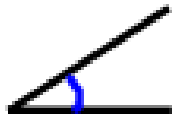


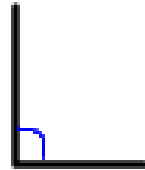
# 2.1

## Exploring Parallel Lines

### Types of Angles



Acute angle  
 $< 90^\circ$



Right angle  
 $90^\circ$



Obtuse angle  
 $90^\circ - 180^\circ$



Straight  
angle  
 $180^\circ$



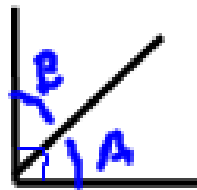
Reflex angle.  
 $180^\circ - 360^\circ$

# Angle Relationships



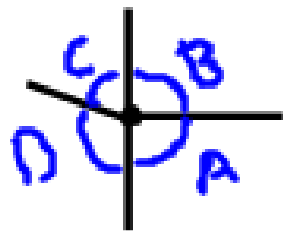
$A + B + C = 180^\circ$  Supplementary angles

- angles on one side of a straight line, add to  $180^\circ$



$A + B = 90^\circ$  complementary angles

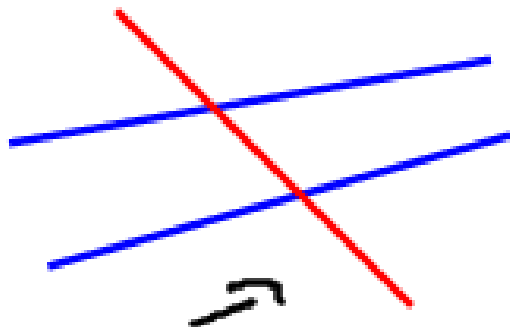
- make up a right angle



- angles around a point add to  $360^\circ$

Parallel lines never meet.

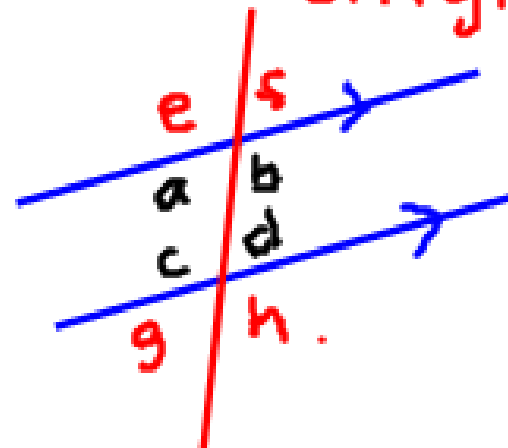
- same slope.



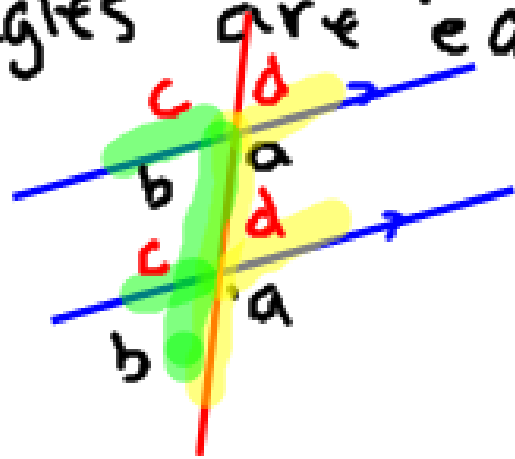
transversal

- a line that intersects two or more other lines.

interior angles  
exterior angles

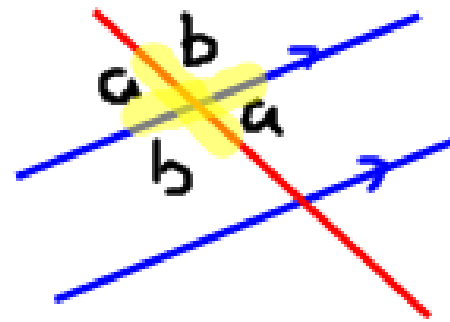


When a transversal intersects a pair of parallel lines the corresponding angles are equal.



corresponding angles  
(F - Theorem)

