An angle is a figure formed by two rays drawn from the same origin.
The **sides of an angle** are two rays which form the angle.

The **vertex of an angle** is the common origin of two rays.
The **size of the angle** is the measurement of the opening between the two rays. The size of the opening is measured in degrees.

A **whole angle** is formed by one complete rotation of a ray around its origin.
A **straight angle** is an angle whose sides extend in opposite directions from its vertex.

A **right angle** is an angle which is exactly half of a straight angle.
An **acute angle** is an angle that is smaller than a right angle.

An **obtuse angle** is an angle that is larger than a right angle and smaller than a straight angle.
A **reflex angle** is an angle that is larger than a straight angle and smaller than a whole angle.

**Adjacent angles** are two angles that have the same vertex and a common side between them.
**Vertical angles** are the two opposite non-adjacent angles formed by two intersecting straight lines.

**Complementary angles** are two adjacent angles that are exactly equal to a right angle.
**Supplementary angles**
are two adjacent angles that together are exactly equal to a straight line.

**Interior angles** are the angles formed in the interior region when two straight lines are cut by a transversal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior angles are the angles formed in the exterior regions when two straight lines are cut by a transversal.</th>
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<td>Alternate interior angles are two nonadjacent interior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal.</td>
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### Exterior Angles

- **Diagram:** Two straight lines cut by a transversal, with angles marked.

### Alternate Interior Angles

- **Diagram:** Two parallel lines cut by a transversal, with angles marked.
Alternate exterior angles are two nonadjacent exterior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal.

Corresponding angles are two nonadjacent angles that lie on the same side of the transversal. One angle is exterior and one angle is interior.
The **bisector of an angle** is a line that divides the angle into two equal parts.