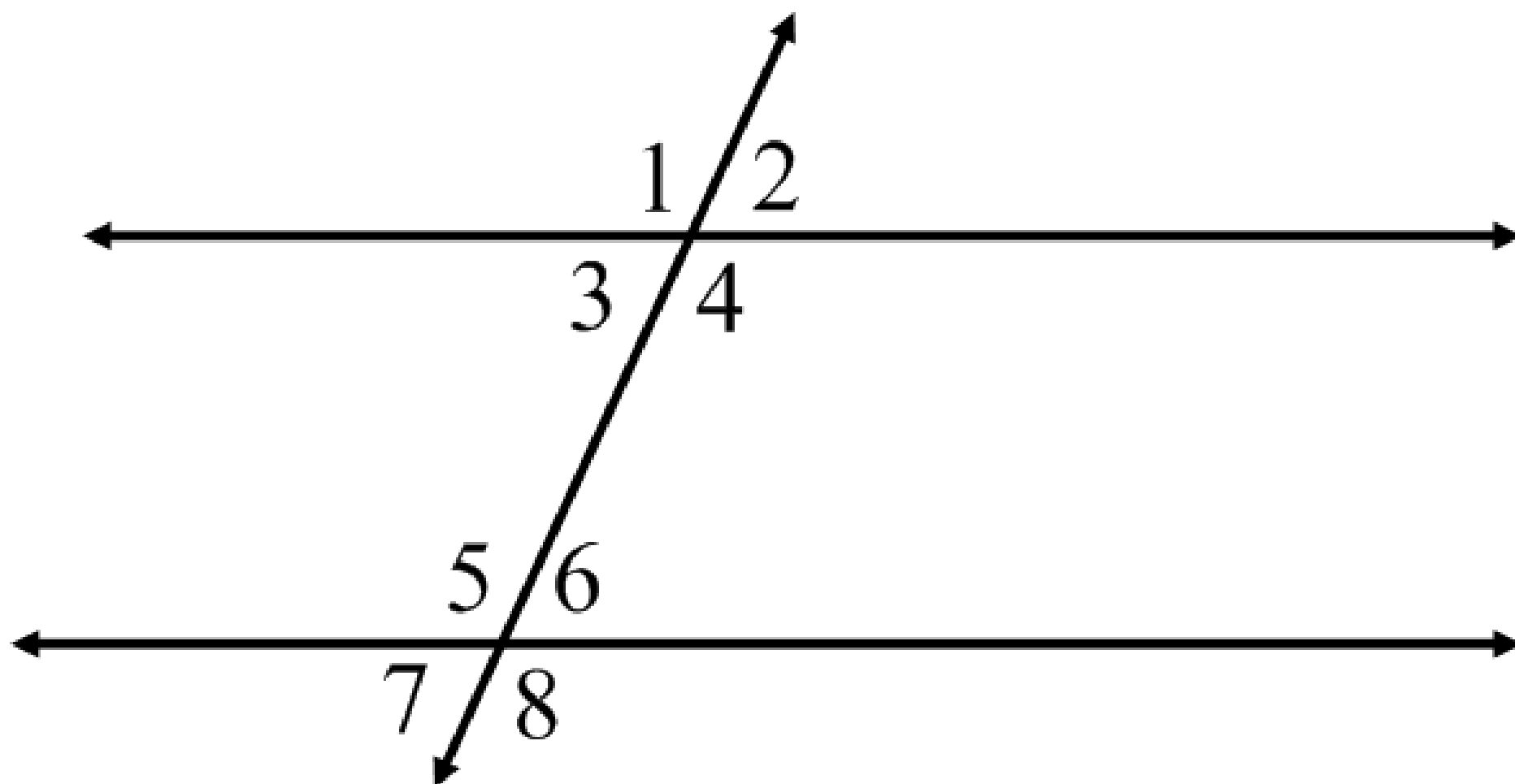


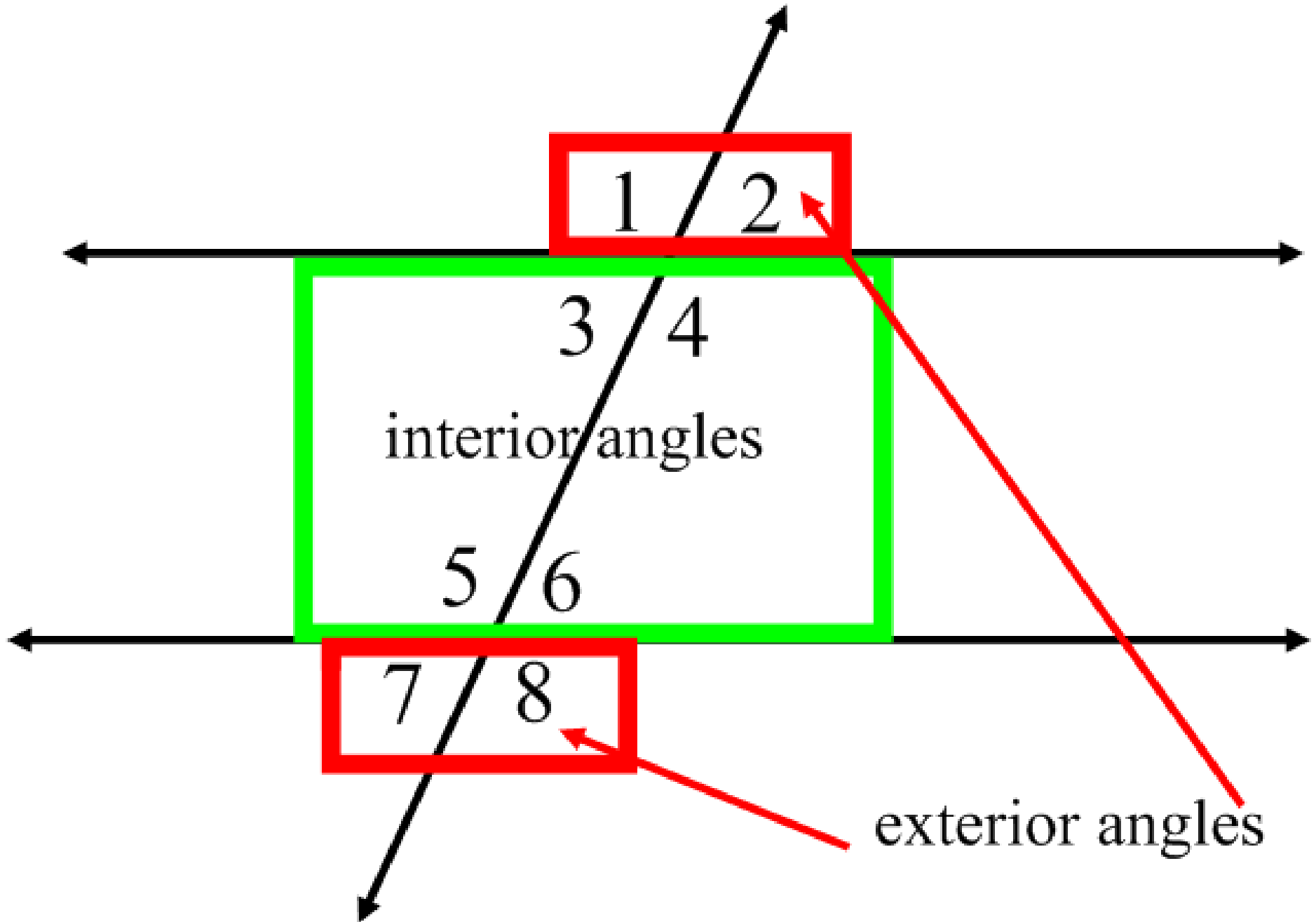
CHAPTER 3  
NOTES

# Parallel Lines and Transversals (Lesson 3.1)

## Angles and Parallel Lines (Lesson 3.2)

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# 1. PARALLEL LINES:

