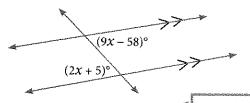
## EXAMPLE 3

Use the figure at right.

- a. Solve for x.
- b. Find the measure of each identified angle.



 $9x - 58 \neq 2x + 5$ 

## SOLUTIONS

a. The lines are parallel so alternate interior angles are congruent.Subtract 2x from each side of the equation.

The identified angles are the unknown angles that are marked with algebraic expressions.

$$x = 9$$

**b.** Write the given expression

for each angle.
Substitute 9 for x.
Multiply.
Simplify.

 $(9x - 58)^{\circ}$   $(9(9) - 58)^{\circ}$  $(81 - 58)^{\circ}$ 

$$(2x+5)^{\circ}$$
  
 $(2(9)+5)^{\circ}$ 

 $(18 + 5)^{\circ}$ 23°

Each angle measures 23°. Alternate interior angles are congruent so **part b** verifies the solution for *x*.

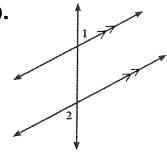
## EXERCISES

Use one of the following special angle pairs to identify the relationship of the angles shown.

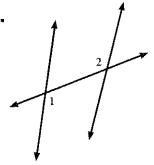
Alternate Exterior	Alternate Interior	Vertical	Linear Pair
65° 65°	57°	3.	130°/50°
4.	<b>5.</b> 1 2	6.	140° 40°
7. 3 4	90°	9.	ho ho

Name the special angle pair relationship between  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$ . Explain whether  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ .

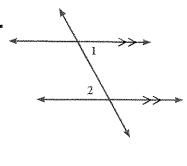
10.



11.

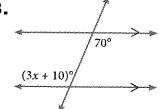


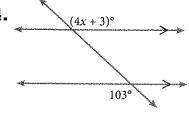
12.



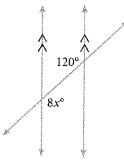
Identify each special angle pair relationship between the angles shown. Solve for x.

13.



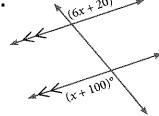


15.

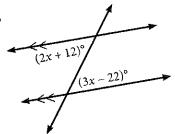


Solve for x. Then find the measure of each identified angle. Check your solution.

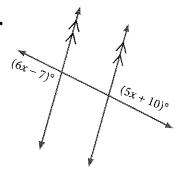
16.



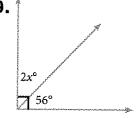
17.



18.



19.



**20.** 
$$\angle 1$$
 and  $\angle 2$  are vertical angles  $m\angle 1 = (5x + 7)^{\circ}$   $m\angle 2 = (3x + 15)^{\circ}$ 

**21.** 
$$\angle 5$$
 and  $\angle 8$  are supplementary  $m \angle 5 = (3x - 40)^{\circ}$   $m \angle 8 = (7x - 120)^{\circ}$ 

- **22.** Explain how to distinguish between alternate exterior angles and alternate interior angles.
- **23.** Martin knows two angles form a linear pair. The angles have measures of  $(2x)^{\circ}$ and  $(8x + 10)^\circ$ . His work solving for x is at right. Identify Martin's mistake and then find the value of x.

	Martin's Work
	2x + 8x + 10 = 90
-	10x + 10 = 90
	10x = 80
	x = 8