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supplementary angles

Canonical name	SupplementaryAngles
Date of creation	2013-03-22 17:34:59
Last modified on	2013-03-22 17:34:59
Owner	pahio (2872)
Last modified by	pahio (2872)
Numerical id	8
Author	pahio (2872)
Entry type	Definition
Classification	msc 51M04
Classification	msc 51F20
Synonym	supplementary
Related topic	Supplement
Related topic	Angle
Related topic	ComplementaryAngles
Related topic	GoniometricFormulae

Two angles are called *supplementary angles* of each other if the sum of their <http://planetmath.org/AngleMeasure> measures is equal to the straight angle π , <http://planetmath.org/Ie>i.e. 180° .

For example, when two lines intersect each other, they ~~the~~ divide the plane into four disjoint <http://planetmath.org/Domain2domains> corresponding to four convex angles; then any of these angles has a supplementary angle on either side of it (see linear pair). However, two angles that are supplementary to each other do not need to have a common side — see <http://planetmath.org/Eg>e.g. an entry regarding <http://planetmath.org/OpposingAnglesInACyclicQuadrilateralAreSuppl> angles in a cyclic quadrilateral.

Supplementary angles have always equal sines, but the cosines are opposite numbers:

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \quad \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

These formulae may be proved by using the subtraction formulas of sine and cosine.