Questions on lesson 2.5?

Look over Lesson 2.5's homework, we will be taking our content mastery quiz soon!

Feb 27-8:47 AM

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Name _____

hypothesis conclusion

9. If two angles in a triangle are congruent, then the triangle is isosceles.

Converse: If a triangle is isosceles, then it has two congruent angles.

hypothesis conclusion

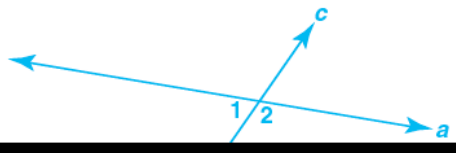
10. If two intersecting lines form a right angle, then the lines are perpendicular.

Converse: If ~~the~~ two intersecting lines are perpendicular, then ~~two~~ they ~~intersecting lines~~ form a right angle.

Draw and label a diagram to illustrate each theorem.

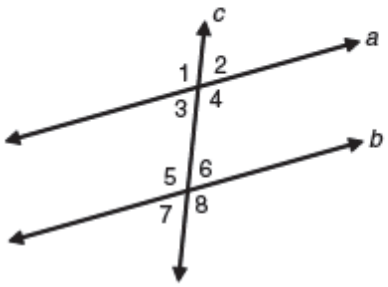
11. Same-Side Interior Angle Converse Theorem

Given: ∠1 and ∠3 are supplementary or ∠2 and ∠4 are supplementary



FROM LESSON 2.5 - NOT IN YOUR BOOK

1. Use the figure to write the postulate or theorem that justifies each statement.



a. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 8$, so $a \parallel b$

b. $m\angle 4 + m\angle 6 = 180°$, so $a \parallel b$

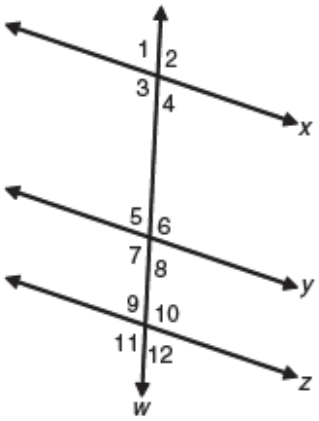
c. $a \parallel b$, so $m\angle 3 = m\angle 7$

d. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 8 = 180°$, so $a \parallel b$

e. $m\angle 4 = m\angle 5$, so $a \parallel b$

f. $a \parallel b$, so $m\angle 3 + m\angle 5 = 180°$

2. Use the given information to determine the pair of lines that are parallel. Write the postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.



a. $m\angle 4 = m\angle 5$

b. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 12 = 180°$

c. $m\angle 7 = m\angle 11$

d. $m\angle 8 + m\angle 10 = 180°$

e. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 7 = 180°$

f. $m\angle 2 = m\angle 11$

Geometry Review

Aug 24-2:00 PM