6.2

Parallel Lines and Transversals For use with Exploration 6.2

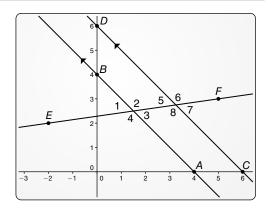
Essential Question When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, which of the resulting pairs of angles are congruent?



Go to *BigIdeasMath.com* for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner.

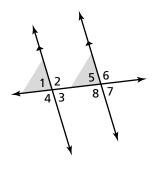
Use dynamic geometry software to draw two parallel lines. Draw a third line that intersects both parallel lines. Find the measures of the eight angles that are formed. What can you conclude?



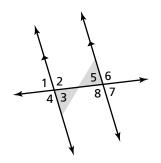
EXPLORATION: Writing Conjectures

Work with a partner. Use the results of Exploration 1 to write conjectures about the following pairs of angles formed by two parallel lines and a transversal.

a. corresponding angles



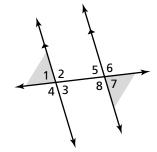
b. alternate interior angles



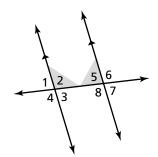
6.2 Parallel Lines and Transversals (continued)

2 **EXPLORATION:** Writing Conjectures (continued)

c. alternate exterior angles



d. consecutive interior angles



Communicate Your Answer

3. When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, which of the resulting pairs of angles are congruent?

4. In Exploration 2, $m \angle 1 = 80^\circ$. Find the other angle measures.

6.2 Practice For use after Lesson 6.2

Theorems

Corresponding Angles Theorem

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

Examples In the diagram, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$ and $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$.

Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of alternate interior angles are congruent.

Examples In the diagram, $\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$ and $\angle 4 \cong \angle 5$.

Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem

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

Examples In the diagram, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$ and $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$.

Consecutive Interior Angles Theorem

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of consecutive interior angles are supplementary.

Examples In the diagram, $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ are supplementary, and $\angle 4$ and $\angle 6$ are supplementary.

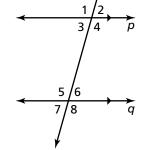
Notes:



5/6

7/8

q



6.2 Practice (continued)

Worked-Out Examples

Example #1

Find the value of x. Show your steps.

Alternative interior angles are congruent.

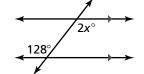
 $128^{\circ} = 2x^{\circ}$ $\frac{128}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$ 64 = x

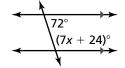
Example #2

Find the value of x. Show your steps.

Consecutive interior angles are supplementary.

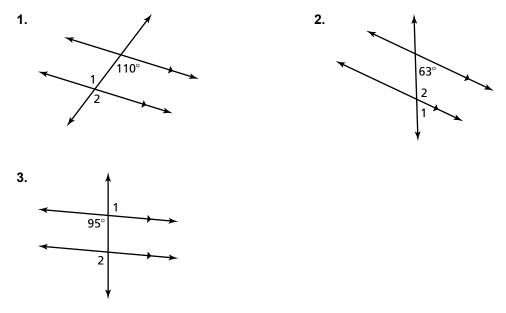
 $72^{\circ} + (7x + 24)^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ 96 + 7x = 180 96 - 96 + 7x = 180 - 96 7x = 84 $\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{84}{7}$ x = 12

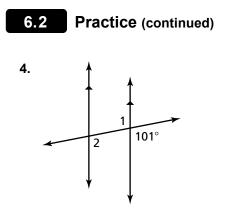




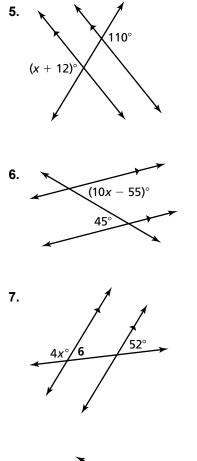
Practice A

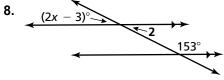
In Exercises 1–4, find $m \ge 1$ and $m \ge 2$. Tell which theorem you use in each case.





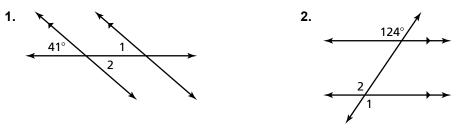
In Exercises 5–8, find the value of *x*. Show your steps.



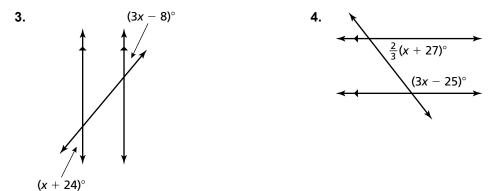


Practice B

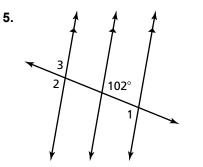
In Exercises 1 and 2, find $m \angle 1$ and $m \angle 2$. Tell which theorem you used in each case.



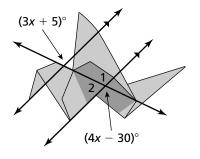
In Exercises 3 and 4, find the value of *x*. Show your steps.

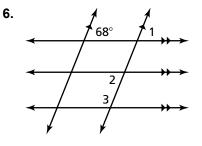


In Exercises 5 and 6, find $m \angle 1$, $m \angle 2$, and $m \angle 3$. Explain your reasoning.



 The figure shows a two-dimensional representation of a bird made out of origami paper. Find *m*∠1 and *m*∠2. Explain your reasoning.





8. The figure shows three pairs of parallel lines. Which angles are congruent to ∠1? Tell which theorem you used in each case.

