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

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

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 90°

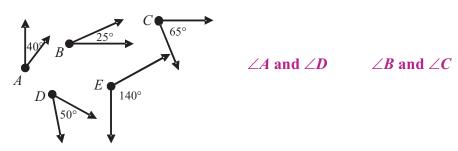
Supplementary Angles

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°

Two angles that form a **straight angle** are supplementary.

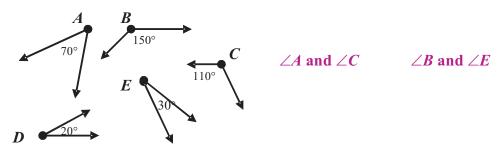


Name each pair of complementary angles.





Name each pair of supplementary angles.



Subtopic 2

Intersecting Lines and Transversals

Intersecting Lines

Two or more lines that share a **common** point

Vertical Angles

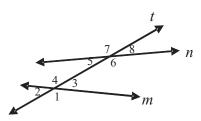
- Two angles formed by **intersecting** lines
- Do not have any common sides
- Have a **common vertex**

Vertical angles are **congruent**.

A <u>transversal</u> 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.



 $\angle 2$ and $\angle 8$ Alternate exterior

 $\angle 1$ and $\angle 6$ Corresponding

 $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ Alternate interior

Subtopic 3

Parallel Lines and Transversals

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

If two **parallel** lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate exterior angles are **congruent**.

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the <u>alternate interior</u> angles are congruent.



Lines a and b are parallel.

Find $m \angle 1$, $m \angle 8$, and $m \angle 7$.

$$m \angle 1 = 125^{\circ}$$

$$m \angle 8 = 125^{\circ}$$

$$m \angle 7 = 55^{\circ}$$

