

Questions on lesson 2.3?

Look over Lesson 2.3's homework,
we will be taking our content
mastery quiz soon!

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The **Subtraction Property of Equality** states: "If a , b , and c are real numbers and $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$."

The Subtraction Property of Equality can be applied to angle measures, segment measures, and distances.

Angle measures:
 If $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$, then $m\angle 1 - m\angle 3 = m\angle 2 - m\angle 3$.

Segment measures:
 If $m\overline{AB} = m\overline{CD}$, then $m\overline{AB} - m\overline{EF} = m\overline{CD} - m\overline{EF}$.

Distances:
 If $AB = CD$, then $AB - EF = CD - EF$.

3. Sketch a diagram and write a statement that applies the Subtraction Property of Equality to angle measures.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 1 = 5 \\ + 6 \quad + 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 7 = 11 \\ - 8 \quad - 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 1 = 3 \\ \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2

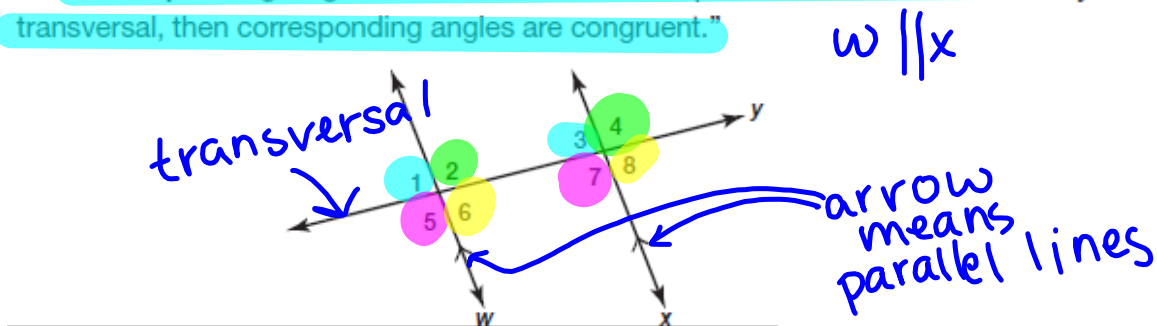
2.4

What's Your Proof?

Angle Postulates and Theorems

PG. 176-7 IN YOUR BOOK

The Corresponding Angle Postulate states: "If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent."



1. Name all pairs of angles that are congruent using the Corresponding Angle Postulate.
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$, $\angle 5 \cong \angle 7$, $\angle 6 \cong \angle 8$

A conjecture is a hypothesis that something is true. The hypothesis can later be proved or disproved.

2. Write a conjecture about each pair of angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal. Explain how you made each conjecture.

a. alternate interior angles.

$\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$, $\angle 6 \cong \angle 3$
 congruent

c. same-side interior angles

$\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$

b. alternate exterior angles.

$\angle 5 \cong \angle 4$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$
 congruent

d. same-side exterior angles

$\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$

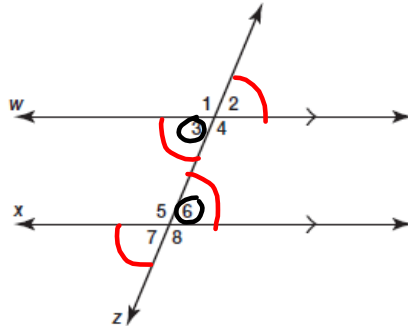
PG. 178-9 IN YOUR BOOK

PROBLEM 2 Conjecture or Theorem?



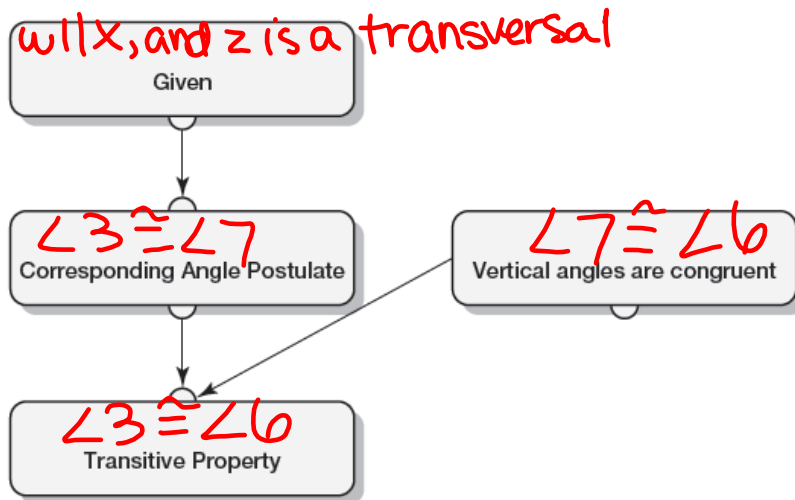
If you can prove that a conjecture is true, then it becomes a theorem.

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



- a. Use the diagram to write the "Given" and "Prove" statements for the Alternate Interior Angle Conjecture.
 Given: $w \parallel x$, and z is a transversal (if 2 || lines are intersected by a transversal)
 Prove: $\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$ (alternate interior \angle s are \cong)

- b. Complete the flow chart proof of the Alternate Interior Angle Conjecture by writing the reason for each statement in the boxes provided.



- c. Create a two-column proof of the Alternate Interior Angle Theorem.

