## Vocabulary Start-Up



When two lines intersect in a plane and form right angles they are called perpendicular lines. Two lines are called parallel lines when they are in the same plane and do not intersect.

### Complete the graphic organizer.

n vēbijem	Pavallel Lines	Perpendicular Lines
Symbols	II	Lu Line Line (a)
Define it in your own words		Figure of an extend of the property of the pro
Draw it	i valated majes,	авет. п. <sup>в</sup> ев си тукане
Describe a real-world example of it		



### **Essential Question**

HOW can algebraic concepts be applied to geometry?



### Vocabulary

perpendicular lines parallel lines transversal interior angles exterior angles alternate interior angles alternate exterior angles corresponding angles

### **Math Symbols**

|| is parallel to ⊥ is perpendicular to  $m \angle 1$  the measure of  $\angle 1$ 



**Common Core State Standards** 

**Content Standards** 

8.G.5

Mathematical Practices

1, 3, 4

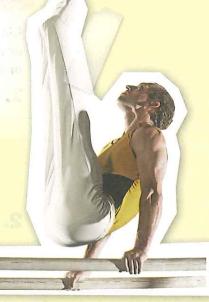


### **Real-World Link**

A gymnastic event in the Summer Olympics involves the parallel bars. The women compete on uneven parallel bars and the men compete on the parallel bars like the one shown. Circle the parallel lines shown in the photo at the right.

## Which Mathematical Practices did you use? Shade the circle(s) that applies.

- 1) Persevere with Problems
- 2 Reason Abstractly
- 3 Construct an Argument
- 4 Model with Mathematics
- (5) Use Math Tools
- 6 Attend to Precision
- 7 Make Use of Structure
- 8 Use Repeated Reasoning



## Key Concept

## **Transversals and Angles**

Work Zone

A line that intersects two or more lines is called a transversal, and eight angles are formed.

Interior angles lie inside the lines.

Examples:  $\angle 3$ ,  $\angle 4$ ,  $\angle 5$ ,  $\angle 6$ 

Exterior angles lie outside the lines.

**Examples:** ∠1, ∠2, ∠7, ∠8

Alternate interior angles are interior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal. **Examples:**  $m\angle 4 = m\angle 6$ ,  $m\angle 3 = m\angle 5$ 

Alternate exterior angles are exterior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal.

Examples:  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 7$ ,  $m\angle 2 = m\angle 8$ 

Corresponding angles are those angles that are in the same position on the two lines in relation to the transversal. When the lines are parallel, their measures are equal. **Examples:**  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 5$ ,  $m\angle 2 = m\angle 6$ ,  $m\angle 4 = m\angle 8, m\angle 3 = m\angle 7$ 

### Angles

Read m/l as the measure of angle 1.

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

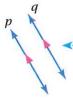
Read m I nas line mis perpendicular to line n. Read pll gas line pis parallel to line q.

Special notation is used to indicate perpendicular and parallel lines.

A red right angle symbol indicates that lines m and n are perpendicular.



 $m \perp n$ 



Red arrowheads indicate that lines p and q are parallel.

 $p \parallel q$ 

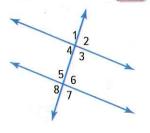
## **Examples**



Classify each pair of angles in the figure as alternate interior, alternate exterior, or corresponding.

1.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 7$ 

 $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 7$  are exterior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal. They are alternate exterior angles.

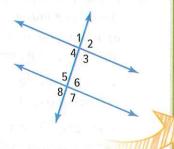


### $2. \angle 2$ and $\angle 6$

 $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 6$  are in the same position on the two lines. They are corresponding angles.

### Got It? Do this problem to find out.

a. Classify the relationship between∠4 and ∠6. Explain.

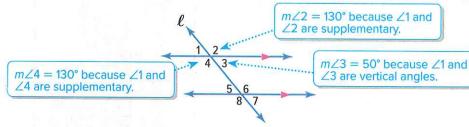




01.

## **Find Missing Angle Measures**

When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, special angle relationships exist. If you know the measure of one of the angles, you can find the measures of all of the angles. Suppose you know that  $m \angle 1 = 50^\circ$ . You can use that to find the measures of angles 2, 3, and 4.





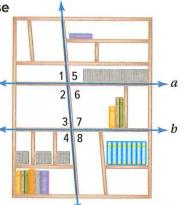
In the figure, how do you know that m∠5 = 50°? Explain below.

## **Example**

3. A furniture designer built the bookcase shown. Line α is parallel to line b. If m∠2 = 105°, find m∠6 and m∠3. Justify your answer.

Since  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 6$  are supplementary, the sum of their measures is 180°.  $m\angle 6 = 180^{\circ} - 105^{\circ}$  or  $75^{\circ}$ 

Since  $\angle 6$  and  $\angle 3$  are interior angles that lie on opposite sides of the transversal, they are alternate interior angles. The measures of alternate interior angles are equal.  $m\angle 3 = 75^{\circ}$ 



### Got It? Do this problem to find out.

**b.** Refer to the situation above. Find  $m\angle 4$ . Justify your answer.

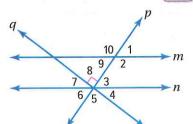


b. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Example**



4. In the figure, line *m* is parallel to line n, and line q is perpendicular to line p. The measure of  $\angle 1$  is 40°. What is the measure of ∠7?



Since ∠1 and ∠6 are alternate exterior angles,  $m\angle 6 = 40^{\circ}$ .

Since  $\angle 6$ ,  $\angle 7$ , and  $\angle 8$  form a straight line, the sum of their measures is 180°.

