## ${ }_{4-1}^{\text {Lesson }}$ Angles Formed by Intersecting Lines

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B
Use the figures for Problems 1-5.

1. supplement of $\angle A E B$

2. $x=$ $\qquad$ 3. $y=$ $\qquad$
3. $\mathrm{m} \angle D E C=$ $\qquad$
4. $\mathrm{m} \angle A E D=$ $\qquad$
5. $\angle D E F$ and $\angle F E G$ are complementary. $\mathrm{m} \angle D E F=(3 x-4)^{\circ}$, and $\mathrm{m} \angle F E G=(5 x+6)^{\circ}$.

Find the measures of both angles.
7. $\angle D E F$ and $\angle F E G$ are supplementary. $\mathrm{m} \angle D E F=(9 x+1)^{\circ}$, and $\mathrm{m} \angle F E G=(8 x+9)^{\circ}$.

Find the measures of both angles.
8. $\angle A B C$ and $\angle C B D$ form a linear pair and have equal measures. Tell if $\angle A B C$ is acute, right, or obtuse.
9. $\angle K L M$ and $\angle M L N$ are complementary. $\overrightarrow{L M}$ bisects $\angle K L N$. Find the measures of $\angle K L M$ and $\angle M L N$.

Use the terms and the diagrams below to answer Problems 10-13.
Notice that more than one term can be used for some questions.

10. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$ are $\qquad$ and adjacent angles.
11. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are $\qquad$ .
12. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .
13. $\angle F G K$ is a $\qquad$ -

In Exercises 14-19, find the angle measure.
14. $\angle 1$ is a complement of $\angle 2$, and $m \angle 1=23^{\circ}$. Find $m \angle 2$.
15. $\angle 3$ is a complement of $\angle 4$, and $m \angle 3=46^{\circ}$. Find $m \angle 4$.
16. $\angle 5$ is a supplement of $\angle 6$, and $m \angle 5=78^{\circ}$. Find $m \angle 6$.
18.

19.


Name the relationship between the angles, and then find the angle measure.

20. $\mathrm{m} \angle 1$

22. $\mathrm{m} \angle A B C$
23. $\mathrm{m} \angle D E F$
24. Solve for $x$.


In Exercises 25-28, find the value of $x$ or $y$. Show your steps.
25.

26.

27.

28.