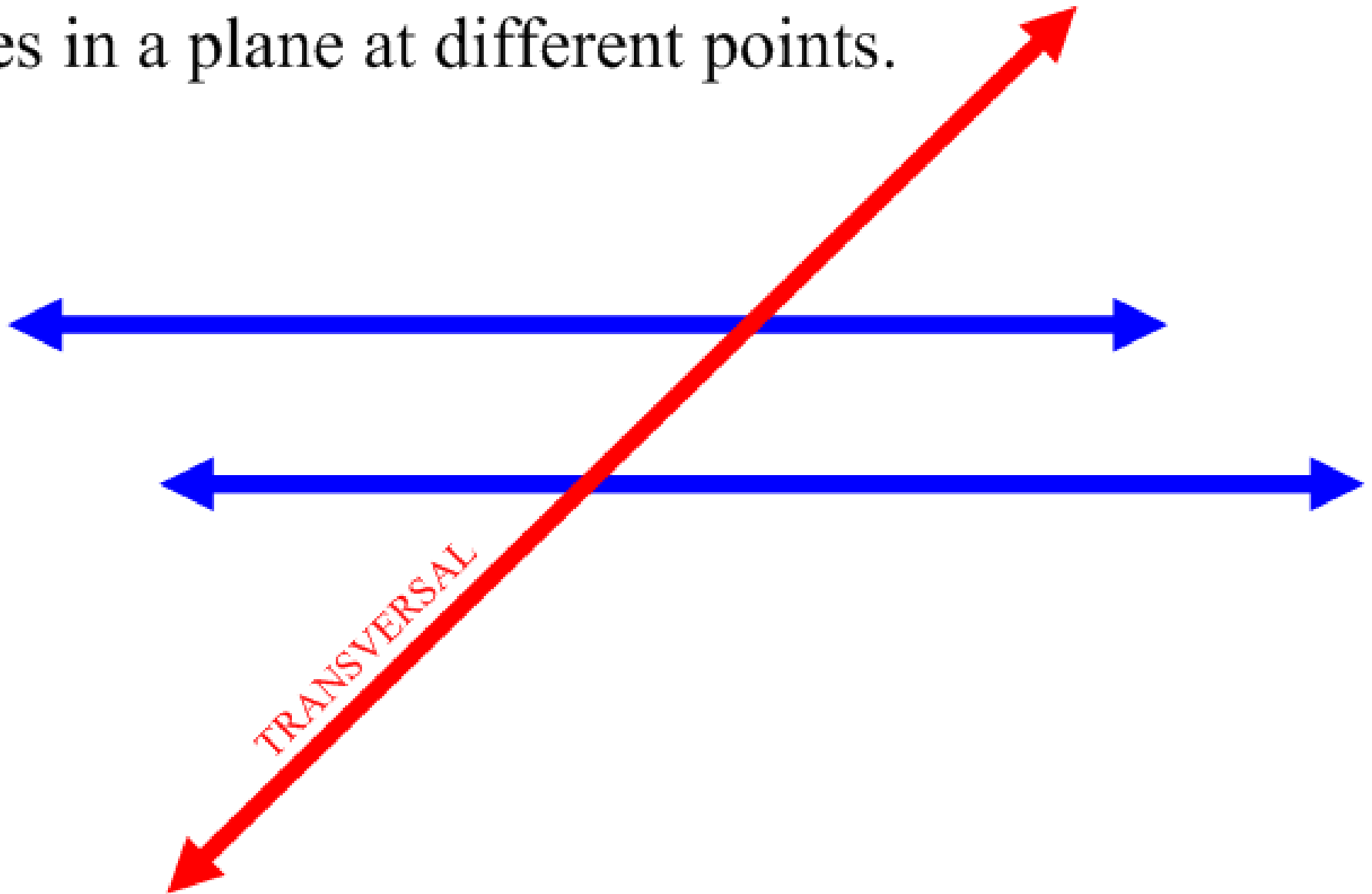
Coplanar lines that do not intersect.

The symbol for "is parallel to" is  $//$ .



## 2. TRANSVERSAL:

A line that intersects two or more lines in a plane at different points.