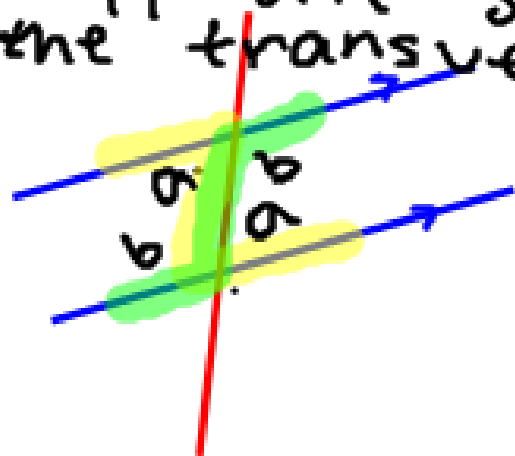
vertically opposite angles



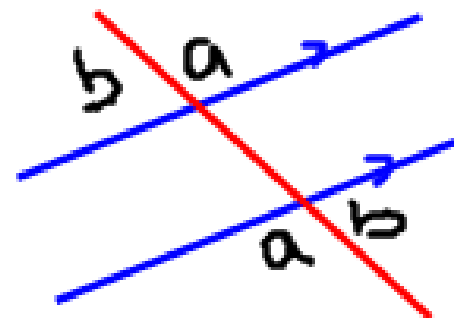
(X - Theorem)

# Alternate Interior Angles

- two non-adjacent interior angles on opposite sides of the transversal

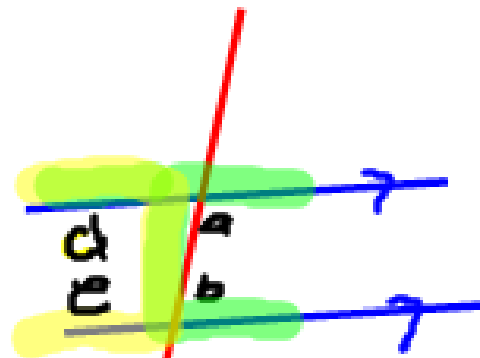


(Z-Theorem)



Alternate Exterior Angles - two exterior angles formed between two lines and a transversal, on opposite sides of the transversal.

Same side interior angles or  
co-interior angles add to  $180^\circ$   
(supplementary)



$$a + b = 180^\circ$$

$$d + e = 180^\circ$$

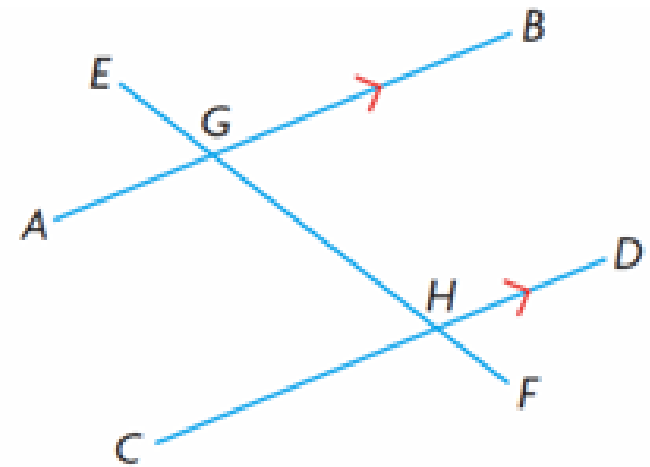
C. Theorem

1. a) Identify examples of parallel lines and transversals in this photograph of the High Level Bridge in Edmonton.
- b) Can you show that the lines in your examples really are parallel by measuring angles in a tracing of the photograph? Explain.

perspective



2. Which pairs of angles are equal in this diagram? Is there a relationship between the measures of the pairs of angles that are not equal?

