

Chapter 2: Perpendicular / Parallel
Lesson 2-4: Angles and Parallel Lines
Homework

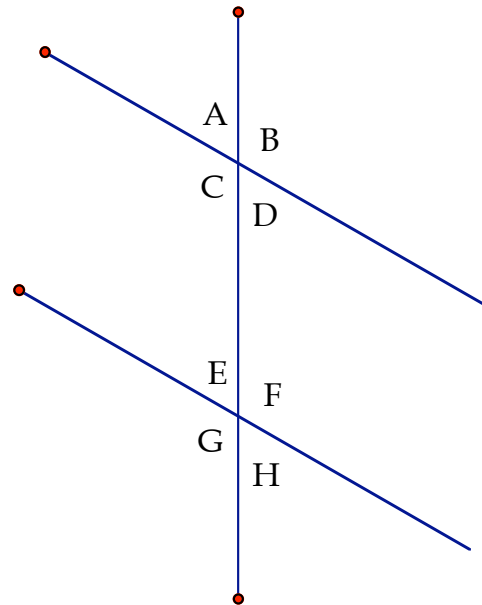
name _____
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Refer to the figure and list all pairs:

Corresponding Angles:
 ie. $\angle B$ and $\angle F$

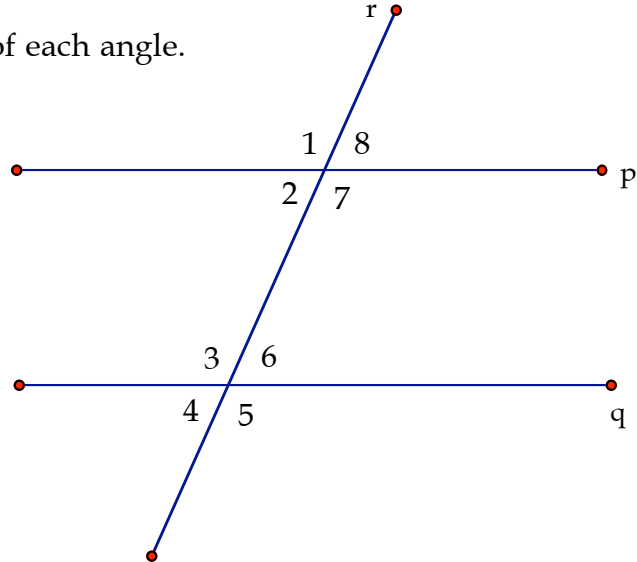
Alternate Interior Angles:

Alternate Exterior Angles:



In the figure, $p \parallel q$. Find the measure of each angle.

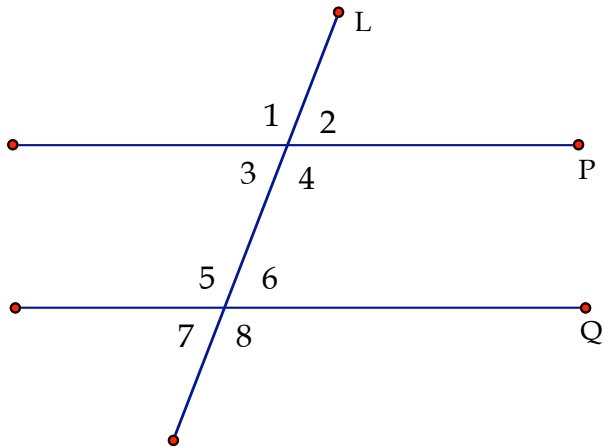
1. If $m\angle 1 = 110$, find $m\angle 3$.
2. If $m\angle 2 = 85$, find $m\angle 3$.
3. If $m\angle 4 = 35$, find $m\angle 8$.
4. If $m\angle 6 = 70$, find $m\angle 2$.
5. If $m\angle 3 = 120$, find $m\angle 8$.
6. If the $m\angle 2 + m\angle 4 = 100$ find $m\angle 5$.
7. If the $m\angle 7 = 5x + 10$ and $m\angle 5 = 40$, find x .
8. If $r \perp p$, find $m\angle 6$.



Complete the following proof.

Given: - $P \parallel Q$
- L is a transversal of P and Q

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$



We are given that $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \parallel \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, corresponding angles are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. So, $\angle 1 \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $\angle 2 \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$ and $\angle 6 \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ because vertical angles are congruent. Therefore, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$ and $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ since congruence of angles is transitive.