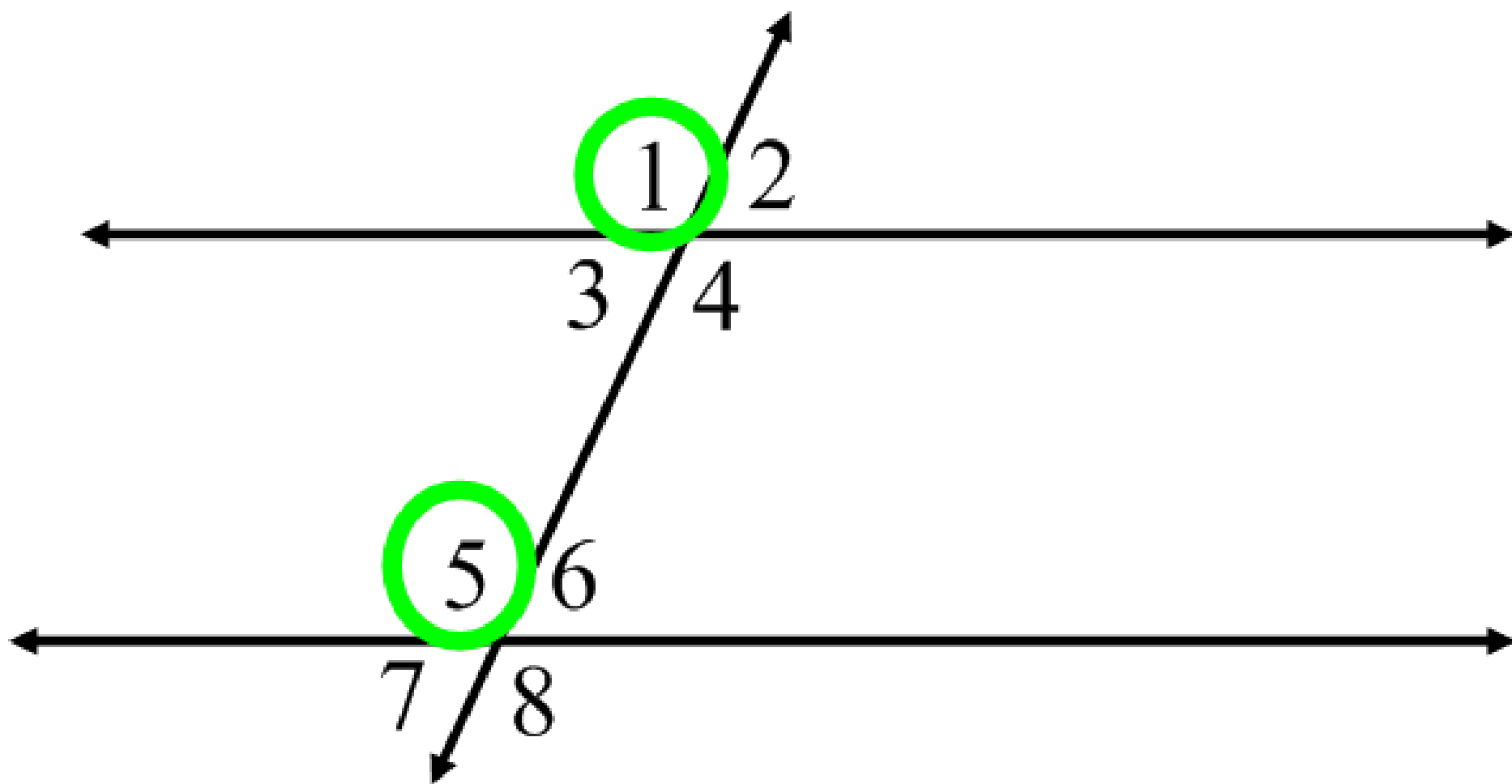


### 3. CORRESPONDING ANGLES:

Two angles that are formed by two lines and a transversal and occupy corresponding positions.

See angles 1 and 5.

Corresponding angles are congruent.



