

Proving Angle Relationships and Parallel Lines:

Key

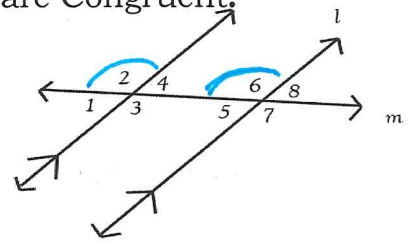
Homework

Practice this

1. Use Alternate Exterior Angles to prove Corresponding Angles are Congruent^p

Given: $p \parallel l$ and m is a transversal of p and l ~~nn~~

Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$



1. $p \parallel l$
2. $\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$
3. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$
4. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$

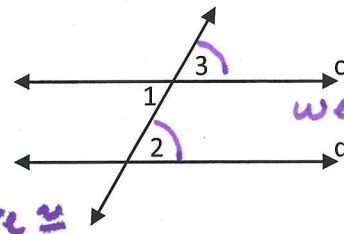
1. given
2. vertical \angle s are \cong
3. \parallel lines form \cong alt. Ext. \angle s.
4. Substitution

Proof of the Alternate Interior Angles Converse Theorem:

If alternate interior angles are \cong then the lines are \parallel .

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $c \parallel d$



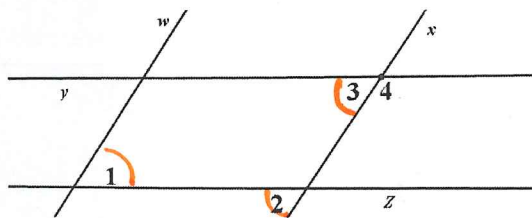
we know \cong corr. \angle s form \parallel lines

1. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
3. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$
4. $c \parallel d$

1. given
2. vertical \angle s are \cong
3. Substitution
4. \cong corr. \angle s form \parallel lines

3. Given: $w \parallel x$ and $y \parallel z$

Prove: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary



1. $w \parallel x$ and $y \parallel z$

2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

3. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$

4. $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180$

5. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

6. $\angle 1 + \angle 4 = 180$

7. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$ are suppl.

1. given

2. \parallel lines form \cong alt. int. \angle s.

3. \parallel lines form \cong corr. \angle s.

4. linear pairs are Suppl.

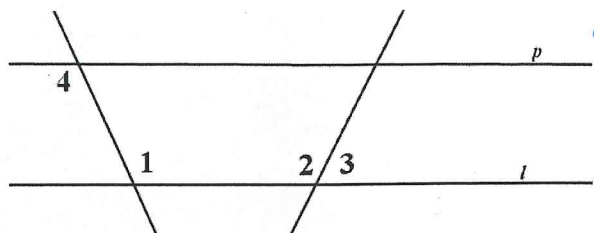
5. subst.

6. subst.

7. def of suppl.

4. Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ and $l \parallel p$

Prove: $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$



1. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 1$ $l \parallel p$

2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$

3. $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

4. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

5. $\angle 4 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

1. given

2. \parallel lines form \cong alt. int \angle s

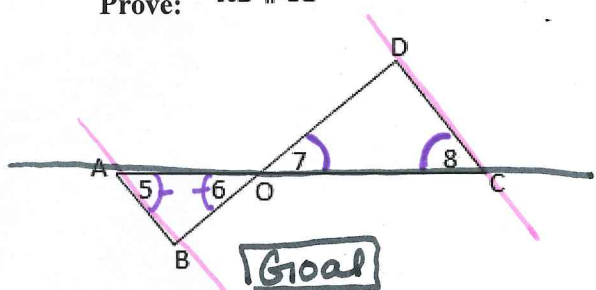
3. linear pairs are suppl.

4. subs.

5. Subs.

5. Given: $m\angle 5 = m\angle 6$ and $m\angle 7 = m\angle 8$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$



1. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6, \angle 7 \cong \angle 8$ 1. given

2. $\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$ 2. vertical \angle s are \cong

3. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$ 3. substitution

4. $AB \parallel CD$ 4. \cong alt int \angle s form \parallel lines

2. vertical \angle s are \cong

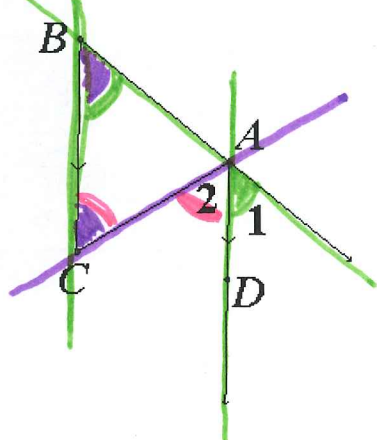
3. substitution

4. \cong alt int \angle s form \parallel lines

want to show $\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$
and use \cong alt. int \angle s form Parallel lines.

6. Given: $m\angle B = m\angle C$ and $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$

Prove: $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$



1. $\angle B \cong \angle C$
 $AD \parallel BC$

2. $\angle B \cong \angle 1$

3. $\angle C \cong \angle 2$

4. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

1. given

2. \parallel lines form \cong corr. \angle s.

3. \parallel lines form \cong alt. int \angle s.

4. Substitution