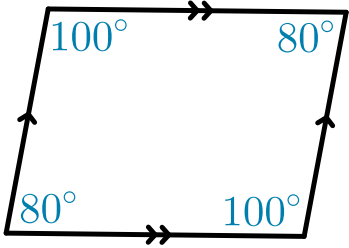
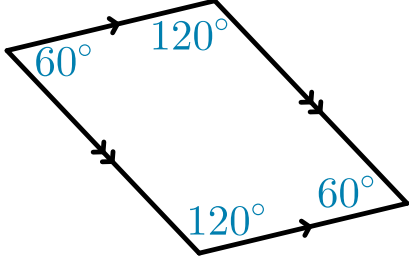
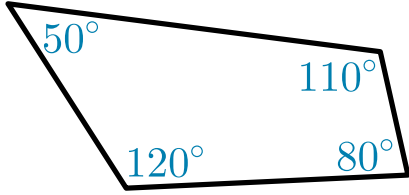


# Parallelogram Consecutive Angles Theorem

## Examples & Non-Examples

Example	Example	Non-Example
 <p>A parallelogram with vertices labeled with angles: top-left is 100°, top-right is 80°, bottom-left is 80°, and bottom-right is 100°. Arrows on opposite sides indicate they are parallel.</p>	 <p>A parallelogram with vertices labeled with angles: top-left is 60°, top-right is 120°, bottom-left is 120°, and bottom-right is 60°. Arrows on opposite sides indicate they are parallel.</p>	 <p>A quadrilateral with vertices labeled with angles: top-left is 50°, top-right is 110°, bottom-left is 120°, and bottom-right is 80°. No arrows are present to indicate parallel sides.</p>

### Statement:

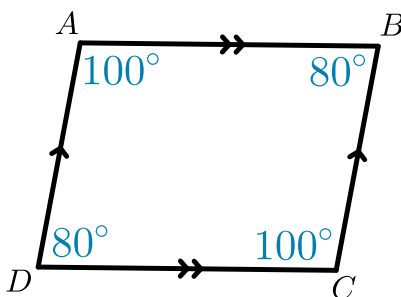
In a parallelogram, each pair of consecutive angles is supplementary (their measures add up to  $180^\circ$ ).

### In simple terms:

Angles that are next to each other in a parallelogram always add up to  $180^\circ$ .

### Example:

In parallelogram  $ABCD$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ , and so on.



### Why It Matters:

This helps in solving for unknown angles in parallelograms and in proving that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

