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Module 8 Points, Lines, Angles, and Triangles Lesson 3 Angle Relationships and Parallel Lines

## Lesson

 Notes 8.3
## Lesson Objective

- Recognize the pairs of angles formed and the relationship between the angles including two intersecting lines and parallel lines cut by a transversal (vertical, supplementary, complementary, corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior angles, and linear pair).


## Subtopic 1 Angle Relationships

Complementary Angles
$\qquad$ angles whose measures have a sum of $\qquad$

Supplementary Angles
$\qquad$ angles whose measures have a sum of $\qquad$

Two angles that form a $\qquad$ are supplementary.

Name each pair of complementary angles.


Name each pair of supplementary angles.


## Subtopic 2 Intersecting Lines and Transversals

Intersecting Lines
Two or more lines that share a $\qquad$ point

Vertical Angles

- Two angles formed by $\qquad$ lines
- Do not have any common sides
- Have a $\qquad$

Vertical angles are $\qquad$ .

A $\qquad$ is a line that intersects two coplanar lines at different points.

Lines $m$ and $n$ are intersected by transversal $t$. Name each special angle pair.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \angle 2 \text { and } \angle 8 \\
& \angle 1 \text { and } \angle 6 \\
& \angle 3 \text { and } \angle 5
\end{aligned}
$$

## Subtopic 3 Parallel Lines and Transversals

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the $\qquad$ are congruent.

If two $\qquad$ lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate exterior angles are $\qquad$ .

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the $\qquad$ angles are congruent.

Lines $a$ and $b$ are parallel.
Find $m \angle 1, m \angle 8$, and $m \angle 7$.


