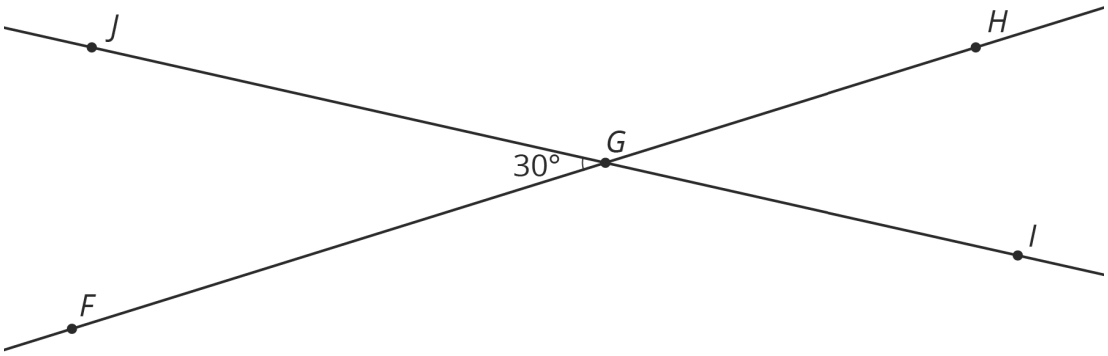
NAME DATE PERIOD

Unit 1, Lesson 14: Alternate Interior Angles

Let's explore why some angles are always equal.

