

Parallels Cut by a Transversal

Day 2 Warm-up

Directions: Use the figure to complete the following:

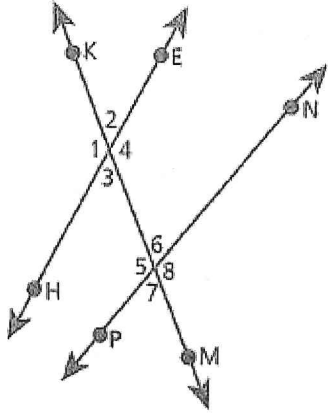


Figure A

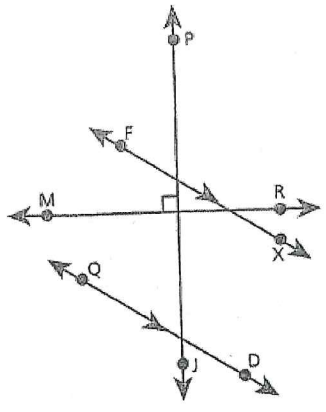


Figure B

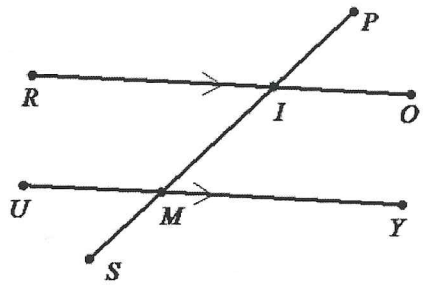


Figure C

True or False:

(Recall \parallel and \perp means parallel and \perp means perpendicular)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. In figure A, $EH \parallel NP$ <u>F</u> | 2. In figure B, $FX \parallel DQ$ <u>T</u> |
| 3. In figure B, $MR \parallel PJ$ <u>F</u> | 4. In figure B, $PJ \perp FX$ <u>F</u> |
| 5. In figure B, PJ is the transversal <u>T</u> | 6. In figure C, $RO \perp UY$ <u>F</u> |

Directions: Use the figure to name the relationship between the two angles assuming the two lines are parallel and find the measure of the angles.

7. If $m\angle 2 = 25^\circ$, what is $m\angle 6$?

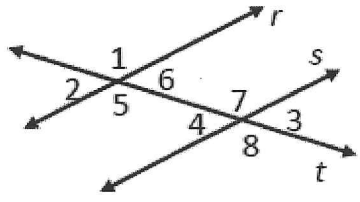
$m\angle 6 =$ 25°

Because: vertical \angle s are \cong

8. If $m\angle 4 = 75^\circ$, what is $m\angle 6$?

$m\angle 6 =$ 75°

Because: alt. int \angle s are \cong



9. If $m\angle 1 = 84^\circ$, what is $m\angle 7$?

$m\angle 7 =$ 84°

Because: corr. \angle s are \cong

10. If $m\angle 7 = 134^\circ$, what is $m\angle 5$?

$m\angle 5 =$ 134°

Because: alt int \angle s are \cong