Lesson 3.1:

Parallel Lines and Transversals

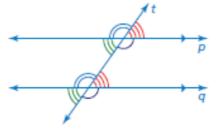
Essential Question

How can you describe angles formed by parallel lines and transversals?



Corresponding Angles

When a transversal intersects parallel lines, corresponding angles are congruent.

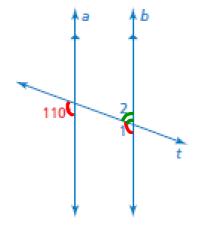


Corresponding angles

Just like angles of parallelograms!



Use the figure to find the measures of (a) $\angle 1$ and (b) $\angle 2$.



The 110° angle and <1 are corresponding angles.

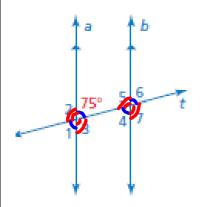
<1 and <2 are supplementary angles.

Use the figure to find the measure of the angle. Explain your reasoning.

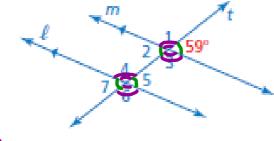
- 1. ∠1 **63°**
- **2**. ∠2 ||7°
- Corresponding angles
- Supplementary angles



Use the figure to find the measures of the numbered angles.



3. Use the figure to find the measures of the numbered angles.



A store owner uses pieces of tape to paint a window advertisement. The letters are slanted at an 80° angle. What is the measure of $\angle 1$?

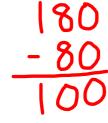


$$80^{\circ}$$









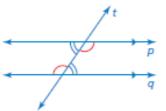
<1 is supplementary to the angle that is corresponding to the 80° angle.

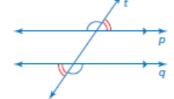




Alternate Interior Angles and Alternate Exterior Angles

When a transversal intersects parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and alternate exterior angles are congruent.





Alternate interior angles

Alternate exterior angles

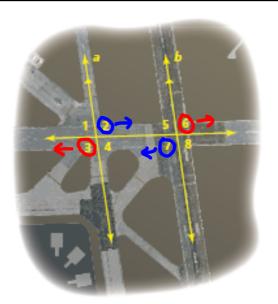
The photo shows a portion of an airport. Describe the relationship between each pair of angles.

a. \angle 3 and \angle 6

Alternate exterior angles

b. \angle 2 and \angle 7

Alternate interior angles



In Example 4, the measure of \angle 4 is 84°. Find the measure of each of the angles. Explain your reasoning.

5. ∠3

96° Supplementary

6. ∠5

84º Alternate interior

7. ∠6

96° Supplementary to corresponding