14.1: Angle Pairs

1. Find the measure of angle JGH. Explain or show your reasoning.

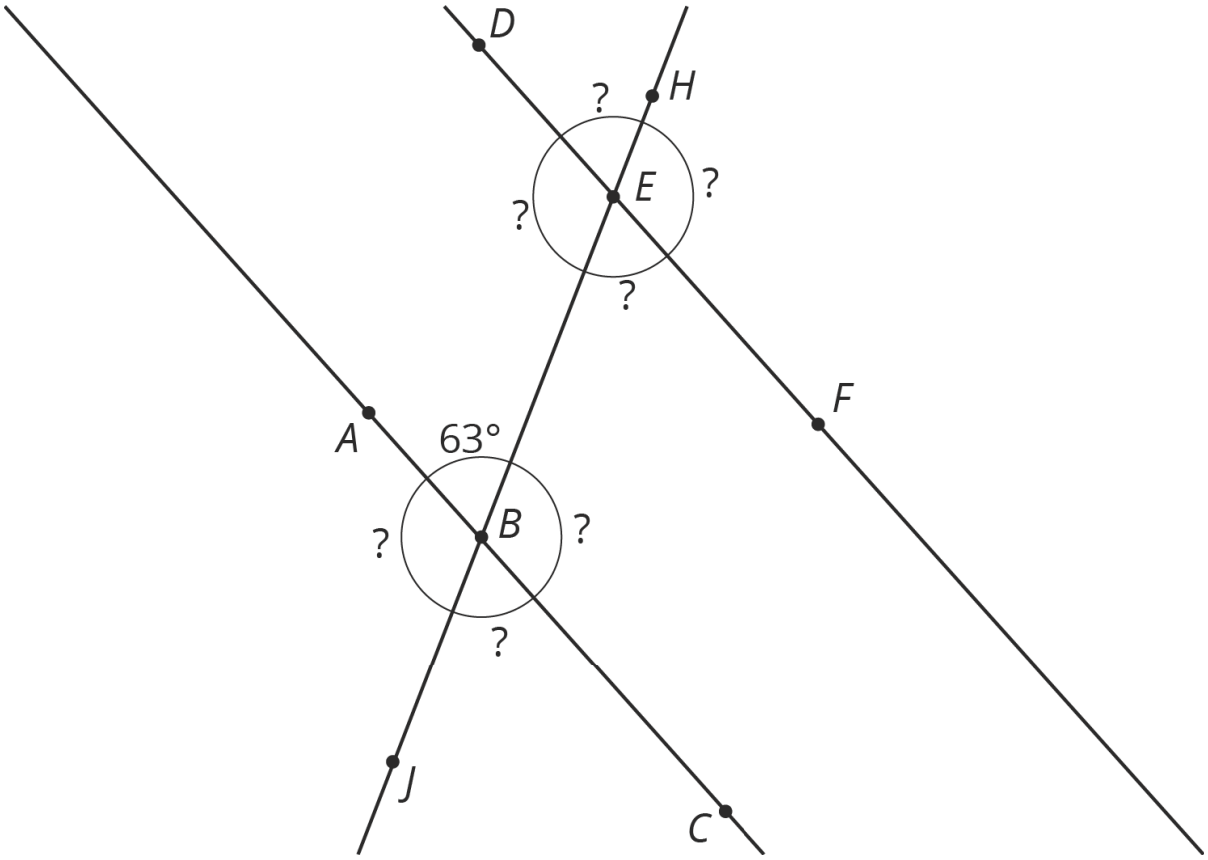


2. Find and label a second 30° degree angle in the diagram. Find and label an angle congruent to angle JGH.

NAME DATE PERIOD

14.2: Cutting Parallel Lines with a Transversal

Lines AC and DF are parallel. They are cut by **transversal** HJ.

