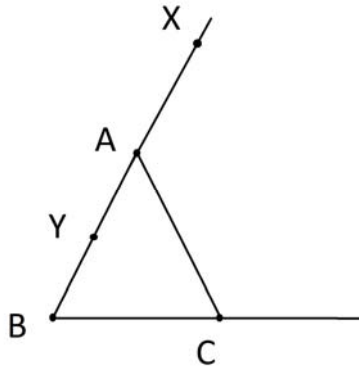


# EQUAL AND UNEQUAL ANGLES

**RECALL:** Note that *the statement*  $\angle ABC = \angle DEF$  *is much stronger than saying the two angles have the same measures* (in symbols,  $|\angle ABC| = |\angle DEF|$ ); it means that **the two angles consist of exactly the same points**.

Consider the following example:



In this drawing  $|\angle ABC| = |\angle ACB|$  but the two angles are not equal as sets, so it would be incorrect to write  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB$ . However, the following statements are true (in addition to  $\angle CBA = \angle ABC$ ):

$$\angle ABC = \angle XBC = \angle YBC$$

One can also formulate similar identities using points on the open ray  $(BC$  as well. For example, if  $W$  is a point on  $(BC$  then we also have identities of the form  $\angle ABC = \angle ABW = \angle XBW = \angle YBW$ .