

Geometry 3.2

Use theorems to determine the relationships between specific pairs of angles

Use algebra to find angle measurements

transversal

interior angles

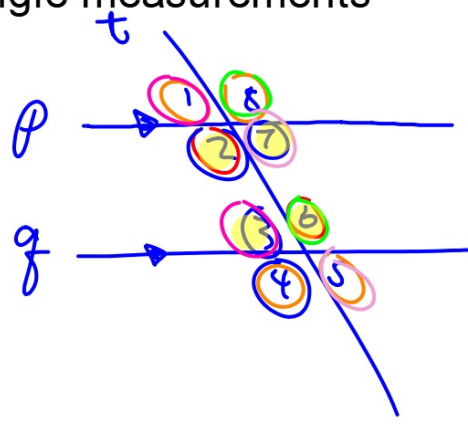
exterior angles

corresponding angles

parallel

perpendicular

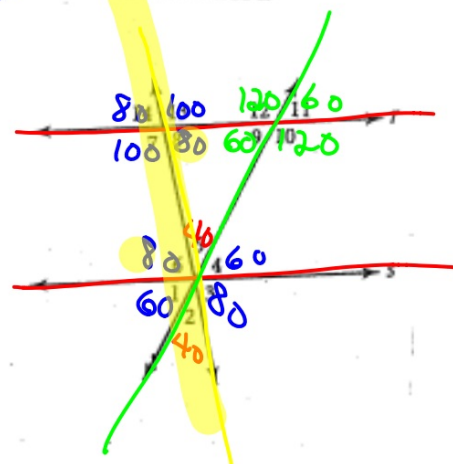
activity: tracing paper



Angle chase:
handout

In the figure at the right, $r \parallel s$, $m\angle 2 = 40^\circ$, and $m\angle 4 = 60^\circ$. Find the indicated measures.

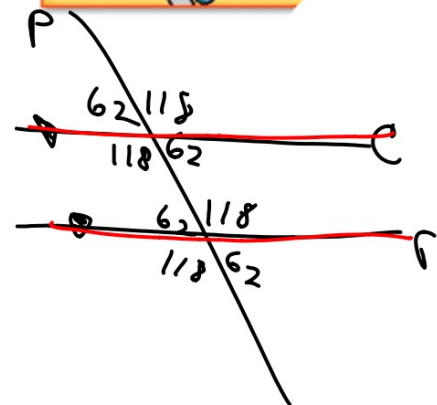
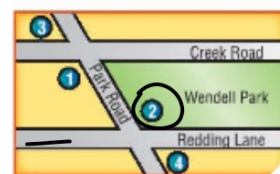
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. $m\angle 1$ _____ | 7. $m\angle 3$ _____ |
| 8. $m\angle 5$ _____ | 9. $m\angle 6$ _____ |
| 10. $m\angle 7$ _____ | 11. $m\angle 8$ _____ |
| 12. $m\angle 9$ _____ | 13. $m\angle 10$ _____ |
| 14. $m\angle 11$ _____ | 15. $m\angle 12$ _____ |
| 16. $m\angle 13$ _____ | 17. $m\angle 14$ _____ |





Real-World Example 2 Use Theorems about Parallel Lines

COMMUNITY PLANNING Redding Lane and Creek Road are parallel streets that intersect Park Road along the west side of Wendell Park. If $m\angle 1 = 118$, find $m\angle 2$.



What is the angle relationship???? (decide that first!)

Example 3 Find Values of Variables

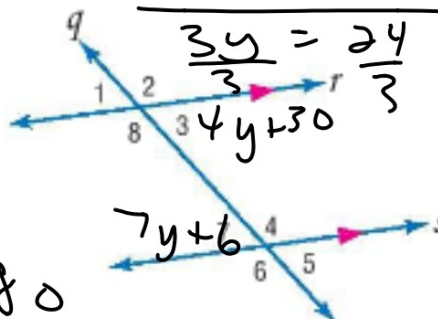
ALGEBRA Use the figure at the right to find the indicated variable. Explain your reasoning.

a. If $m\angle 4 = 2x - 17$ and $m\angle 1 = 85$, find x .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 17 + 85 &= 180 \\ 2x + 68 &= 180 \\ -68 &\quad -68 \end{aligned}$$

b. Find y if $m\angle 3 = 4y + 30$ and $m\angle 7 = 7y + 6$.

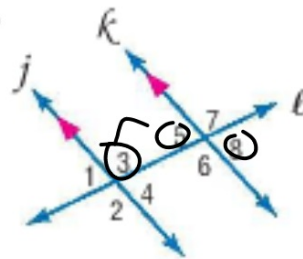
$$\begin{aligned} 7y + 6 &= 4y + 30 \\ -4y &\quad -4y \\ -6 &\quad -6 \\ \hline 3y &= 24 \\ \frac{3y}{3} &= \frac{24}{3} \\ y &= 8 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= 112 \\ x &= 56 \end{aligned}$$

3A. If $m\angle 2 = 4x + 7$ and $m\angle 7 = 5x - 13$, find x .

3B. Find y if $m\angle 5 = 68$ and $m\angle 3 = 3y - 2$.



$$\begin{array}{r}
 5x - 13 = 4x + 7 \\
 -4x + 13 \quad -4x + 13 \\
 \hline
 x = 20
 \end{array}$$

$$3y - 2 + 68 = 180$$

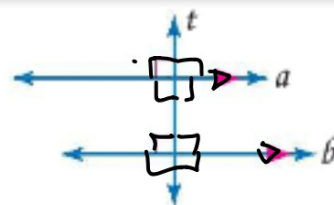
$$\begin{array}{r}
 3y + 66 = 180 \\
 -66 \quad -66 \\
 \hline
 3y = 114
 \end{array}$$

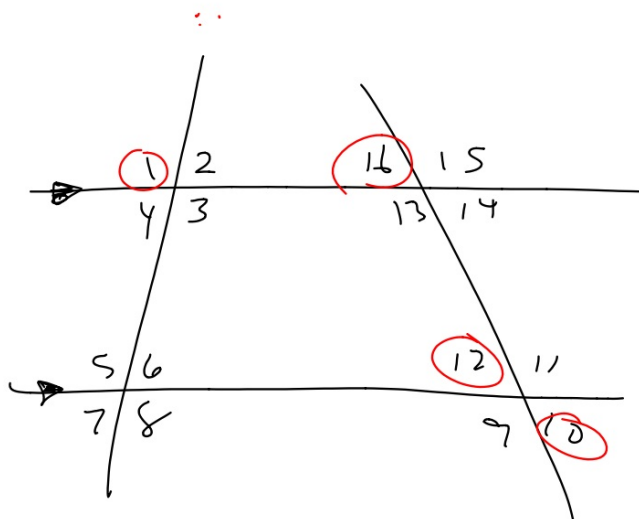
$$y = 38$$

Theorem 3.4 Perpendicular Transversal Theorem

In a plane, if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, then it is perpendicular to the other.

Examples If line $a \parallel$ line b and line $a \perp$ line t ,
then line $b \perp$ line t .





WB 3.2
 SK. 1-2 2
 Pr 1-8