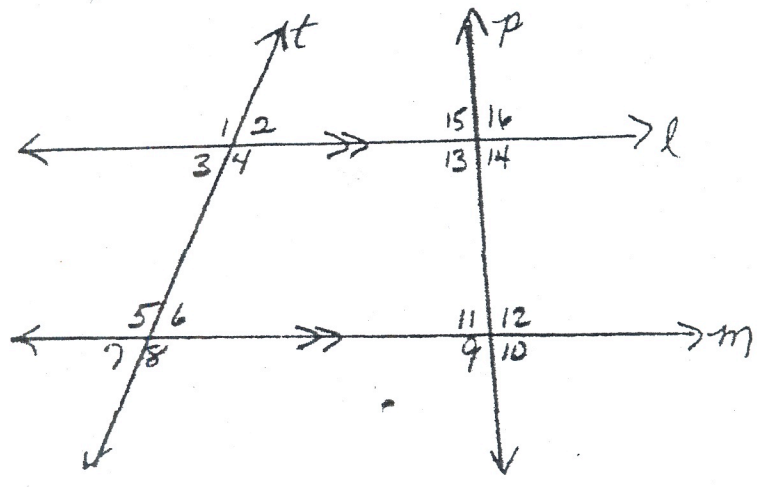


# Angles formed by Parallel lines Name \_\_\_\_\_

HW



Given :  $l \parallel m$  ,  $t$  and  $p$  are transversals, but they are not  $\parallel$ .

Answer each question with a measure + a reason from your orange sheet. (#14,15 must be explained)

- 1)  $m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 2)  $m\angle 8 = 40^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 3)  $m\angle 5 = 70^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 4)  $m\angle 5 = 60^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 5)  $m\angle 7 = 40^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 6)  $m\angle 15 = 60^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 7)  $m\angle 11 = 20^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 8)  $m\angle 9 = 95^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 16 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 9) if  $p \perp l$  &  $l \parallel m$  then                     . Why?
- 10) if  $t \perp m$  and  $l \parallel m$  then                     . Why?
- 11)  $m\angle 12 = 120^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 14 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 12)  $m\angle 9 = 100^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:
- 13)  $m\angle 5 = 100^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  reason:

explain

- 14)  $m\angle 6 = 100^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $^\circ$
- 15)  $m\angle 16 = 40^\circ$  ,  $m\angle 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $^\circ$