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| |  | | --- | | **Angles with Parallel Lines** [**Topic Index**](http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/indexGP8.htm)**|**[**Geometry Index**](http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/math-GEOMETRY.htm)**|**[**Regents Exam Prep Center**](http://regentsprep.org/) | |

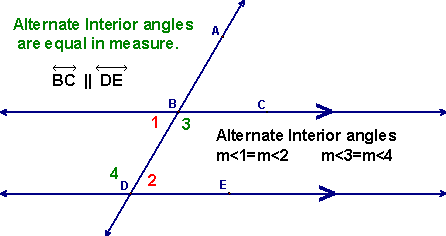
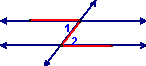
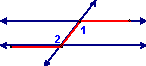
A **transversal** is a line that intersects two or more lines (in the same plane).  When lines intersect, angles are formed in several locations.  Certain angles are given "names" that describe "where" the angles are located in relation to the lines.  These names describe angles whether the lines involved are parallel or not parallel.

Remember that:  
       - the word **INTERIOR** means **BETWEEN** the lines.  
       - the word **EXTERIOR** means **OUTSIDE**the lines.  
       - the word **ALTERNATE**means **"alternating sides"**of the transversal.

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| When the lines are NOT parallel ... | When the lines are parallel... |
| http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/altpic1.gif | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/LParal4.gif |

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| http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/parallelguy.gif | The names "alternate interior angles", "alternate exterior angles", "corresponding angles", and "interior angles on the same side of the transversal" are used to describe specific angles formed when lines intersect.  These names are used both when lines are parallel and when lines are not parallel.  Let's examine these angles, and other angles, when the lines are parallel. |

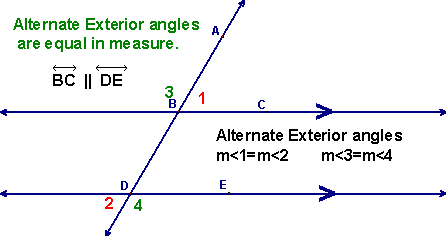
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| |  | | --- | | **When the lines are parallel: Alternate Interior Angles http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are equal)** The name clearly describes "where"  these angles are located. |         Look carefully at the diagram below: | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/altguy.gif |

  
**Hint:** If you draw a Z on the diagram, the alternate interior angles  
are found in the corners of the Z.  The Z may also be a backward Z.  
        

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | **Theorem:** | | If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are congruent. | |

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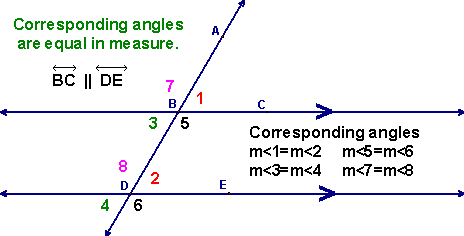
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| |  | | --- | | **When the lines are parallel:** **Alternate Exterior Angles http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are equal)** The name clearly describes "where"  these angles are located. |         Look carefully at the diagram below: | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/altguy2.gif |



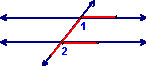
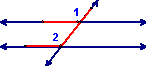
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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | **Theorem:** | | If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate exterior angles are congruent. | |

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | **Theorem:** | | If two lines are cut by a transversal and the alternate exterior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel. | |

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| |  | | --- | | **When the lines are parallel: Corresponding Angles** **http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are equal)** Unfortunately, the name of these angles does not clearly indicate "where" they are located.  They are located: - on the SAME SIDE of the transversal - one INTERIOR and one EXTERIOR - and they are NOT adjacent (*they don't touch*). (They lie on the same side of the transversal, in corresponding positions.) | | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/altguy3.gif |

  
**Hint:**If you took a picture of one corresponding angle and slid   
the angle up (or down) the same side of the transversal, you  
would arrive at the other corresponding angle.

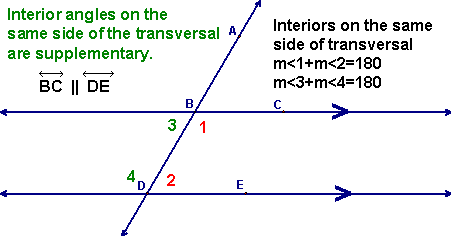
**Also:** If you draw an F on the diagram, the corresponding angles can be   
found in the "corners" of the F.  The F may be backward and/or upside-down.

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| |  | | --- | | **When the lines are parallel:** **Interior Angles on the Same Side of the Transversal http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are supplementary)**  Their "name" is simply a description of where the angles are located. | | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/notguy.gif |



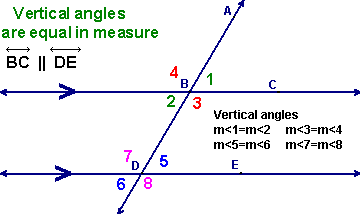
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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | **Theorem:** | | If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary. | |

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http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/BD21427_.gif

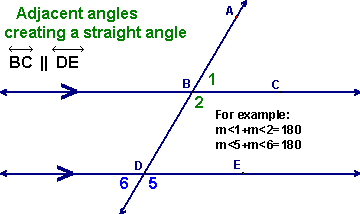
**Of course, there are also other angle relationships occurring when working with parallel lines.**

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| |  | | --- | | **Vertical Angles** **http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are equal)** Vertical angles are ALWAYS equal, whether you have parallel lines or not. |      Refresh your memory using the diagram below: | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/altguy5.gif |



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| |  | | --- | | **Angles forming a Linear Pair** (Adjacent Angles creating a Straight Line) **http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/ptarrow.gif(measures are supplementary)** |         This is an "old" idea about angles revisited.  Since a      straight angle contains 180°, these two adjacent angles      add to 180.  They form a linear pair.    (*Adjacent angles share a vertex, share a side, and do not overlap.)* | http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/math/geometry/GP8/notguy.gif |



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