

LESSON 3.2

Practice

For use with pages 153-160

$\square = \square$

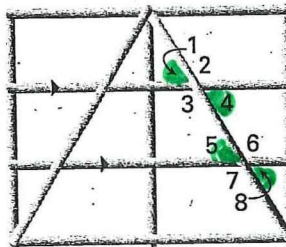
$\square + \square = 180^\circ$

$\square = \square$

Find the angle measure. Tell which postulate or theorem you use.

1. If  $m\angle 1 = 50^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 5 = ?$  50  
CA  $\cong$

2. If  $m\angle 4 = 45^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 6 = ?$  135  
180 - 45 CI supp.



3. If  $m\angle 2 = 130^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 7 = ?$  130  
AE  $\cong$

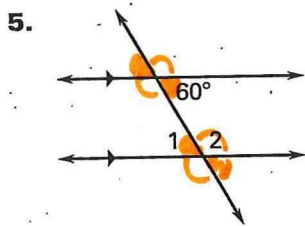
4. If  $m\angle 6 = 123^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 3 = ?$  123  
AI  $\cong$

$\square = \square$

$\square = \square$

$\square + \square = 180^\circ$

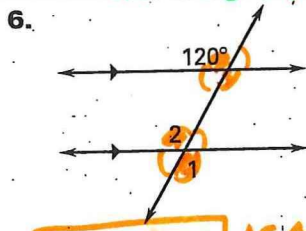
Find  $m\angle 1$  and  $m\angle 2$ . Reasons are underlined in green.



$m\angle 1 = 60^\circ$  AI  $\cong$

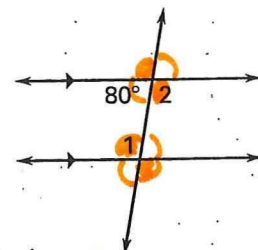
$m\angle 2 = 180 - 60$

$m\angle 2 = 120^\circ$  SS1 w/ 60  
LP w/  $\angle 1$



$m\angle 1 = 120^\circ$  AE  $\cong$

$m\angle 2 = 120^\circ$  CA w/ 120  
VA w/  $\angle 1$

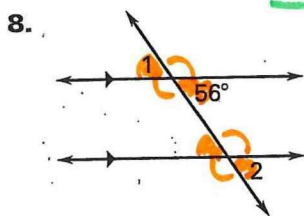


$m\angle 1 = 180 - 80$

$m\angle 1 = 100^\circ$  CI supp.

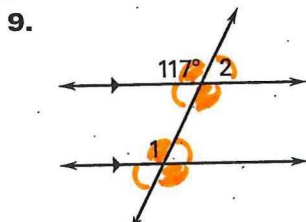
$m\angle 2 = 100^\circ$  LP w/ 80

AI w/  $\angle 1$



$m\angle 1 = 56^\circ$  VA

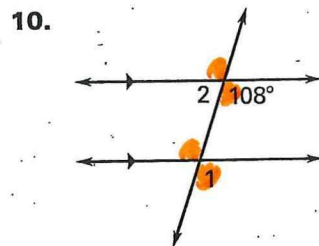
$m\angle 2 = 56^\circ$  CA w/ 56  
AE w/  $\angle 1$



$m\angle 1 = 117^\circ$  CA

$m\angle 2 = 180 - 117$

$m\angle 2 = 63^\circ$  LP w/  $\angle 2$



$m\angle 1 = 108^\circ$  CA  $\cong$

$m\angle 2 = 180 - 108$

$m\angle 2 = 72^\circ$  LP w/ 108

Name \_\_\_\_\_

$\square = \square$

$\square + \square = 180^\circ$

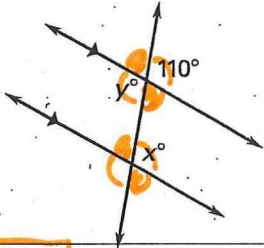
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON 3.2**

**Practice** *continued*  
For use with pages 153-160

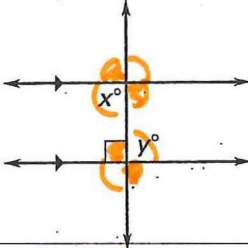
Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ .

11.



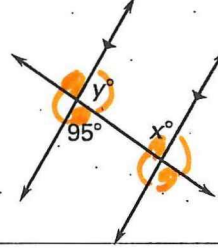
$x = 110$  CA  
 $y = 110$  AI or VA

12.



