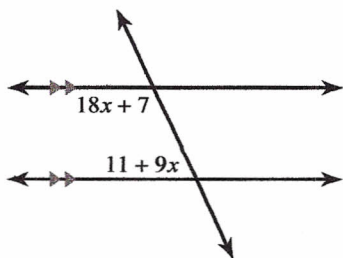


2.10 ~ Angles Formed by Intersecting Lines

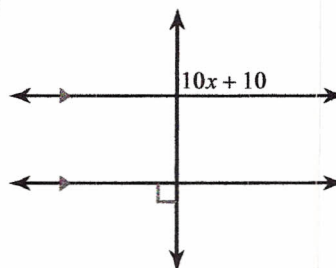
Past due on: _____ Period _____

Determine the angle relationship formed by the intersecting lines: vertical, corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior, same-side interior, or same-side exterior, and then set up and solve an equation to find the value of x .

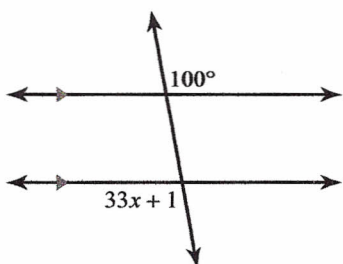
1)



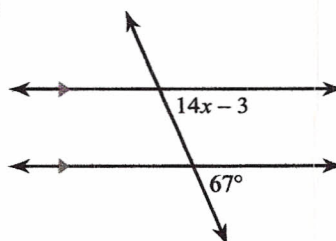
2)



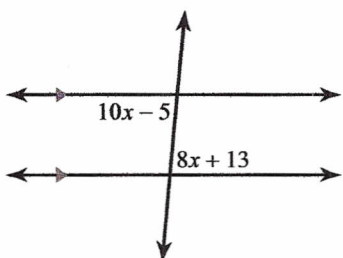
3)



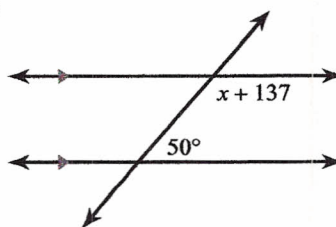
4)



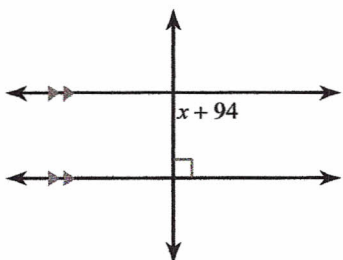
5)



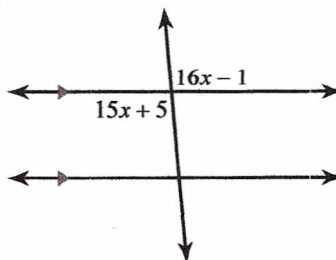
6)



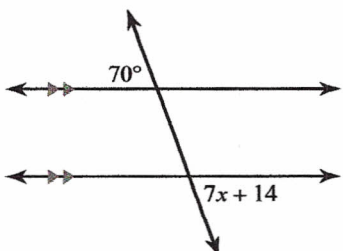
7)



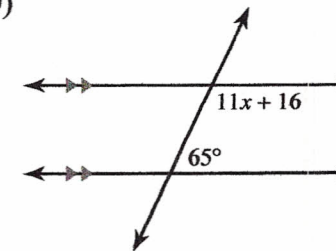
8)



9)



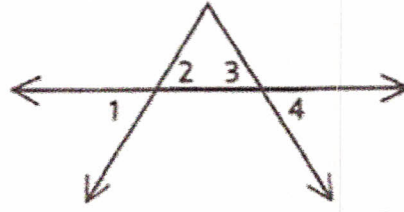
10)



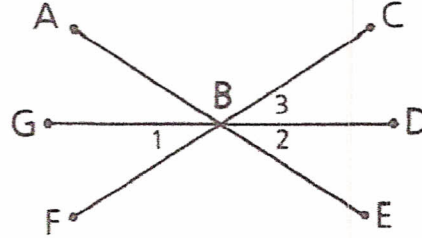
2.10 Angles Formed by Intersecting Lines

Two-Column Proof Problems:

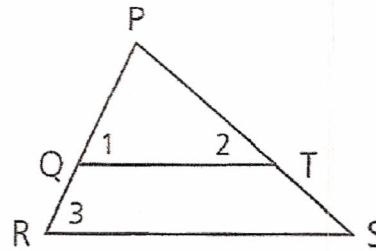
11. Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$
 Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$



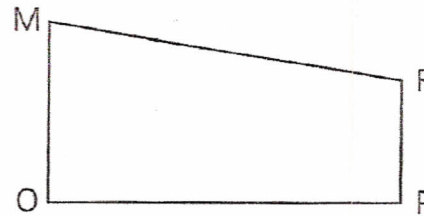
12. Given: \overrightarrow{GD} bisects $\angle CBE$
 Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



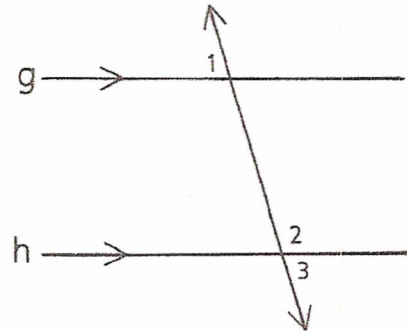
13. Given: $\angle 1$ is comp. to $\angle 2$
 $\angle 3$ is comp. to $\angle 2$
 Prove: $\overline{QT} \parallel \overline{RS}$



14. Given: $\angle MOP$ is a right \angle
 $\overline{RP} \perp \overline{OP}$
 Prove: $\overline{MO} \parallel \overline{RP}$



15. Given: $g \parallel h$
 Prove: $\angle 1$ is supp. to $\angle 2$



PROOFS MUST BE DONE ON PROOF PAPER.

- E.C. Given: $a \parallel b$
 $\angle 1 = x + 3y$
 $\angle 2 = 2x + 30$
 $\angle 3 = 5y + 20$
Not a proof!

Find: $m\angle 1$

