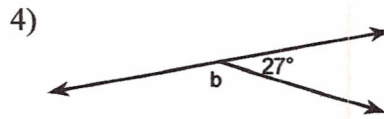
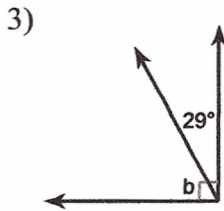
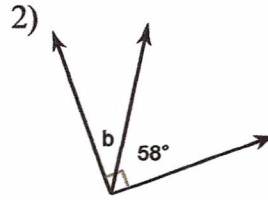
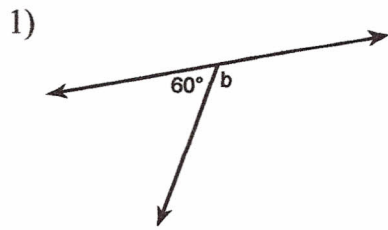
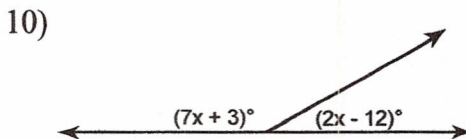
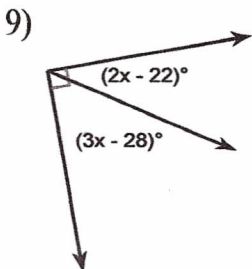
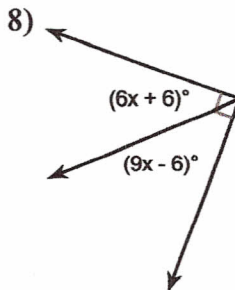
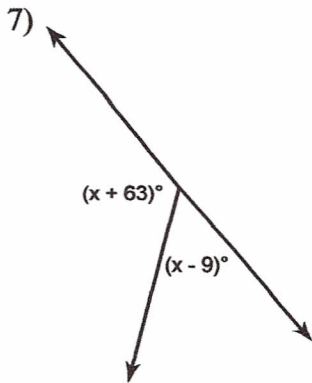
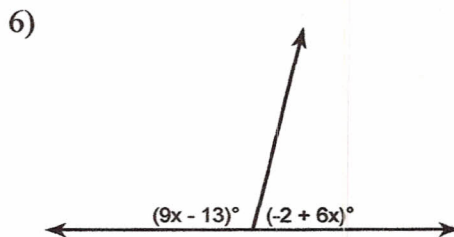
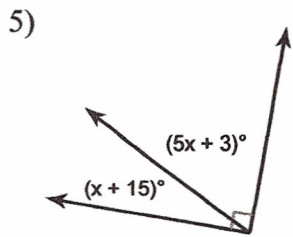


2.2.D1 ~ Special Angles & Postulates

Use complementary and supplementary angle relationships to solve for b .



Use complementary and supplementary angle relationships to set up and solve an equation to find the value of x . Determine the angle measures in each diagram.



Use the given information to set up and solve an equation to determine the measures of the angles in each pair.

11) The measure of the complement of an angle is three times the measure of the angle. What is the measure of each angle?

12) The measure of the supplement of an angle is twice the measure of the angle. What is the measure of each angle?

REVIEW ~ PARALLEL & PERPENDICULAR LINES ON THE COORDINATE PLANE

Determine whether each pair of lines are parallel, perpendicular, or neither. Explain your reasoning.

13) line n : $y = -2x - 4$
line m : $y = -2x + 8$

14) line p : $y = 3x + 5$
line q : $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 5$

15) line r : $y = -5x + 12$
line s : $y = \frac{1}{5}x - 6$

16) line a : $2y + x = 6$
line b : $3x + 6y = 12$

Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.

17) through: $(3, 2)$, parallel to $y = \frac{5}{3}x + 4$

18) through: $(-4, 4)$, perp. to $y = \frac{2}{3}x$