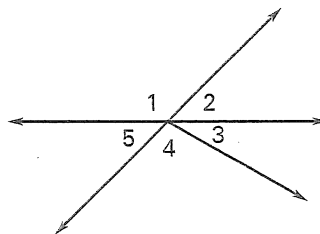


Practice B

For use with pages 44–50

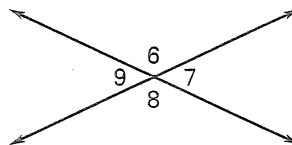
Use the figure at the right.

1. Are $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ a linear pair?
2. Are $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ a linear pair?
3. Are $\angle 3$ and $\angle 1$ vertical angles?
4. Are $\angle 2$ and $\angle 5$ vertical angles?



Use the figure at the right.

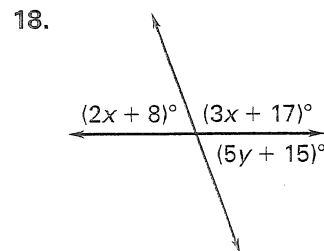
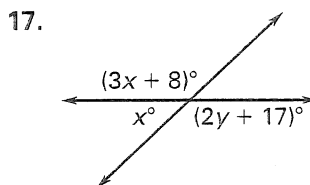
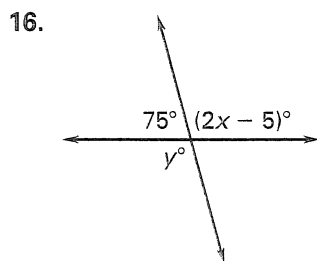
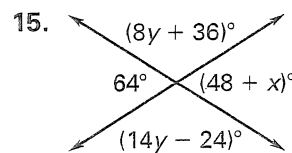
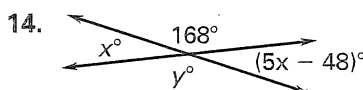
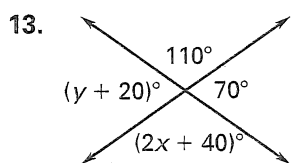
5. If $m\angle 6 = 51^\circ$, then $m\angle 7 = ?$.
6. If $m\angle 8 = 103^\circ$, then $m\angle 6 = ?$.
7. If $m\angle 9 = 136^\circ$, then $m\angle 8 = ?$.
8. If $m\angle 7 = 53^\circ$, then $m\angle 9 = ?$.



In Exercises 9–12, assume $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary and $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ are supplementary.

9. If $m\angle A = 48^\circ$, then $m\angle B = ?$ and $m\angle C = ?$.
10. If $m\angle B = 83^\circ$, then $m\angle A = ?$ and $m\angle C = ?$.
11. If $m\angle C = 127^\circ$, then $m\angle B = ?$ and $m\angle A = ?$.
12. If $m\angle A = 45^\circ$, then $m\angle B = ?$ and $m\angle C = ?$.

Find the value(s) of the variable(s).



In Exercises 19 and 20, assume that $\angle A$ is supplementary to $\angle B$ and complementary to $\angle C$. Determine $m\angle A$, $m\angle B$, and $m\angle C$.

19. $m\angle A = x^\circ$, $m\angle B = (x + 40)^\circ$, $m\angle C = (x - 50)^\circ$
20. $m\angle A = x^\circ$, $m\angle B = (2x)^\circ$, $m\angle C = (x - 30)^\circ$

Lesson 1.6