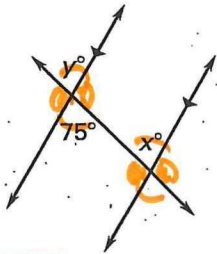
$x = 90$  CI  
 $y = 90$  AI or LP

13.



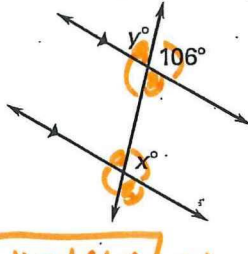
$x = 95$  AI  
 $y = 180 - 95$   
 $y = 85$  CI or LP

14.



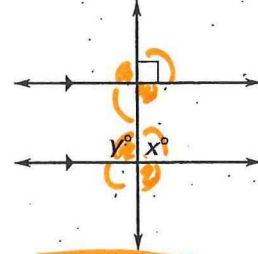
$x = 75$  AI  
 $y = 75$  CA or VA

15.



$x = 106$  CA  
 $y = 180 - 106$   
 $y = 74$  LP

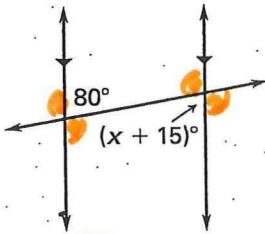
16.



$x = 90$  CA  
 $y = 90$  LP

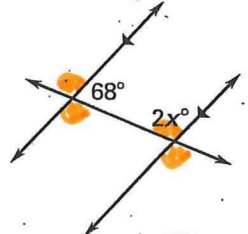
Find the value of  $x$ .

17.



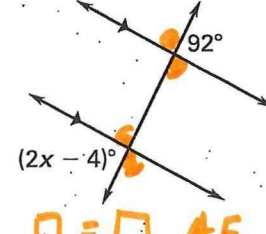
$\square = \square$   
 $x + 15 = 80$   
 $x = 65$  AI

18.



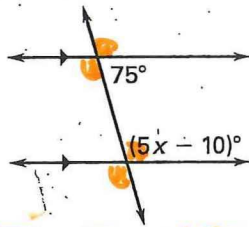
$\square + \square = 180$  CI  
 $2x + 68 = 180$   
 $2x = 112$   
 $x = 56$

19.



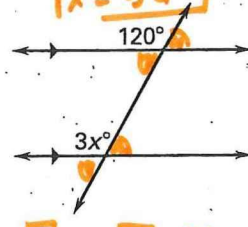
$\square = \square$  AE  
 $2x - 4 = 92$   
 $2x = 96$   
 $x = 48$

20.



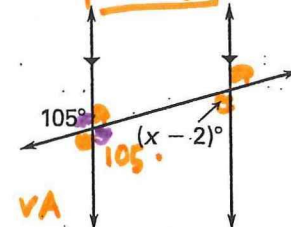
$\square + \square = 180$  CI  
 $5x - 10 + 75 = 180$   
 $5x + 65 = 180$   
 $5x = 115$   
 $x = 23$

21.



$\square = \square$  CA  
 $3x = 120$   
 $x = 40$

22.



$\square + \square = 180$  CI  
 $x - 2 + 105 = 180$   
 $x + 103 = 180$   
 $x = 77$

*because of VA*

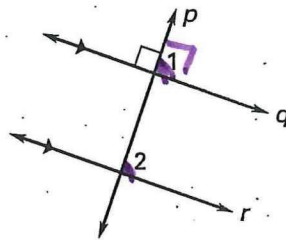


**LESSON**  
**3.2**
**Practice** *continued*  
 For use with pages 153–160

In Exercises 23–31, complete the two-column proof.

**GIVEN:**  $p \perp q$ ,  $q \parallel r$

**PROVE:**  $p \perp r$



Statements	Reasons
$p \perp q$	23. <u>Given</u>
$\angle 1$ is a right angle.	24. <u>Def of <math>\perp</math></u>
$m\angle 1 = 90^\circ$	25. <u>Def of <math>\perp</math></u>
$q \parallel r$	26. <u>Given</u>
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	27. <u>CA <math>\cong</math></u>
$m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$	28. <u>Def of <math>\cong</math></u>
$m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	29. <u>Substitution</u>
$\angle 2$ is a right angle.	30. <u>Def. of <math>\perp</math></u>
$p \perp r$	31. <u>Def. of <math>\perp</math></u>