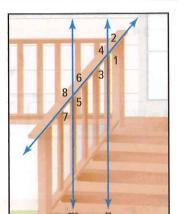
$$40 + 90 + m \angle 7 = 180$$

So,  $m \angle 7$  is 50°.

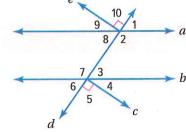
## **Guided Practice**



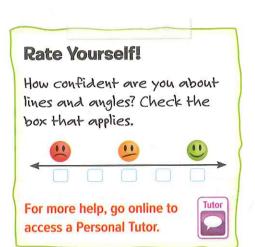
**1.** Refer to the porch stairs shown. Line m is parallel to line n and  $m \angle 7$  is 35°. Find the measure of  $\angle 1$ . Justify your answer. (Example 3)



Refer to the figure at the right. Line a is parallel to line b and  $m \angle 2$  is 135°. Find each given angle measure. Justify your answer. (Examples 1, 2, and 4)



- 2. m/9
- **3.** *m*∠7
- 4. **Q** Building on the Essential Question How are the measures of the angles related when parallel lines are cut by a transversal?

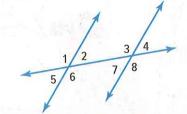


## Independent Practice



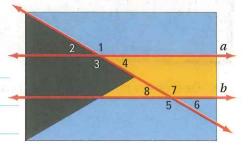
Classify each pair of angles as alternate interior, alternate exterior, or corresponding. (Examples 1 and 2)

- 1. ∠2 and ∠4 \_\_\_\_
- 2. ∠4 and ∠5



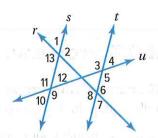
In the flag shown at the right, line a is parallel to line b. If  $m \angle 1 = 150^\circ$ , find  $m \angle 4$  and  $m \angle 7$ . Justify

your answers. (Example 3)

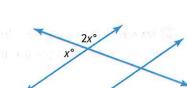


Refer to the figure at the right. Line s is parallel to line t,  $m\angle 2$  is 110° and  $m\angle 11$  is 137°. Find each given angle measure. Justify your answer. (Example 4)

- **4.** *m*∠7 \_
- **5.** *m*∠8
- **6.** *m*∠3



- **7.** The parallel lines at the right are cut by a transversal. Find the value of *x*.
  - a. Angles 1 and 2 are corresponding angles,  $m\angle 1 = 45^\circ$ , and  $m\angle 2 = (x + 25)^\circ$ .
  - **b.** Angles 3 and 4 are alternate interior angles,  $m\angle 3 = 2x^{\circ}$ , and  $m\angle 4 = 80^{\circ}$ .



**8.** Describe a method you could use to find the value of *x* in the figure at the right without using a protractor.

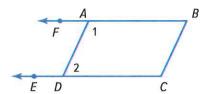
## 1 Model with Mathematics Refer to the graphic novel frame below for Exercises a-b.

- a. Describe a method you could use to find the missing angle.
- **b.** Use your method from part **a** to find the measure of the missing angle.

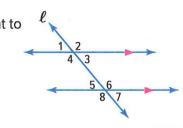
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## H.O.T. Problems Higher Order Thinking

10. Persevere with Problems Quadrilateral ABCD is a parallelogram. Make a conjecture about the relationship of ∠1 and ∠2. Justify your reasoning.



- 12. **Proof** Reason Inductively Suppose  $m \angle 1 = x^{\circ}$ . Use an informal argument to write an expression for the measure of  $\angle 6$  in the diagram at the right.



## **Extra Practice**

Classify each pair of angles as alternate interior, alternate exterior, or corresponding.

13. \( \text{23}\) and \( \text{6} \) alternate interior

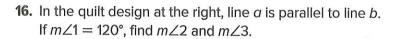


the transversal. They are alternate interior angles

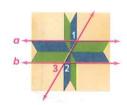




**15.** ∠2 and ∠7 \_\_\_\_\_

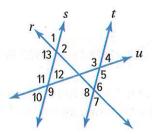


Justify your answers. \_



Refer to the figure at the right. Line s is parallel to line t,  $m\angle 2$  is 110° and  $m\angle 11$  is 137°. Find each given angle measure. Justify your answer.

**17.** *m*∠6 \_\_



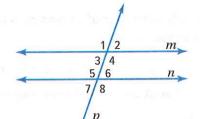
**18.** *m*∠13

**19.** *m*∠4 \_\_\_\_\_

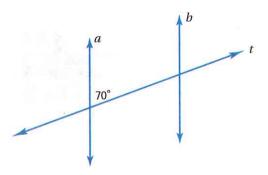
20. Model with Mathematics Draw a pair of parallel lines cut by a transversal. Estimate the measure of one angle and label it. Without using a protractor, label all the other angles with their approximate measure.

# Power Up! Common Core Test Practice

**21.** Lines *m* and *n* are parallel and cut by the transversal *p*. Which of the following pairs of angles represent corresponding angles? Select all that apply.



- ∠2 and ∠6
- $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 6$
- $\square$   $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$
- **22.** Lines *a* and *b* are parallel and cut by the transversal *t*. Label each of the 7 unknown angles with the correct angle measure.

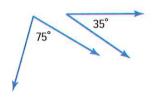


## Common Core Spiral Review

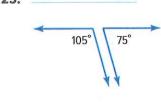
23. A poster has a triangular image with a base that measure 4 inches, and a height that measures 8 inches. What is the area of the poster? 6.6.1

Classify each pair of angles as complementary, supplementary, or neither. 7.6.5

24.



25.



26.

