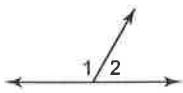


2-8**Skills Practice****Proving Angle Relationships**

Find the measure of each numbered angle and name the theorems that justify your work.

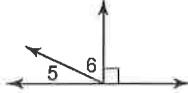
[use ex. 1 in the study guide]

$$1. m\angle 2 = 57$$



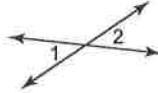
[use ex. 2 in the study guide]

$$2. m\angle 5 = 22$$



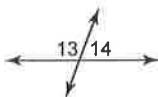
(look at the bottom line of exercise 3. in the study guide)

$$3. m\angle 1 = 38$$

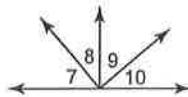


[exercise 1 in st. guide]

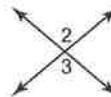
$$4. m\angle 13 = 4x + 11, \\ m\angle 14 = 3x + 1$$



$$5. \angle 9 \text{ and } \angle 10 \text{ are complementary.} \\ \angle 7 \cong \angle 9, m\angle 8 = 41$$



$$6. m\angle 2 = 4x - 26, [ex 1, bottom of 2-8 practice] \\ m\angle 3 = 3x + 4$$



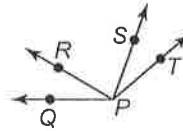
7. Complete the following proof.

Given: $\angle QPS \cong \angle TPR$

Prove: $\angle QPR \cong \angle TPS$

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
a.	a.
b. $m\angle QPS = m\angle TPR$	b.
c. $m\angle QPS = m\angle QPR + m\angle RPS$ $m\angle TPR = m\angle TPS + m\angle RPS$	c.
d.	d. Substitution
e.	e.
f.	f.

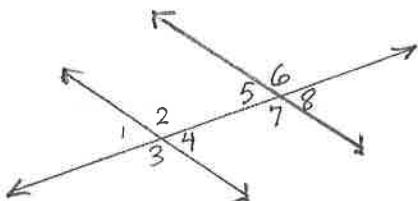


7; possible answers: Def. of \cong angles, $m\angle QPR = m\angle TPS$,

Given, Angle Add. Post., $\angle QPR \cong \angle TPS$,

Def. of \cong angles, $\angle QPS \cong \angle TPR$, Subtract. Prop.,
 $m\angle QPR + m\angle RPS = m\angle TPS + m\angle RPS$.

- ⑧ Given: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$
 Prove: $\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$



Proof:

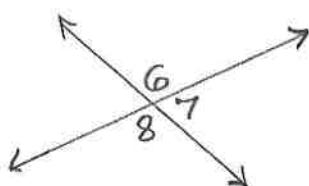
Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$	1.
2. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ$ $m\angle 6 + m\angle 8 = 180^\circ$	2.
3. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 8 = 180$	3.
4. $m\angle 4 = 180 - m\angle 2$ $m\angle 8 = 180 - m\angle 2$	4.
5. $m\angle 4 = m\angle 8$	5.
6. $\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$	6.

[Supl. Thm., Subtract. Prop. of Equal., Given,
 Def. of \cong ls, Substitution, Substitution]

- ⑨ Theorem 2.13 states if two \cong ls form a linear pair,
 then they are _____.
 Make a sketch of this.

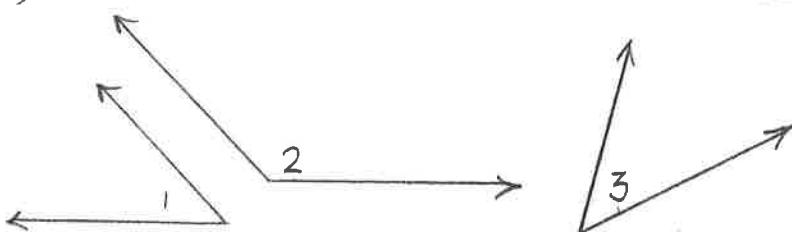
- ⑩ Find the measure of $\angle 8$

$$\begin{aligned} m\angle 6 &= 4x + 62 \\ m\angle 7 &= 5x + 28 \end{aligned}$$



- ⑪ Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are suppl.
 $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are suppl.

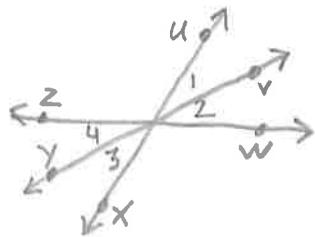
Then: by what reason is $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$? _____



123°	Vert. \angle s Thm.	94°	compl. thm.
49°	Right Angles	73°	41°
Suppl. Thm.	answer bank for all except #'s 7 & 8	Suppl. Thm.	Vert. \angle s Thm.
\cong suppl. Thm.	38°	102°	\cong Compl. Thm.
107°	94°	49°	68°

2.6 Challenge #2.

GIVEN: \overrightarrow{TV} bisects $\angle UTW$
 PROVE: \overrightarrow{TY} bisects $\angle XTZ$



HINT: use vertical \angle s Thm.
 Def. of \angle bisector
 \notin Transitive prop.

statements	reasons
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5. \overrightarrow{TY} bisects $\angle XTZ$.	5.