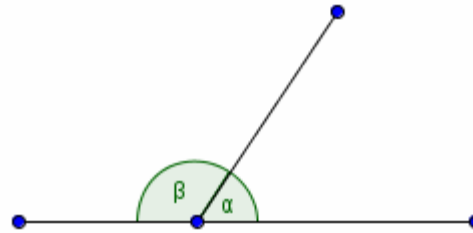
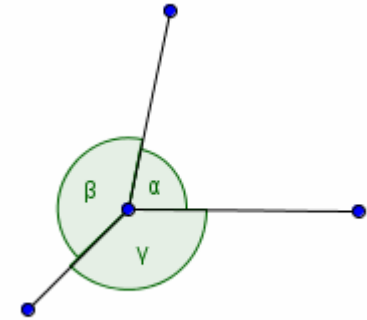


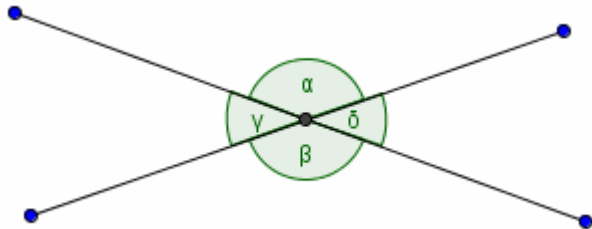
Complimentary Angles



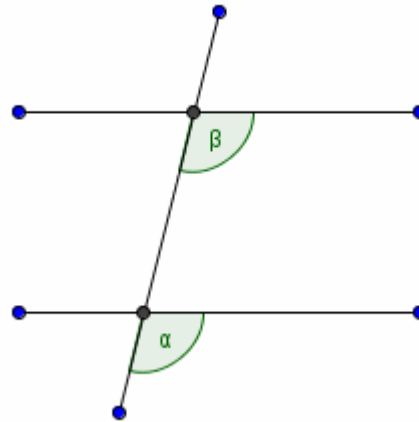
Supplementary Angles



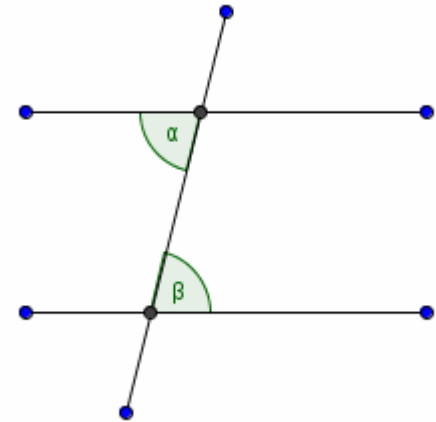
Angles at a point



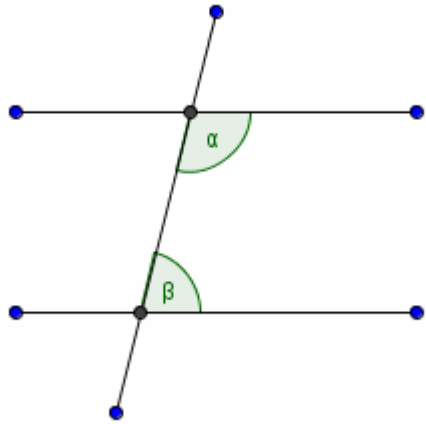
Vertically Opposite Angles



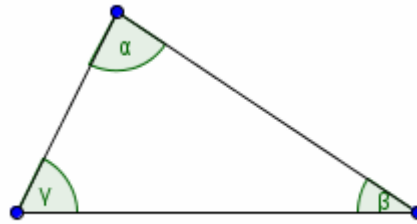
Corresponding Angles



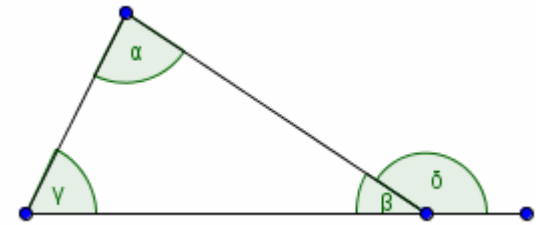
Alternate Angles



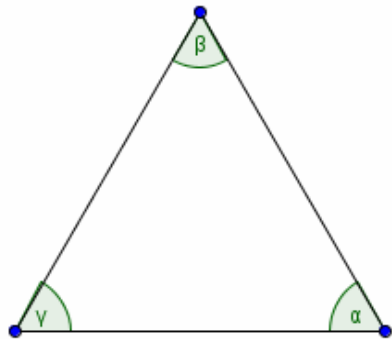
Interior Angles add up to 180°



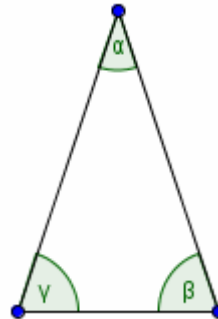
3 Angles of a Δ add up to 180°



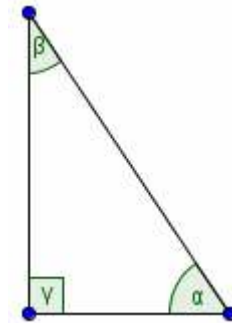
The exterior angle of a Δ is equal to the sum of the two opposite interior ones



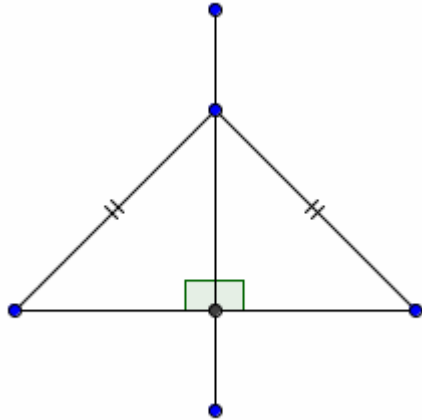
Equilateral Δ has three equal sides and three equal angles



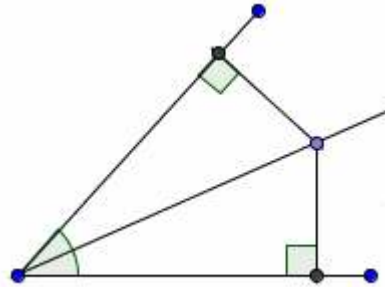
Isosceles Δ has two equal sides and two equal angles at the base of the equal sides