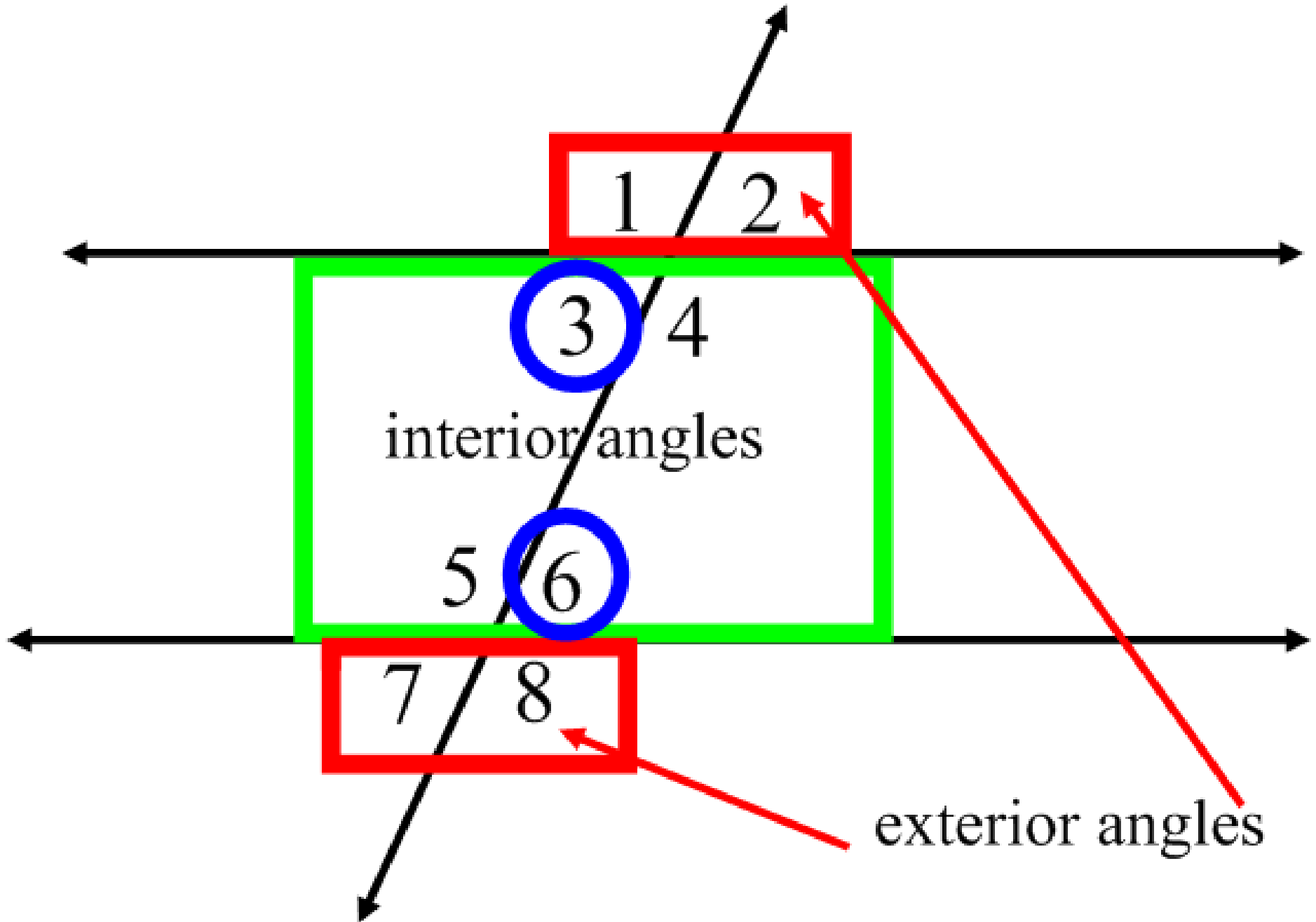
#### 4. ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES:

Two angles that are formed by two lines and a transversal and that lie between the two lines on opposite sides of the transversal.

See angles 3 and 6.

Alternate interior angles are congruent.

