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1. Find the complements of the following angles.
   i) 80°
   ii) 30°
   iii) 45°
   iv) 90°

2. Find the supplements of the following angles.
   i) 3°
   ii) 13°
   iii) 165°
   iv) 128°

3. Can two complementary angles be equal? If yes, give an example of the same.

4. In the figures given below find the value of the missing angle.

5. Two complementary angles are such that the measure of one is twice the measure of the other. Find the angles.
6. In the given figure, line $l_1 \parallel l_2$ and line $m$ pass through them. A total of eight angles are formed that are labelled using numbers. List four pairs of equal angles.

7. Find the missing angles in the given figures.
8. Work out the unknown angles made by the parallel line CD and AB.

9. State whether true or false.
i) All right angles are equal.
ii) A triangle can have two right angles.
iii) The interior and exterior angle of a polygon across a vertex are complementary.
iv) Vertically opposite angles are equal.

10. In the given figure explain the reason angle a measure 55°. Also write the relationship between:
i) angle b and c
ii) angle b, d and 55°
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-Gary Schwartz

“Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus.”

-Kirk Riley

“I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda.”

-Barbara Cabrera

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1. i) 80° - 10°  
   ii) 30° - 150°  
   iii) 45° - 135°  
   iv) 90° - 90°  

6.  
   1 and 5  
   2 and 6  
   4 and 8  
   3 and 7  

2. i) 3° - 177°  
   ii) 13° - 167°  
   iii) 165° - 15°  
   iv) 128° - 52°  

7. The interior angle of a regular hexagon = 120°  
   The exterior angle of a regular hexagon = 60°  

3. Yes, 45° and 45° are two equal complementary angles.  

8.  
   \( x = 147° \)  
   \( y = 21° \)  
   \( z = 33° \)  

4. 190° and 60° respectively.  

9.  
   i) True  
   ii) False  
   iii) False  
   iv) True  

5. 30° and 60°  

10. The angle a measure 55° because it is an alternate interior angle with the given 55°.  
    i) Angle b and c are alternate interior angles.  
    ii) Angle b, d and 55° are angles along a line and add up to 180°.
1. All the interior angles in a regular polygon are equal.

2. Angle of exactly 180° is called a straight angle.

3. Angle greater than 180° is called a reflex angle.

4. The formula for calculating the sum of interior angles of a regular polygon is \((n - 2) \times 180°\) where \(n = \) number of sides.