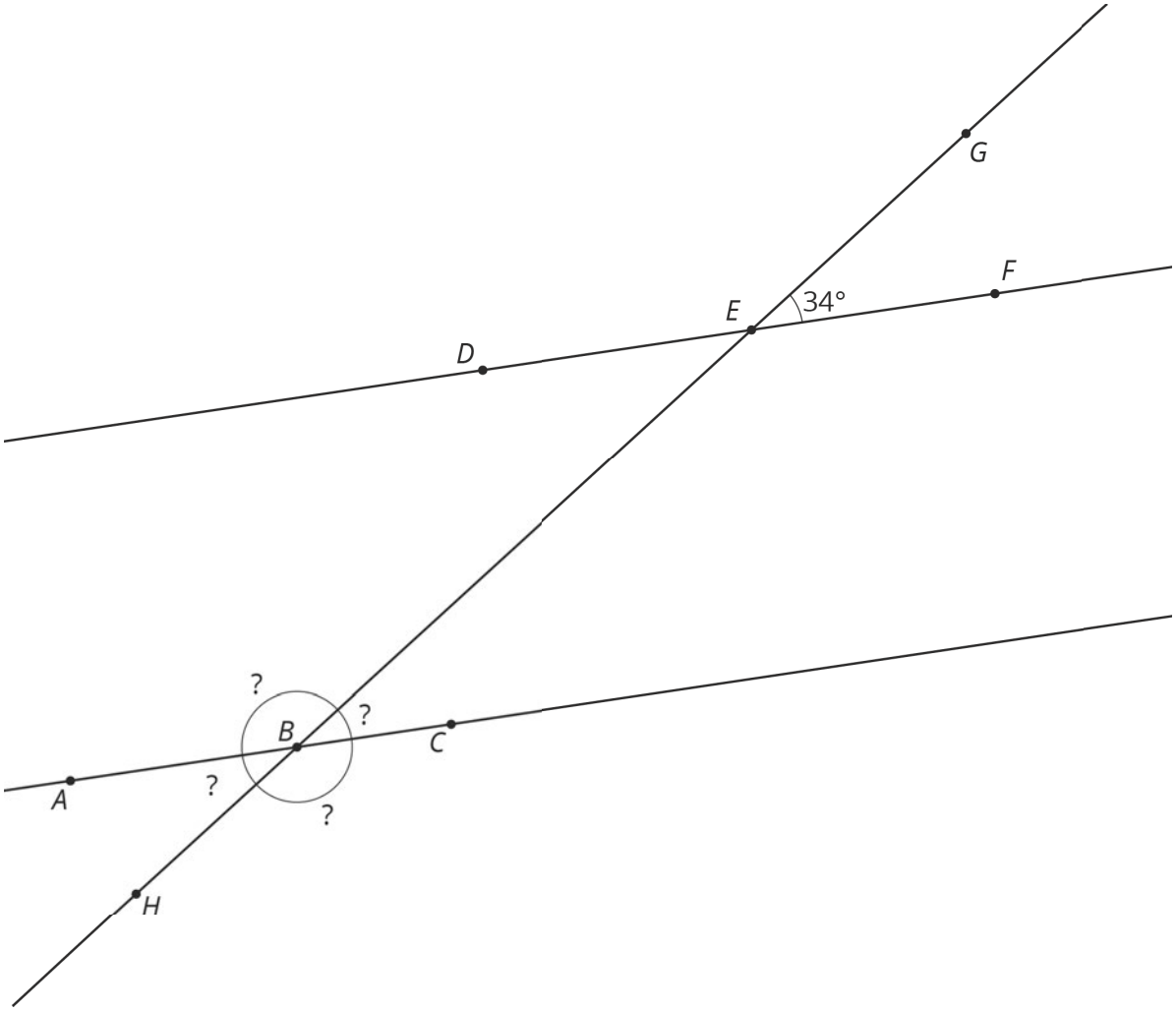


1. With your partner, find the seven unknown angle measures in the diagram. Explain your reasoning.

2. What do you notice about the angles with vertex B and the angles with vertex E?

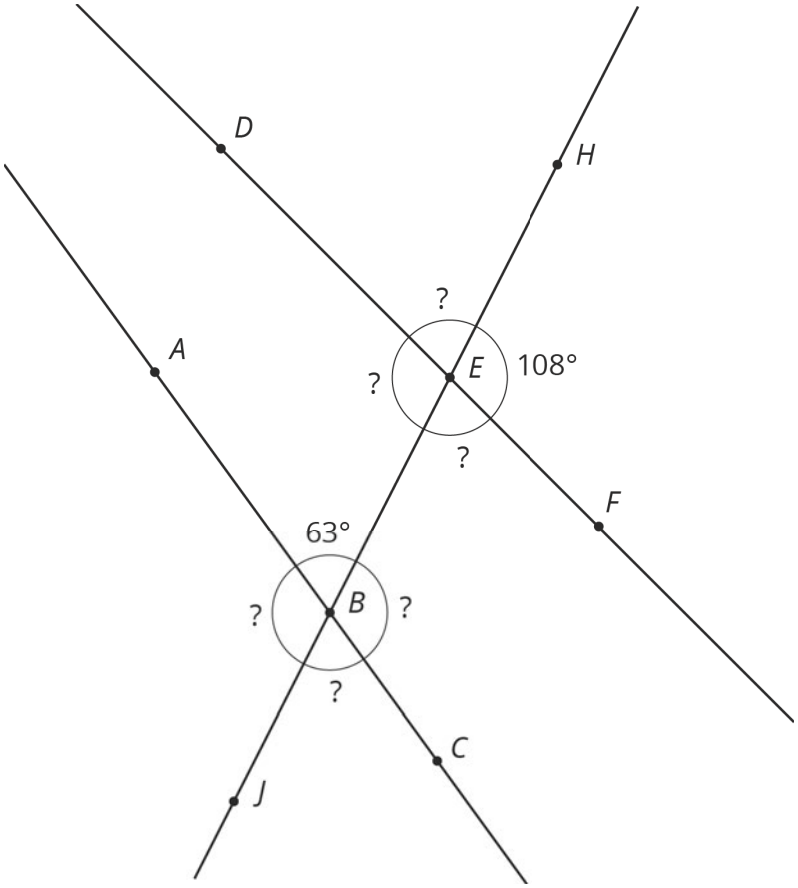
NAME DATE PERIOD

3. Using what you noticed, find the measures of the four angles at point B in the second diagram. Lines AC and DF are parallel.