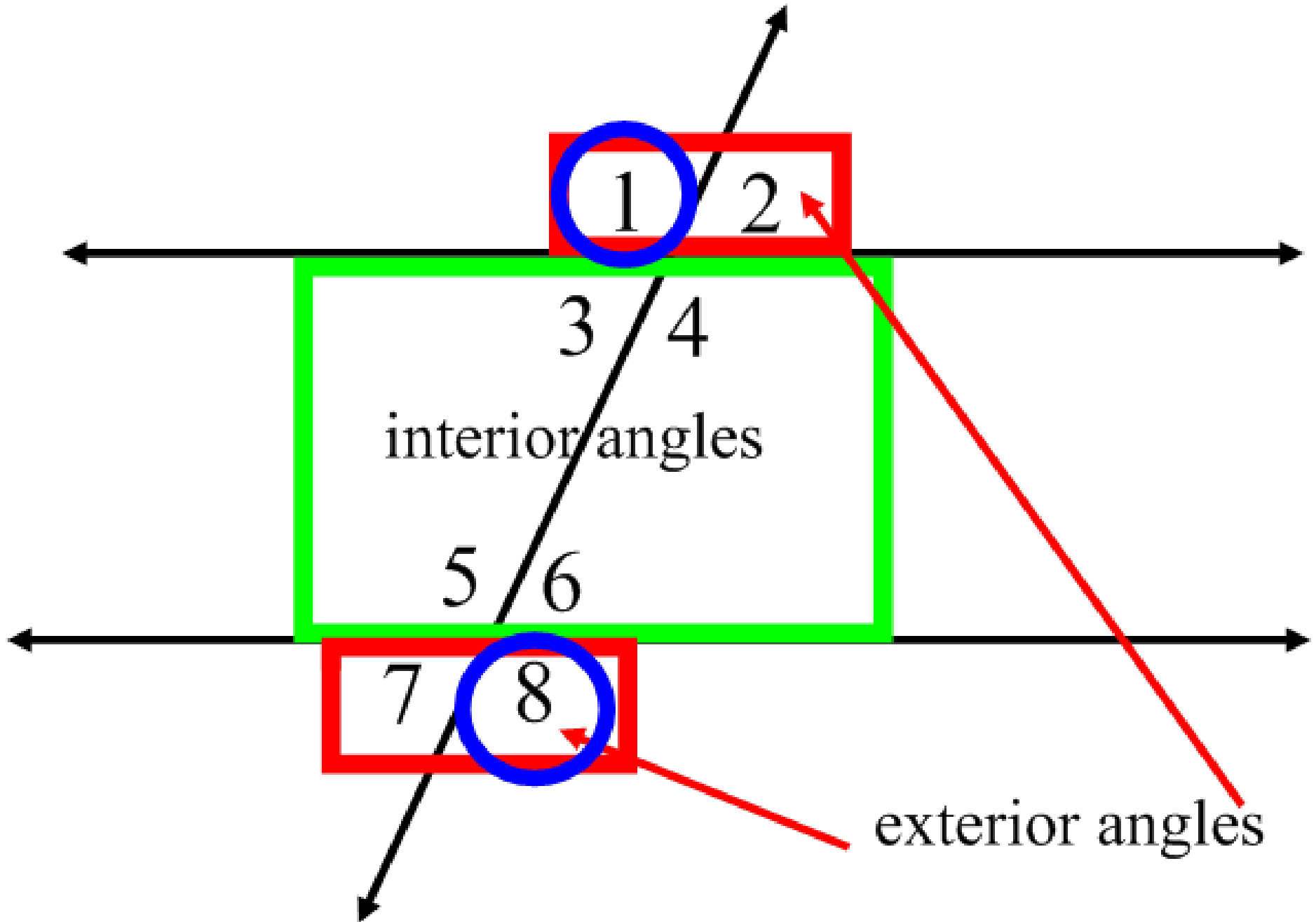




## 5. ALTERNATE EXTERIOR ANGLES:

Two angles that are formed by two lines and a transversal and that lie outside the two lines on opposite sides of the transversal.  
See angles 1 and 8.

Alternate exterior angles are congruent.



