

Parallel Lines and Triangles



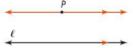
G.CO.10 Prove theorems about triangles . . . measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°.

Objectives To use parallel lines to prove a theorem about triangles
To find measures of angles of triangles

take note

Postulate 3-2 Parallel Postulate

Through a point not on a line, there is one and only one line parallel to the given line.

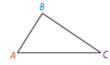


There is exactly one line through P parallel to ℓ .

take note

Theorem 3-11 Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem

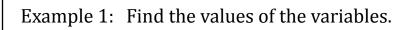
The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180.

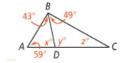


 $m \angle A + m \angle B + m \angle C = 180$

The proof of the Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem requires an *auxiliary line*. An auxiliary line is a line that you add to a diagram to help explain relationships in proofs. The red line in the diagram below is an auxiliary line.

When you know the measures of two angles of a triangle, you can use the Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem to find the measure of the third angle.





An exterior angle of a polygon is an angle formed by a side and an extension of an adjacent side. For each exterior angle of a triangle, the two nonadjacent interior angles are its remote interior angles. In each triangle below, $\angle 1$ is an exterior angle and $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are its remote interior angles.







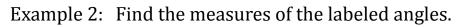
take note

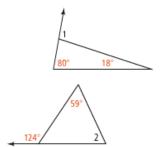
Theorem 3-12 Triangle Exterior Angle Theorem

The measure of each exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the measures of its two remote interior angles.











Lesson Check

Do you know HOW?

Find the measure of the third angle of a triangle given the measures of two angles.

1. 34 and 88

2. 45 and 90

3. 10 and 102

4. x and 50

In a triangle, $\angle 1$ is an exterior angle and $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are its remote interior angles. Find the missing angle measure.

5. $m \angle 2 = 24$ and $m \angle 3 = 106$

6. $m \angle 1 = 70$ and $m \angle 2 = 32$