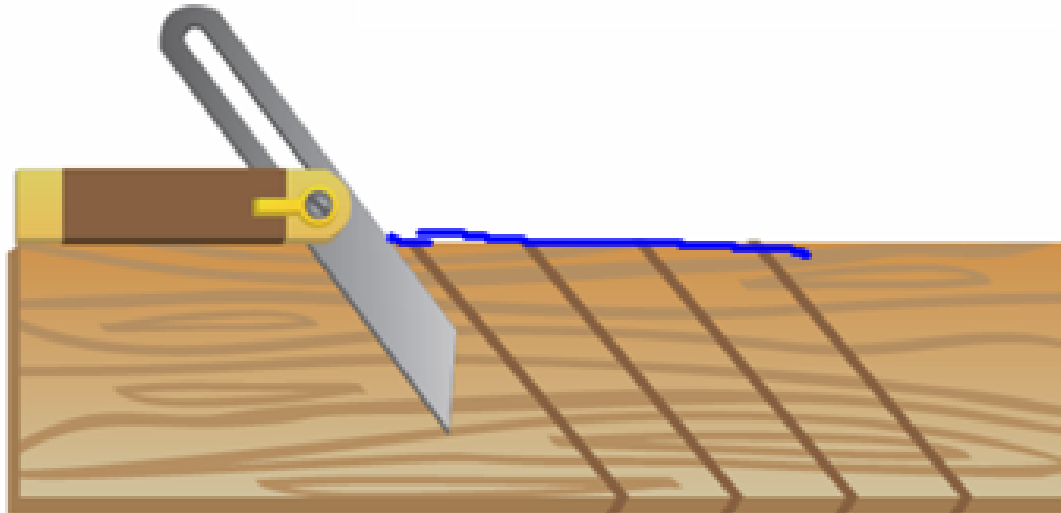




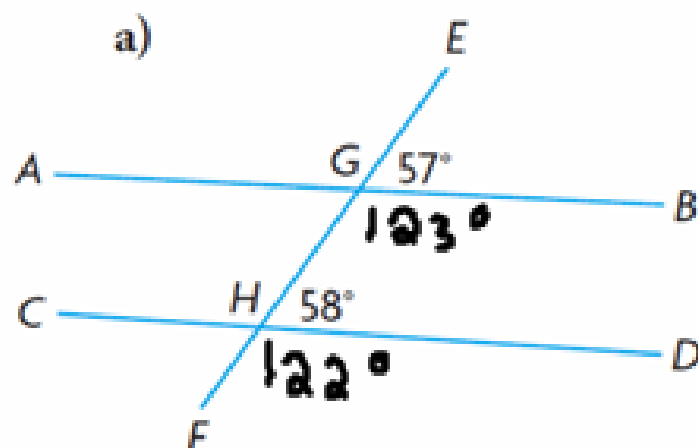
3. Explain how you could construct parallel lines using only a protractor and a ruler.



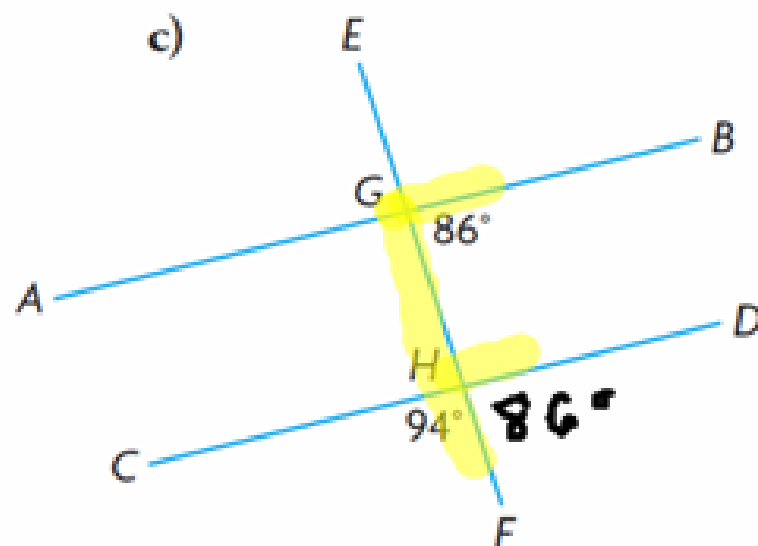
4. An adjustable T-bevel is used to draw parallel lines on wood to indicate where cuts should be made. Explain where the transversal is located in the diagram and how a T-bevel works.



