\circ$

Importance of Understanding Angle Relationships

Understanding complementary and supplementary angles is vital for several reasons:

- Foundation for Geometry: These concepts are basic building blocks that lead to more complex geometrical concepts, such as triangles and polygons.
- Real-World Application: Knowledge of angles is applicable in various fields, including architecture, engineering, and design.
- Problem-Solving Skills: Working with angles develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential in mathematics and everyday life.

Tips for Mastering Complementary and Supplementary Angles

To effectively master the concepts of complementary and supplementary angles, consider the following tips:

1. Visual Aids: Use diagrams and visual aids to understand how angles relate to one another physically.
2. Practice Regularly: Consistent practice is key. Work on different problems to reinforce your understanding.
3. Engage with Peers: Study groups can provide support and diverse problem-solving strategies.
4. Utilize Online Resources: Many educational websites and platforms offer

interactive exercises and tutorials on angles.

Conclusion

In conclusion, a complementary and supplementary angles worksheet with answers is an excellent resource for students to practice and reinforce their understanding of these essential concepts in geometry. By mastering complementary and supplementary angles, students lay a strong foundation for more complex mathematical topics and gain valuable skills applicable in various fields. Remember, practice makes perfect, so keep working on problems to enhance your skills and confidence in geometry!

Frequently Asked Questions

What are complementary angles?

Complementary angles are two angles whose measures add up to 90 degrees.

What are supplementary angles?

Supplementary angles are two angles whose measures add up to 180 degrees.

How can I find the measure of an angle if I know its complementary angle?

To find the measure of an angle when you know its complementary angle, subtract the known angle from 90 degrees.

How can I find the measure of an angle if I know its supplementary angle?

To find the measure of an angle when you know its supplementary angle, subtract the known angle from 180 degrees.

What is an example of complementary angles?

An example of complementary angles is a 30-degree angle and a 60-degree angle, since $30 + 60 = 90$ degrees.

What is an example of supplementary angles?

An example of supplementary angles is a 110-degree angle and a 70-degree angle, since $110 + 70 = 180$ degrees.

Where can I find a worksheet on complementary and supplementary angles?

Worksheets on complementary and supplementary angles can be found on educational websites, math resource platforms, or by searching for printable worksheets online.

Are complementary and supplementary angles always adjacent?

No, complementary and supplementary angles do not have to be adjacent; they simply need to add up to 90 degrees or 180 degrees, respectively.

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