NAME DATE PERIOD

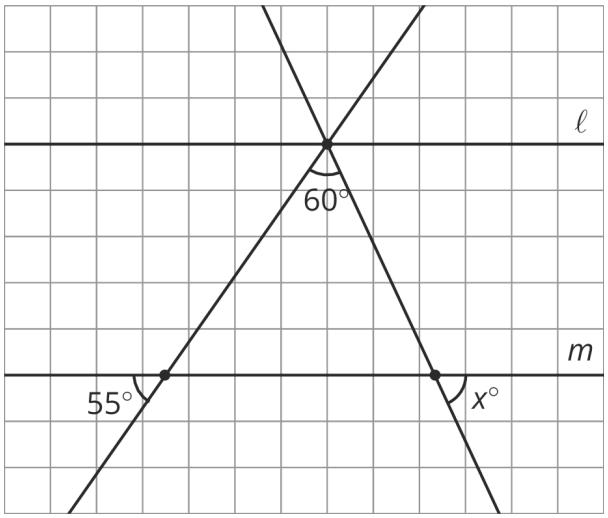
4. The next diagram resembles the first one, but the lines form slightly different angles. Work with your partner to find the six unknown angles with vertices at points B and E.



5. What do you notice about the angles in this diagram as compared to the earlier diagram? How are the two diagrams different? How are they the same?

NAME DATE PERIOD

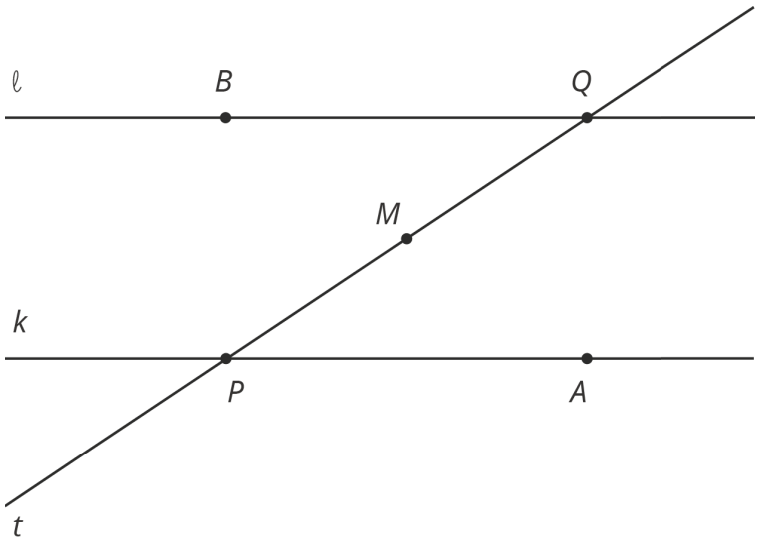
Are you ready for more?



Parallel lines ℓ and m are cut by two transversals which intersect ℓ in the same point. Two angles are marked in the figure. Find the measure x of the third angle.

14.3: Alternate Interior Angles Are Congruent

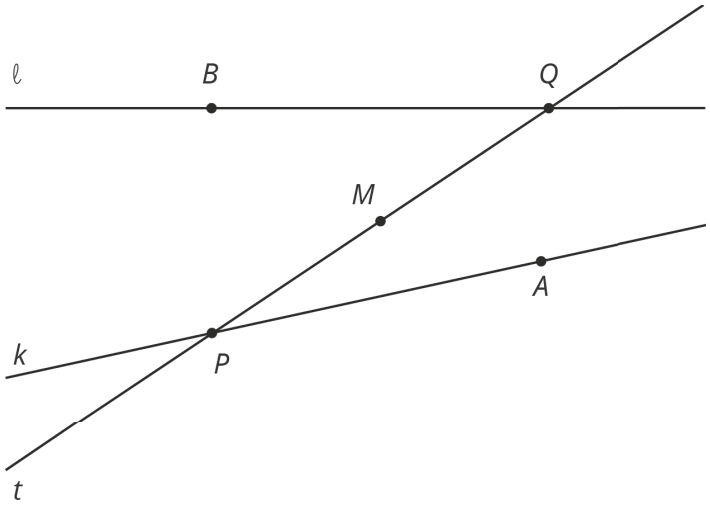
1. Lines ℓ and k are parallel and t is a transversal. Point M is the midpoint of segment PQ.



Find a rigid transformation showing that angles MPA and MQB are congruent.

