

# LT 1.1 Parallel Lines and Transversal

Homework: Complete #21-37 odd

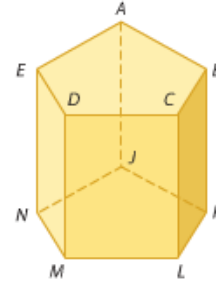
Honors: Complete #25-37 odd, #46-49 all

## Practice and Problem Solving

Extra Practice is on page R3.

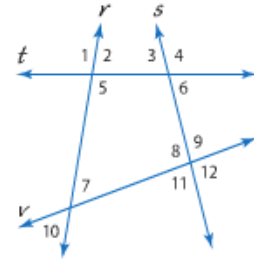
**Example 1** Refer to the figure to identify each of the following.

13. all segments parallel to  $\overline{DM}$
14. a plane parallel to plane  $ACD$
15. a segment skew to  $\overline{BC}$
16. all planes intersecting plane  $EDM$
17. all segments skew to  $\overline{AE}$
18. a segment parallel to  $\overline{EN}$
19. a segment parallel to  $\overline{AB}$  through point  $J$
20. a segment skew to  $\overline{CL}$  through point  $E$



**Examples 2–3** **CCSS PRECISION** Identify the transversal connecting each pair of angles. Then classify the relationship between each pair of angles as *alternate interior*, *alternate exterior*, *corresponding*, or *consecutive interior* angles.

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 9$  | 22. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 7$   |
| 23. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$  | 24. $\angle 10$ and $\angle 11$ |
| 25. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 6$  | 26. $\angle 6$ and $\angle 8$   |
| 27. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$  | 28. $\angle 9$ and $\angle 10$  |
| 29. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 11$ | 30. $\angle 7$ and $\angle 11$  |



**Example 3** **SAFETY** Identify the transversal connecting each pair of angles in the photo of a fire escape shown. Then classify the relationship between each pair of angles.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ | 32. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ |
| 33. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ | 34. $\angle 6$ and $\angle 7$ |
| 35. $\angle 7$ and $\angle 8$ | 36. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ |




37. **POWER** Power lines are not allowed to intersect.
- a. What must be the relationship between power lines  $p$  and  $m$ ? Explain your reasoning.
  - b. What is the relationship between line  $q$  and lines  $p$  and  $m$ ?



46. **OPEN ENDED** Plane  $\mathcal{P}$  contains lines  $a$  and  $b$ . Line  $c$  intersects plane  $\mathcal{P}$  at point  $J$ . Lines  $a$  and  $b$  are parallel, lines  $a$  and  $c$  are skew, and lines  $b$  and  $c$  are not skew. Draw a figure based upon this description.
47. **CHALLENGE** Suppose points  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  lie in plane  $\mathcal{P}$ , and points  $D$ ,  $E$ , and  $F$  lie in plane  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Line  $m$  contains points  $D$  and  $F$  and does not intersect plane  $\mathcal{P}$ . Line  $n$  contains points  $A$  and  $E$ .
- Draw a diagram to represent the situation.
  - What is the relationship between planes  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$ ?
  - What is the relationship between lines  $m$  and  $n$ ?

**REASONING** Plane  $X$  and plane  $Y$  are parallel and plane  $Z$  intersects plane  $X$ . Line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is in plane  $X$ , line  $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$  is in plane  $Y$ , and line  $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$  is in plane  $Z$ . Determine whether each statement is *always*, *sometimes*, or *never* true. Explain.

48.  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is skew to  $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ .
49.  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  intersects  $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$ .
50.  **WRITING IN MATH** Can a pair of planes be described as skew? Explain.