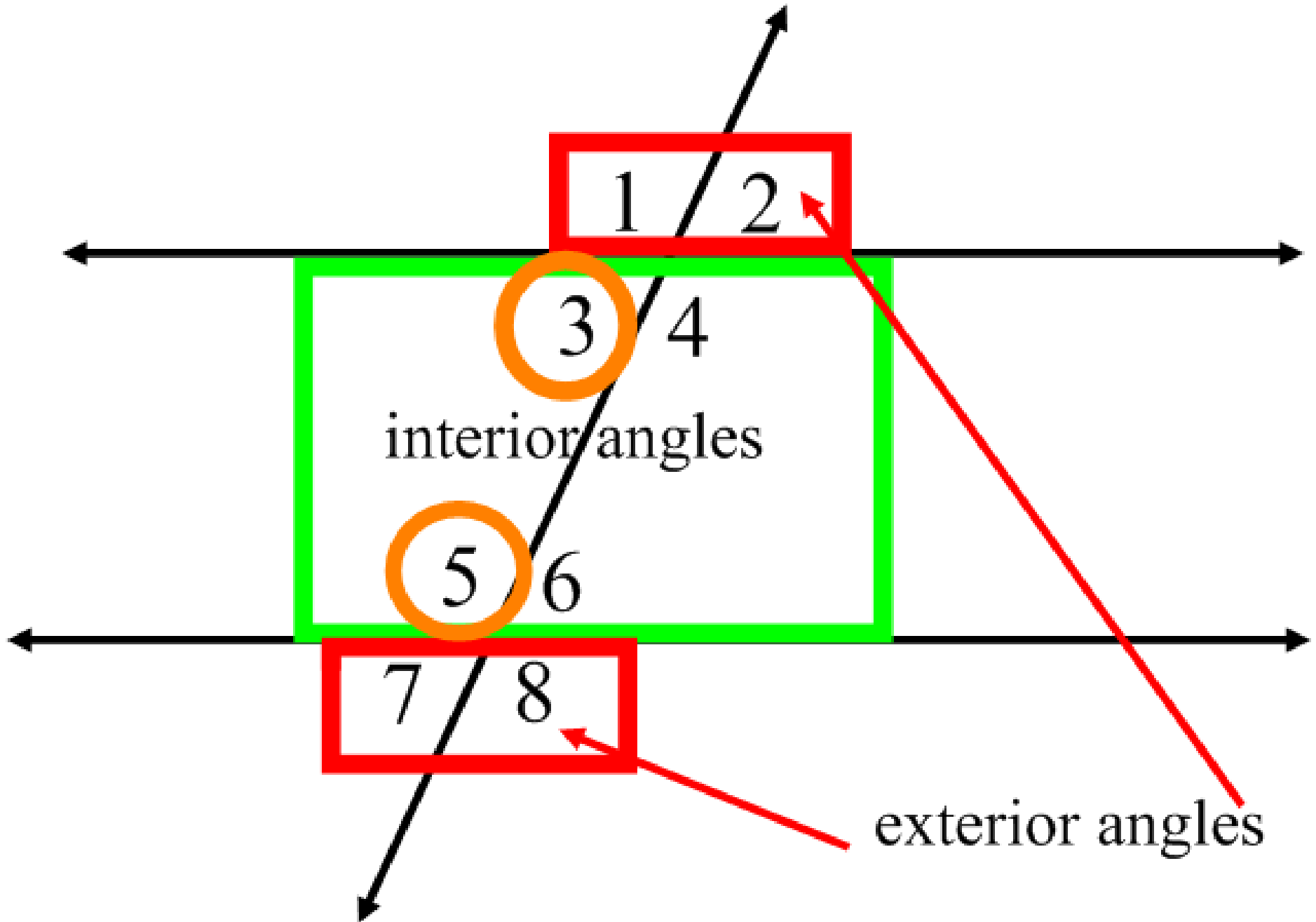
## 6. CONSECUTIVE INTERIOR ANGLES:

Two angles that are formed by two lines and a transversal and that lie between the two lines on the same side of the transversal.

Also called same side interior angles.

See angles 3 and 5.

Consecutive interior angles are supplementary (180 degrees).



