## PROPERTIES OF ANGLES, LINES, AND TRIANGLES

## Parallel lines



- corresponding angles are equal: $\mathrm{m} \angle 1=\mathrm{m} \angle 3$
- alternate interior angles are equal: $\mathrm{m} \angle 2=\mathrm{m} \angle 3$
- $\mathrm{m} \angle 2+\mathrm{m} \angle 4=180^{\circ}$

Triangles


- $\mathrm{m} \angle 7+\mathrm{m} \angle 8+\mathrm{m} \angle 9=180^{\circ}$
- $\mathrm{m} \angle 6=\mathrm{m} \angle 8+\mathrm{m} \angle 9$
(exterior angle $=$ sum remote interior angles)
- $\mathrm{m} \angle 10+\mathrm{m} \angle 11=90^{\circ}$
(complementary angles)
Also shown in the above figures:
- vertical angles are equal: $\mathrm{m} \angle 1=\mathrm{m} \angle 2$
- linear pairs are supplementary: $\mathrm{m} \angle 3+\mathrm{m} \angle 4=180^{\circ}$ and $\mathrm{m} \angle 6+\mathrm{m} \angle 7=180^{\circ}$

In addition, an isosceles triangle, $\triangle \mathrm{ABC}$, has $\mathrm{BA}=\mathrm{BC}$ and $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{C}$. An equilateral triangle, $\Delta \mathrm{GFH}$, has $\mathrm{GF}=\mathrm{FH}=\mathrm{HG}$ and $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{H}=60^{\circ}$.

## Example 1

Solve for x .
Use the Exterior Angle Theorem: $6 x+8^{\circ}=49^{\circ}+67^{\circ}$
$6 \mathrm{x}^{\circ}=108^{\circ} \Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=\frac{108^{\circ}}{6} \Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=18^{\circ}$

## Example 2



Solve for x .
There are a number of relationships in this diagram. First, $\angle 1$ and the $127^{\circ}$ angle are supplementary, so we know that $m \angle 1+127^{\circ}=180^{\circ}$ so $m \angle 1=53^{\circ}$. Using the same idea, $\mathrm{m} \angle 2=47^{\circ}$. Next, $m \angle 3+53^{\circ}+47^{\circ}=180^{\circ}$, so $\mathrm{m} \angle 3=80^{\circ}$.
Because angle 3 forms a vertical pair with the angle marked $7 \mathrm{x}+3^{\circ}, 80^{\circ}=7 \mathrm{x}+3^{\circ}$, so $\mathrm{x}=11^{\circ}$.

## Example 3

Find the measure of the acute alternate interior angles.
Parallel lines mean that alternate interior angles are equal, so
 $5 \mathrm{x}+28^{\circ}=2 \mathrm{x}+46^{\circ} \Rightarrow 3 \mathrm{x}=18^{\circ} \Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=6^{\circ}$. Use either algebraic angle measure: $2\left(6^{\circ}\right)+46^{\circ}=58^{\circ}$ for the measure of the acute angle.

Use the geometric properties and theorems you have learned to solve for x in each diagram and write the property or theorem you use in each case.
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