Classroom Exercises

1. What do the arrowheads in the diagram tell you?

It tells me LIII State the postulate or theorem that justifies each statement.



4.
$$m \angle 4 + m \angle 6 = 180$$
 5. $m \angle 4 = m \angle 8$ If

6.
$$m \angle 4 = m \angle 5$$

8.
$$k \perp p$$

9.
$$\angle 3$$
 is supplementary to $\angle 5$.

10. If
$$m \angle 1 = 130$$
, what are the measures of the other numbered angles?

11. If
$$m \angle 1 = x$$
, what are the measures of the other numbered angles?

12. If
$$m \angle 4 = 2m \angle 3$$
, find $m \angle 6$. $m \angle 6 = \omega c^{2}$

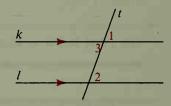
13. If
$$m \angle 5 = m \angle 6 + 20$$
, find $m \angle 1$.

14. Alan tried to prove Postulate 10 as shown below. However, he did not have a valid proof. Explain why not. Here should be an explain why

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent.

Given: $k \parallel l$; transversal t cuts k and l.

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



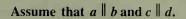
Proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. k l	1. Given
2. ∠3 ≅ ∠2	2. If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alt. int. △ are ≅.
3. ∠1 ≅ ∠3	3. Vert. ≜ are ≅.
4. ∠1 ≅ ∠2	4. Transitive Prop.

Written Exercises



- 1. If $a \parallel b$, name all angles that must be congruent to $\angle 1$.
- 2. If $c \parallel d$, name all angles that must be congruent to $\angle 1$.



- 3. Name all angles congruent to $\angle 2$.
- **4.** Name all angles supplementary to $\angle 2$.
- 5. If $m \angle 13 = 110$, then $m \angle 15 = \frac{?}{}$ and $m \angle 3 = \frac{?}{}$
- **6.** If $m \angle 7 = x$, then $m \angle 12 = \frac{?}{}$ and $m \angle 6 = \frac{?}{}$.