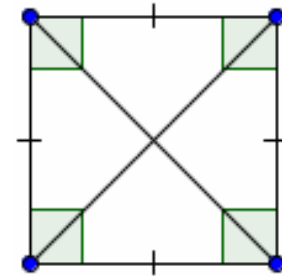
A right angled Δ has one angle = 90° . The other two add up to 90° .



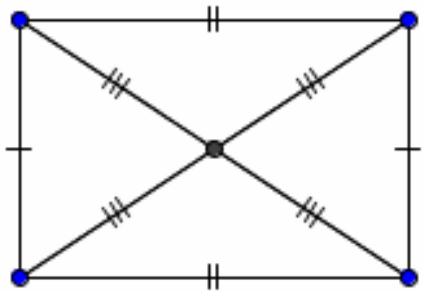
If x is on the perpendicular bisector of $[ab]$ then
 $|xa| = |xb|$



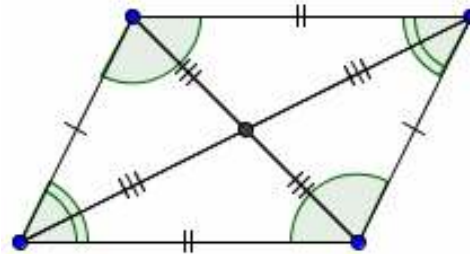
M is the bisector of $\angle abc$. Therefore
 $|xy| = |xz|$



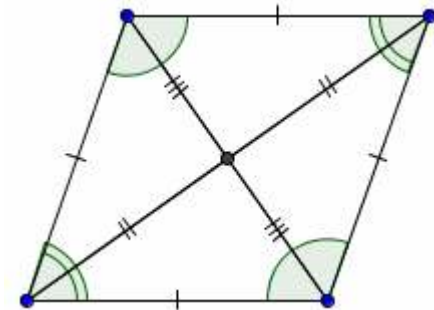
In a square the four sides are equal, opposite sides are $||$, diagonals bisect the interior angles and meet each other at 90° , all interior angles are 90° .



In a rectangle opposite sides are equal and $||$, all interior angles are 90° , diagonals bisect each other.



In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal and $||$, opposite angles are equal, diagonals bisect each other.



In a rhombus four side are equal. Opposite sides are $||$, opposite angles are equal, diagonals bisect each other and meet at 90° , diagonals bisect opposite angles.