NAME DATE PERIOD

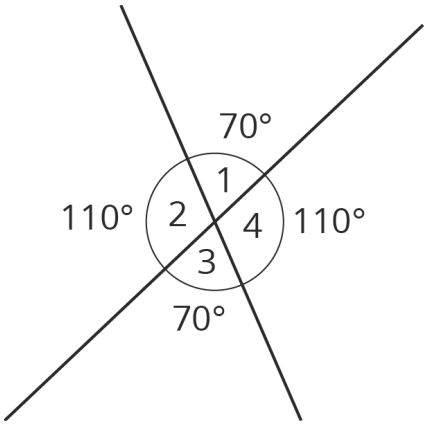
2. In this picture, lines ℓ and k are no longer parallel. M is still the midpoint of segment PQ.



Does your argument in the earlier problem apply in this situation? Explain.

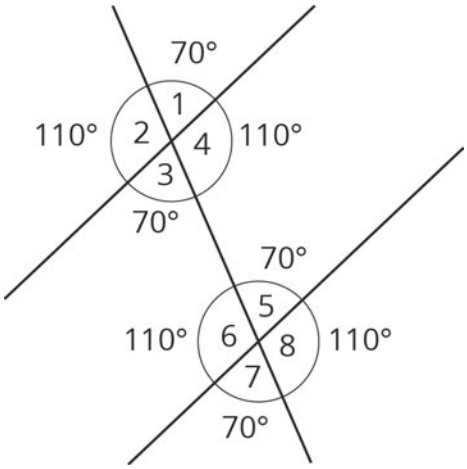
Lesson 14 Summary

When two lines intersect, vertical angles are equal and adjacent angles are supplementary, that is, their measures sum to 180°. For example, in this figure angles 1 and 3 are equal, angles 2 and 4 are equal, angles 1 and 4 are supplementary, and angles 2 and 3 are supplementary.



NAME DATE PERIOD

When two parallel lines are cut by another line, called a **transversal**, two pairs of **alternate interior angles** are created. ("Interior" means on the inside, or between, the two parallel lines.) For example, in this figure angles 3 and 5 are alternate interior angles and angles 4 and 6 are also alternate interior angles.



Alternate interior angles are equal because a 180° rotation around the midpoint of the segment that joins their vertices takes each angle to the other. Imagine a point M halfway between the two intersections—can you see how rotating 180° about M takes angle 3 to angle 5?

Using what we know about vertical angles, adjacent angles, and alternate interior angles, we can find the measures of any of the eight angles created by a transversal if we know just one of them. For example, starting with the fact that angle 1 is 70° we use vertical angles to see that angle 3 is 70°, then we use alternate interior angles to see that angle 5 is 70°, then we use the fact that angle 5 is supplementary to angle 8 to see that angle 8 is 110° since $180 - 70 = 110$. It turns out that there are only two different measures. In this example, angles 1, 3, 5, and 7 measure 70°, and angles 2, 4, 6, and 8 measure 110°.

Lesson 14 Glossary Terms

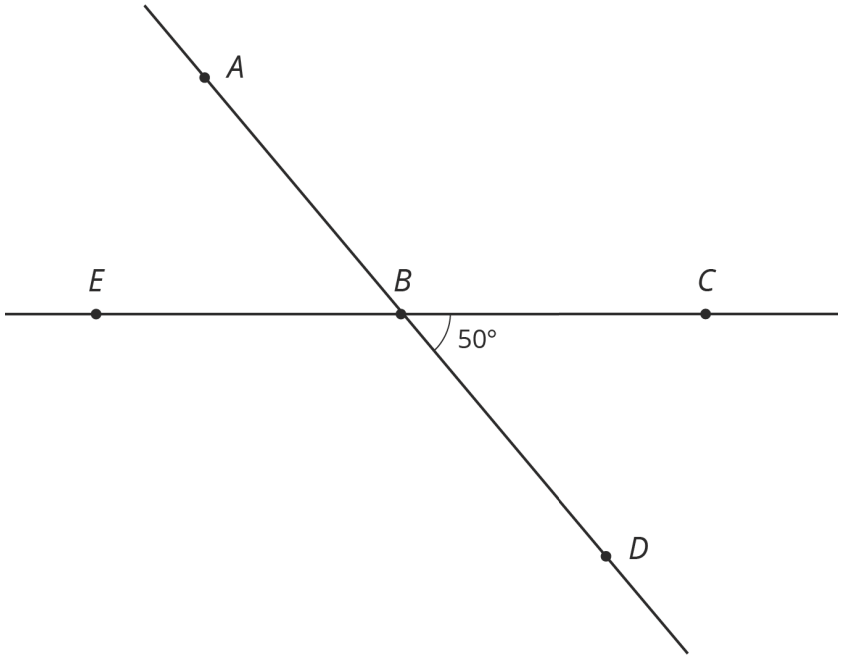
- alternate interior angles
- transversal