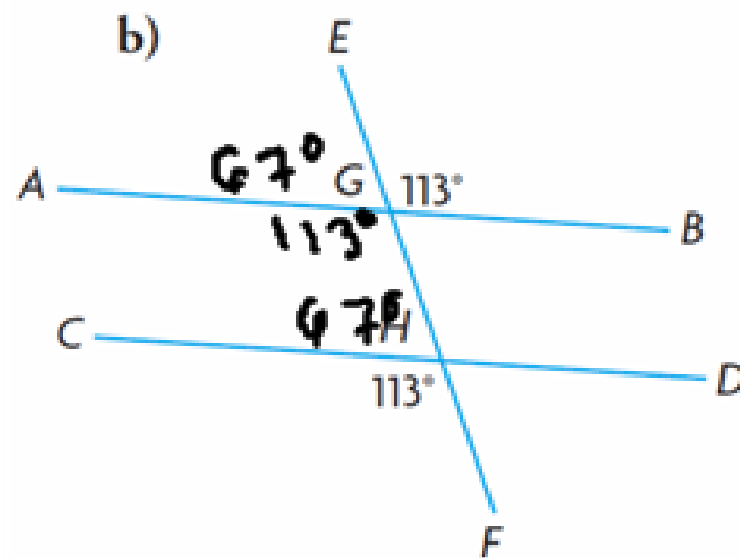
5. In each diagram, is  $AB$  parallel to  $CD$ ? Explain how you know.



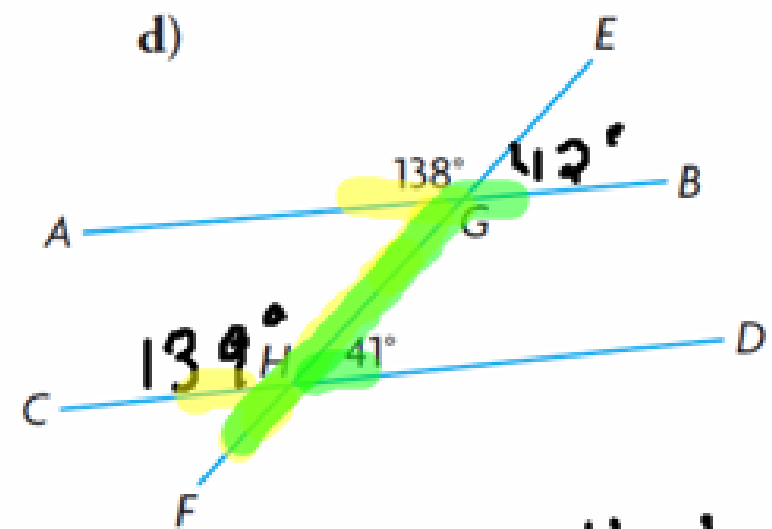
Not.



Yes.  
 $\angle$  - Theorem.

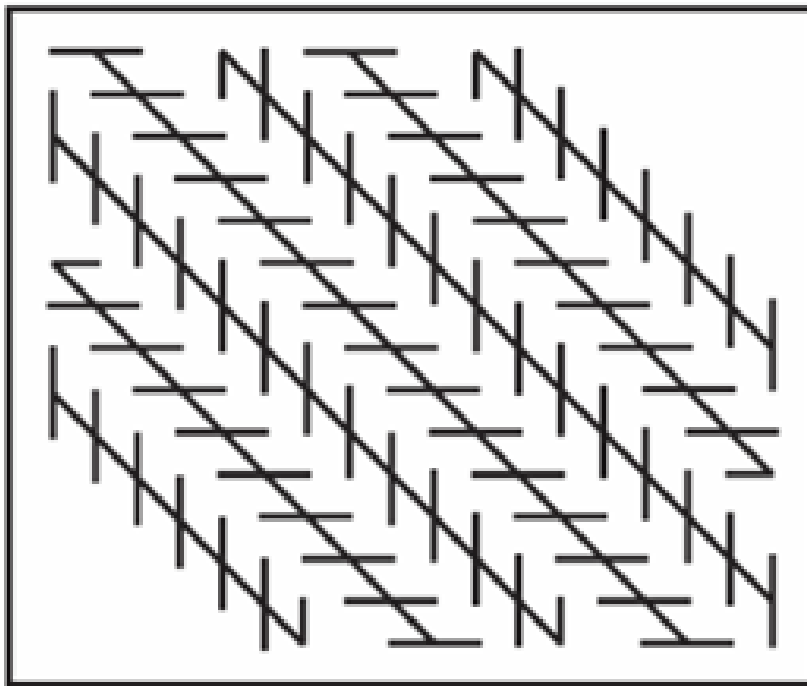


Yes.



Not parallel.

- below.
6. Nancy claims that the diagonal lines in the diagram ~~which~~ are not parallel. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your decision.



Disagree..

p. 85 #1-3  
p. 106 #1-4