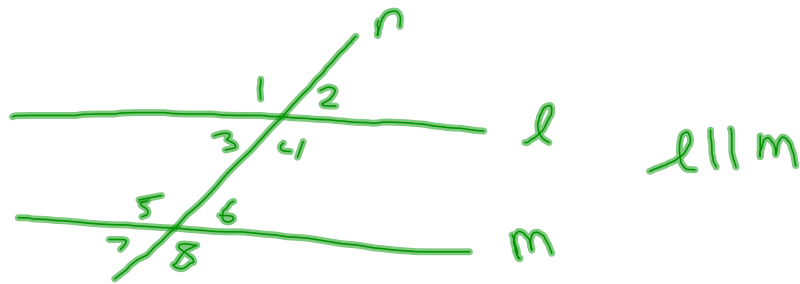


3.2 \angle 's formed by 2 ll lines + a transversal



Corresponding angles postulate: if 2 ll lines are intersected by a transversal, then the corresponding angles formed are \cong .

$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 5, \angle 2 \cong \angle 6, \angle 3 \cong \angle 7, \angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$

Alternate Interior Angle (AIA) Theorem:

If 2 ll lines are intersected by a transversal, then the AIA formed are \cong .

$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 5, \angle 3 \cong \angle 6$$

Alternate Exterior Angle (AEA) Theorem:

If 2 ll lines are intersected by a transversal, then the AEA formed are \cong .

$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 8, \angle 2 \cong \angle 7$$

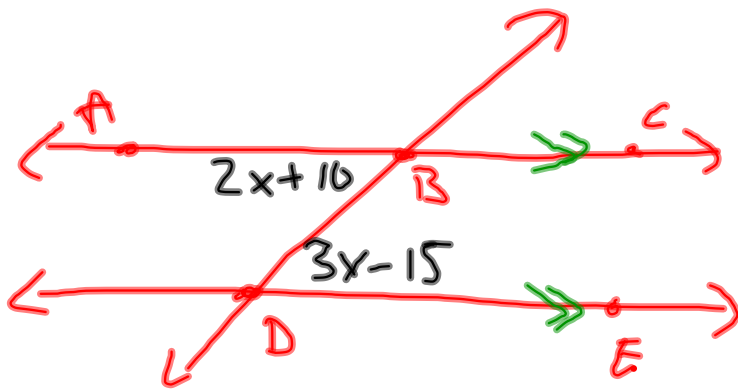
Same side interior angle (SSIA) Theorem:

If 2 ll lines are intersected by a transversal, then the SSIA formed are supplementary.

$$\angle 3 + \angle 5 \text{ are supp.}$$

$$\angle 4 + \angle 6 \text{ are supp.}$$

Find x , given $\overleftrightarrow{AC} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DE}$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 10 = 3x - 15 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 = x - 15 \\ +15 \quad +15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x = 25$$

p.158

2-30 evens,

odds extra credit