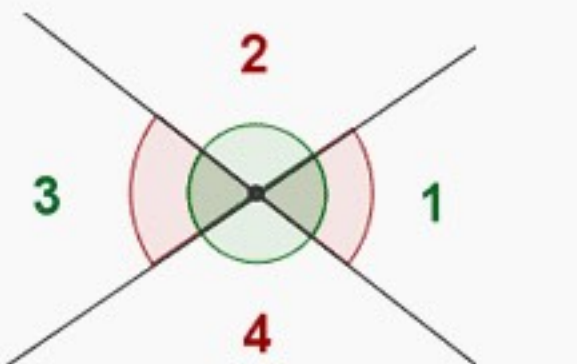
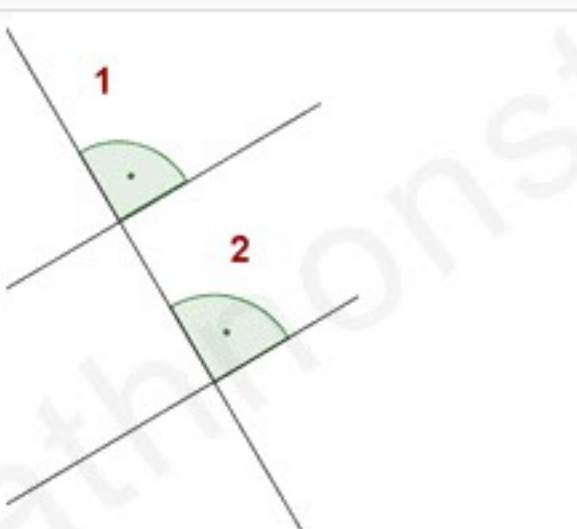
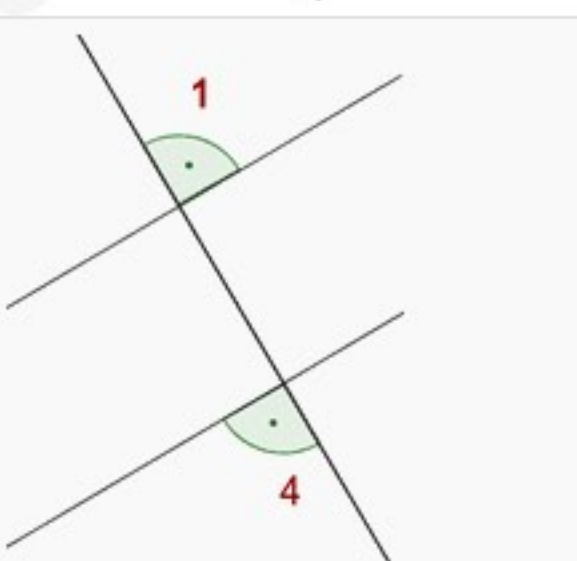
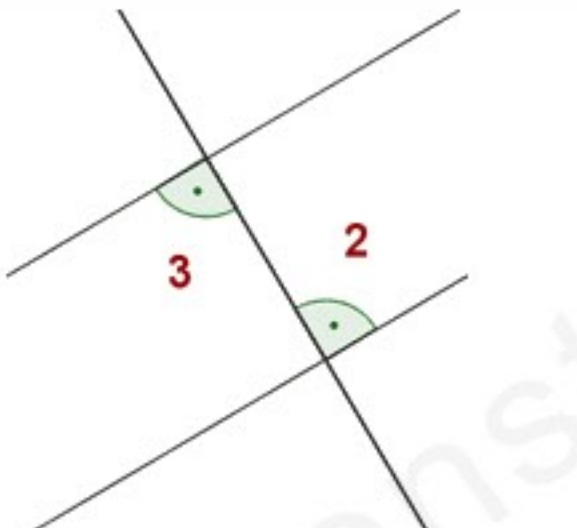
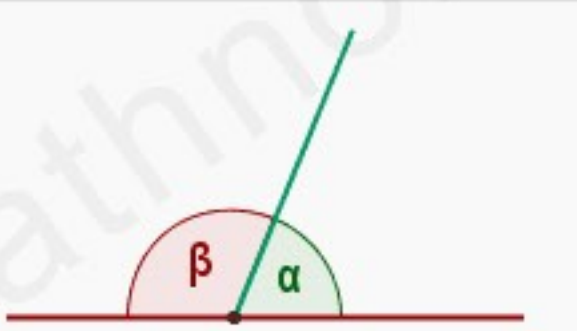
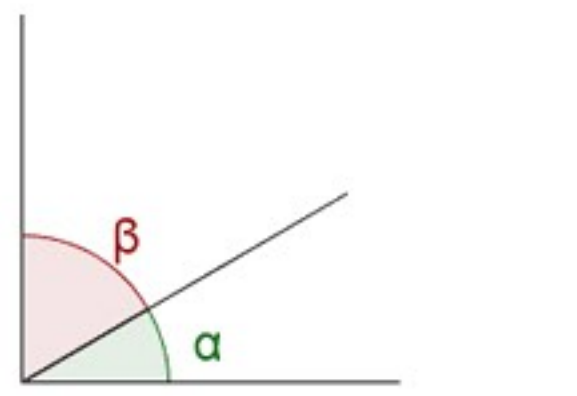



Name	Image	Description
Vertical Angles		<p>The angles opposite each other when two lines cross. In the figure, the 1 and 3 are vertically opposite angles and they are always equals. Same goes for angles 2 and 4.</p>
Corresponding Angles		<p>The angles in matching corners when two lines are crossed by another line, called the transversal. One is internal and the other external. They are equals if the two intersected lines by the transversal are parallel. In the figure, angles 1 and 2 are corresponding. The 1 is external and the 2 is internal.</p>
Alternate Exterior Angles		<p>Angles that are on opposite sides of the transversal of two other lines. Both are external. They are equals if the two intersected lines by the transversal are parallel. In the figure, angles 1 and 4 are alternate exterior angles.</p>
Alternate Interior Angles		<p>Angles that are on opposite sides of the transversal of two other lines. Both are internal. They are equals if the two intersected lines by the transversal are parallel. In the figure, angles 2 and 3 are alternate interior angles.</p>
Adjacent Angles		<p>Two angles which share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points. In the figure, the α and β are adjacent angles.</p>
Complementary Angles		<p>Two angles are called complementary when their sum is 90°. In the figure, the α and β angles together form a right angle.</p>
Supplementary Angles		<p>Two angles are called supplementary when their sum is 180°. In the figure, the α and β angles together form a straight angle.</p>