

3-1

Proofs (Vertical Angles and Parallel Lines)

Student book pgs. 159-162, 170-182, 185-193

Vocab: (write and draw a picture for each pair of angles)

Supplementary angles:

Complementary angles:


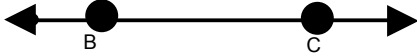
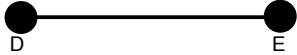
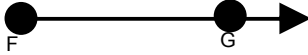
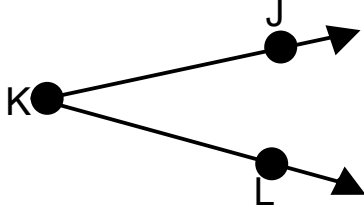
Adjacent angles:

Linear pair:

Vertical angles:

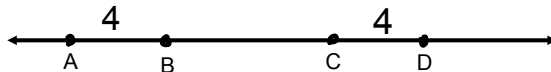
Postulate:

Theorem:

Notation:		
Point A:	A	
Line:	\overleftrightarrow{BC}	
Line segment:	\overline{DE}	
Ray:	\overrightarrow{FG}	
Angle:	$\angle JKL$ or $\angle LKJ$	

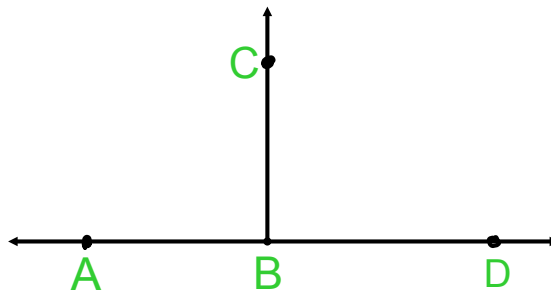
Lengths are equal and segments are congruent.

$$AB = CD \qquad \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$$



Measures are equal and angles are congruent.

$$m\angle ABC = m\angle CBD \qquad \angle ABC \cong \angle CBD$$



Recall:

Hypothesis



Linear Pair Postulate: If two angles form a linear pair,
then the angles are supplementary. (pg. 150)

Conclusion



Segment Addition Postulate: If point B is on \overline{AC} and between points A and C,
then $AB + BC = AC$. (pg. 151)

Angle Addition Postulate: If point D lies in the interior of $\angle ABC$,
then $m\angle ABD + m\angle DBC = m\angle ABC$.

 Logic Video

Discussion of logic from clip.

Logic

Conditional Statement:

Converse:

Proofs

Proofs use logic and reasoning to come to a conclusion.

We must show a reason for every statement that is made.
Reasons can be rules or properties.

Types of Proofs:

- Flow Chart Proof
- Two-column Proof
- Paragraph Proof

Properties

Addition Property of Equality:

Subtraction Property of Equality:

Reflexive Property:

Substitution Property:

Transitive Property:

pg. 159

Flow chart proof

Steps and reasons are written in boxes and connected by arrows.

pg. 162

Two-Column Proof

Statements are listed on the left hand column and reasons for each fall on the right. Starts with the "Given" statement and ends with the "Prove" statement.

pg. 170

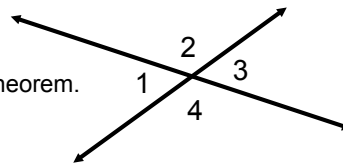
Vertical Angle Theorem Proof

"Vertical Angles are congruent."

2. Use the diagram to write the "Prove" statements for the VA Theorem.
The "Given" statements are provided.

Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair.
Given: $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are a linear pair.
Given: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are a linear pair.
Given $\angle 4$ and $\angle 1$ are a linear pair.

Prove:
Prove:



3. Create a flow chart proof of the first "Prove" statement of the Vertical Angle Theorem on pg. 171.

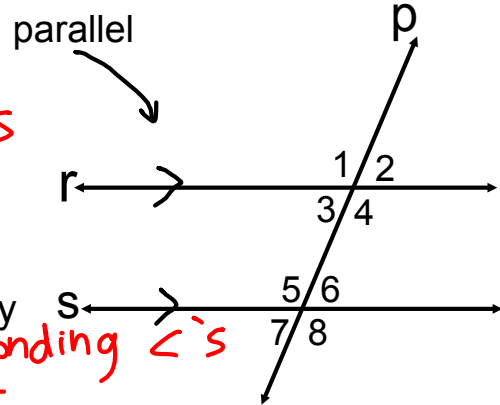
pg. 176-177

Vocab

Transversal: a line that intersects 2 other lines

Parallel Lines:
equidistant //

Corresponding Angle Postulate:
If 2 parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then the corresponding \angle 's are congruent

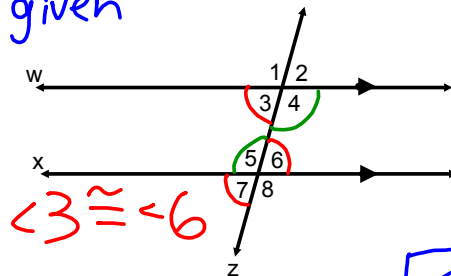


pg. 178-9

Theorem

Prove the Alternate Interior Angle Conjecture: "If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are congruent."

given



$\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$

prove

$w \parallel x$
Given

$\angle 7 \cong \angle 6$
V.A.

$\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$
Corr \angle

$\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$
Substitution

By the same logic
 $\angle 4 \cong \angle 5$.

pg. 180

Theorem

Prove the Alternate Exterior Angle Conjecture: "If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then alternate exterior angles are congruent."

given prove

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$

W//X
Given

$\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$
V.A

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$
Corr. \angle

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$
transitive

pg. 181

Theorem

Prove the Same-Side Interior Angle Conjecture: "If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary."

180°

$\angle 3 \neq \angle 5$
Supp.
 180

W//X
Given

$\angle 5 \neq \angle 7$ L.P.
observe

$\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$
Corr. \angle

$m\angle 3 = m\angle 7$
POCA

$m\angle 5 + m\angle 7 = 180^\circ$
L.P.P.

$m\angle 5 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$
Substitution

$\angle 5 \neq \angle 3$ supp.
Def. of supp.

pg. 182

Theorem
 Prove the Same-Side Exterior Angle Conjecture: "If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then exterior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary."

W/X Given

$\angle 5 \text{ \& } \angle 7$ L.P. observe

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$ Corr. \angle

$m\angle 5 + m\angle 7 = 180^\circ$ L.P.P.

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 5$ DOCA

$m\angle 1 + m\angle 7 = 180^\circ$ Substitution

$\angle 1 \text{ \& } \angle 7$ Supp. Def. of Supp.

$\angle 1 \text{ \& } \angle 7$ Supp.

pg. 186-193 **Parallel Line Converse Theorems**

We could prove the converse of all of our parallel line cut by a transversal theorems by just going backwards in our proofs.

Some are in your book and on the homework. CACP

Corresponding Angle Converse Postulate:
 If 2 lines are intersected by a transversal form congruent corresponding angles, then the lines are parallel.

19. Given $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$, k is a transversal
 Prove $p \parallel x$.