NAME DATE PERIOD

Unit 1, Lesson 14: Alternate Interior Angles

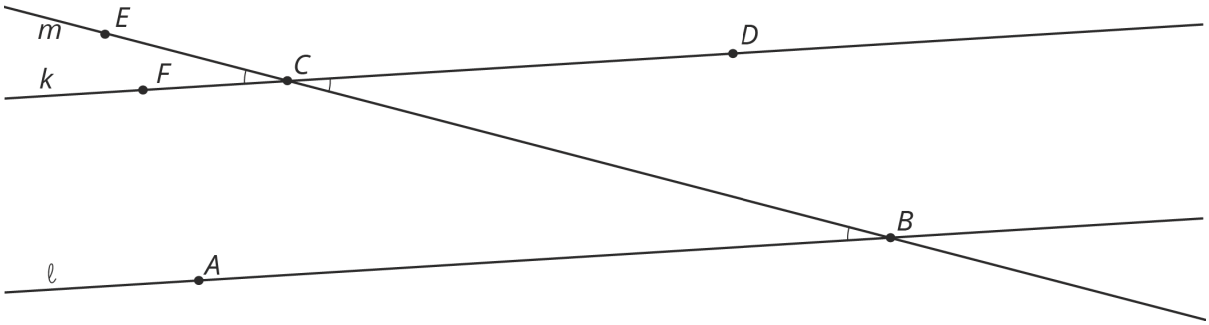
1. Use the diagram to find the measures of each angle. Explain your reasoning.

   a. $m\angle ABC$
   b. $m\angle EBD$
   c. $m\angle ABE$



(from Unit 1, Lesson 9)

2. Lines k and ℓ are parallel, and the measure of angle ABC is 19 degrees.

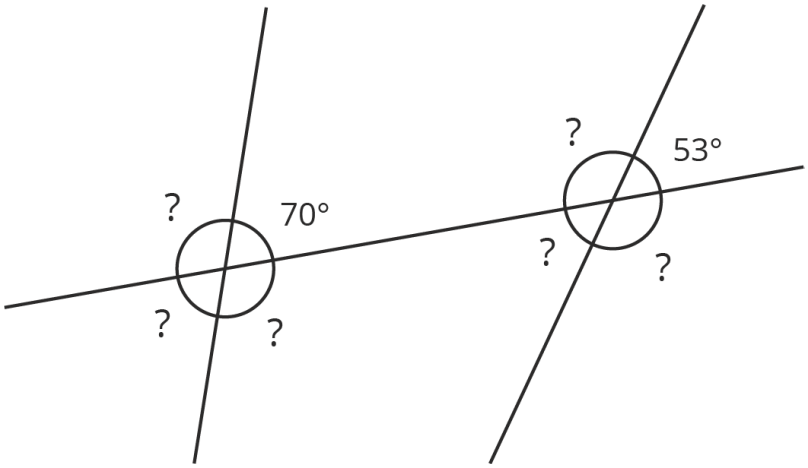


   a. Explain why the measure of angle ECF is 19 degrees. If you get stuck, consider translating line ℓ by moving B to C.

   b. What is the measure of angle BCD? Explain.

3. The diagram shows three lines with some marked angle measures.

NAME DATE PERIOD



Find the missing angle measures marked with question marks.

4. The two figures are scaled copies of each other.

   a. What are some ways that you can tell they are scaled copies?

   b. What is the scale factor that takes Figure 1 to Figure 2?

   c. What is the scale factor that takes Figure 2 to Figure 1?