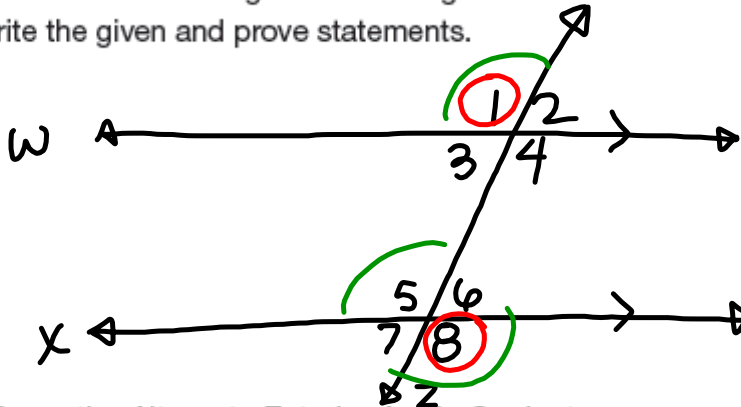
Statements	Reasons
1. $w \parallel x$, z is a transversal	1. Given
2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$	2. Corresponding Angle Post.
3. $\angle 7 \cong \angle 6$	3. Vertical \angle s are \cong
4. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$	4. Transitive Prop.

You have just proven the Alternate Interior Angle Conjecture. It is now known as the **Alternate Interior Angle Theorem**.

PG. 180 IN YOUR BOOK

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

a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the Alternate Exterior Angle Conjecture. Then, write the given and prove statements.



Given: $w \parallel x$, and z is a transversal

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$
OR
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$

b. Prove the Alternate Exterior Angle Conjecture.

Statements	Reasons
1. $w \parallel x$, and z is a transversal	1. Given
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$	2. Corresponding \angle Post.
3. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$	3. Vertical \angle s are \cong
4. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$	4. Transitive Prop.

You have just proven the Alternate Exterior Angle Conjecture. It is now known as the **Alternate Exterior Angle Theorem.**

PG. 184 IN YOUR BOOK

If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then:

- corresponding angles are congruent.
- alternate interior angles are congruent.
- alternate exterior angles are congruent.
- same-side interior angles are supplementary.
- same-side exterior angles are supplementary.

Each of these relationships is represented by a postulate or theorem.

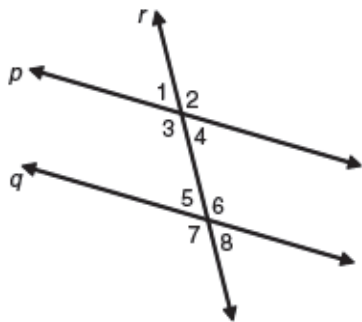
- **Corresponding Angle Postulate:** If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent.
- **Alternate Interior Angle Theorem:** If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are congruent.
- **Alternate Exterior Angle Theorem:** If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then alternate exterior angles are congruent.
- **Same-Side Interior Angle Theorem:** If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.
- **Same-Side Exterior Angle Theorem:** If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then exterior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.

2. Did you use inductive or deductive reasoning to prove each theorem?

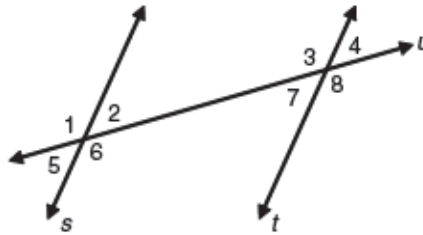
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1. Use the given information to determine the measures of each of the numbered angles.

a. $p \parallel q$ and $m\angle 1 = 54^\circ$

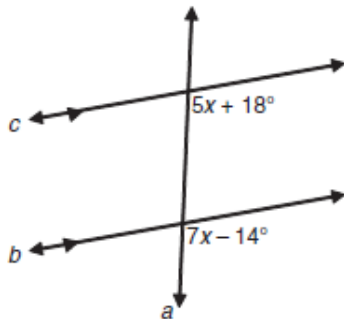


b. $s \parallel t$ and $m\angle 1 = 137^\circ$

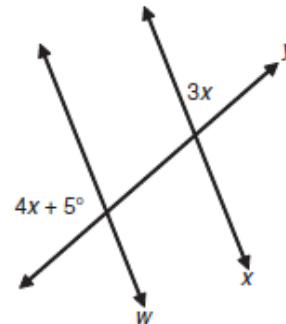


3. Solve for x in each figure.

a.

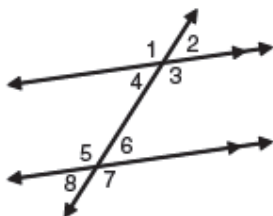


b.

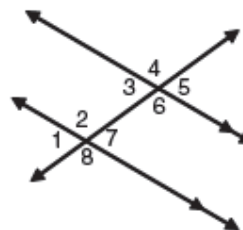


5. Determine the relationship between the indicated angles and write a postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.

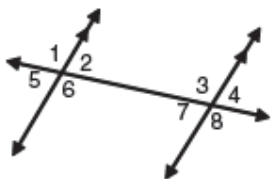
a. Angles 2 and 8



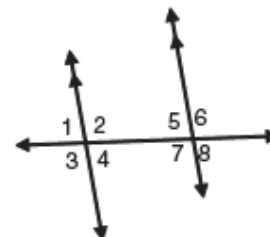
b. Angles 6 and 7



c. Angles 1 and 4



d. Angles 4 and 5



Homework

Finish 2.4