For the problem, find the measure of the angle using the given information and the figure below.

Angle 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of angle 1, find the two angles.

$m\angle 1 =$  

$m\angle 3 =$
Use the theorems of parallel lines to solve for $x$ in the following.

\[ (x^2)^\circ \]

\[ (8x + 33)^\circ \]
Use the theorems of parallel lines to solve for $x$ in the following.

\[ (2x^2 + x)° \]

\[ (2x + 28)° \]