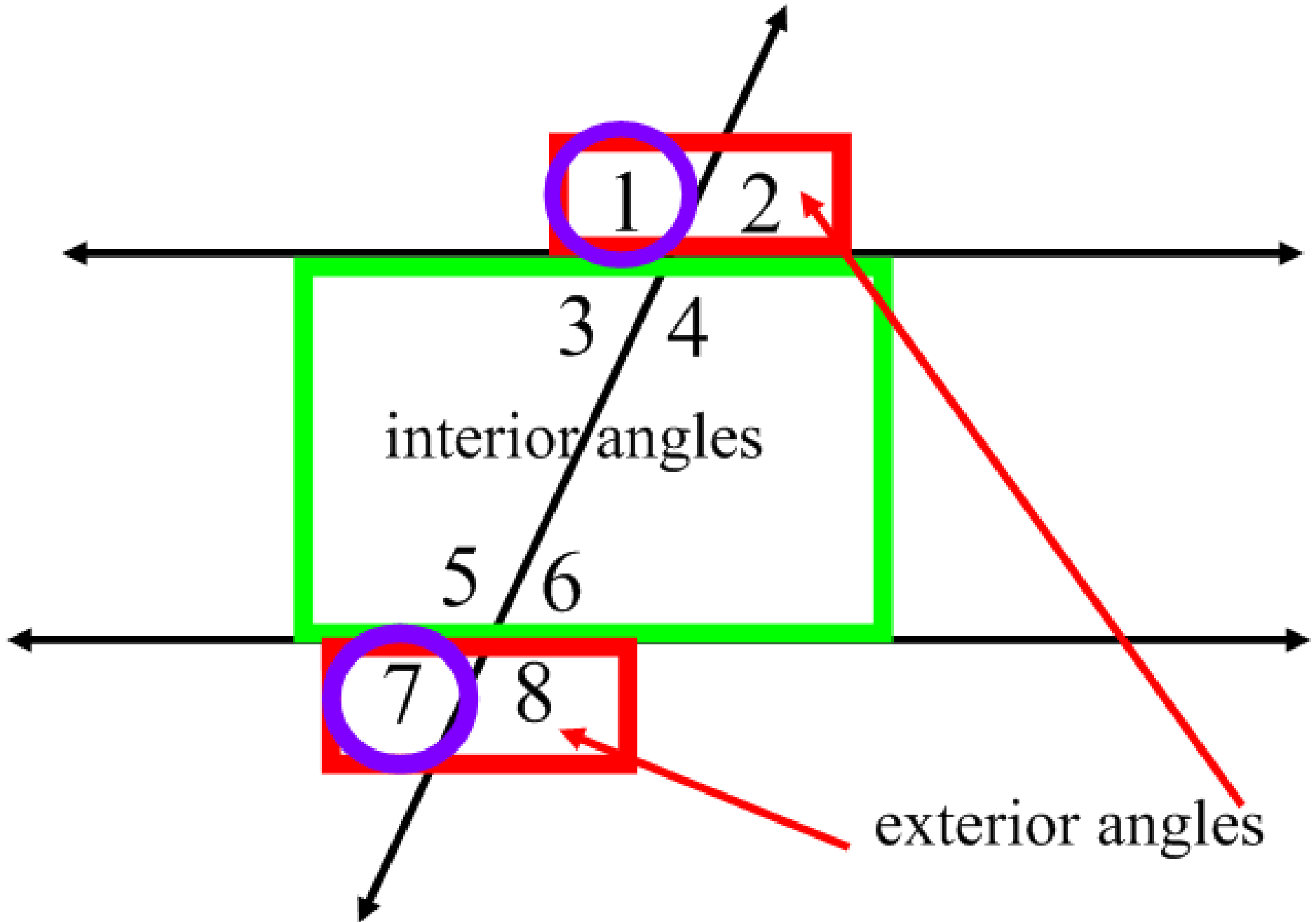
## 7. CONSECUTIVE EXTERIOR ANGLES:

Two angles that are formed by two lines and a transversal and that lie outside the two lines on the same side of the transversal.

Also called same side exterior angles.

See angles 1 and 7.

Consecutive exterior angles are supplementary (180 degrees).



## 8. PERPENDICULAR LINES:

Two lines that intersect to form a right angle.

The symbol for "is perpendicular to" is

