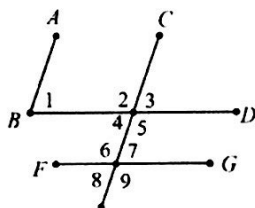


SM2H 7.3 Proving Lines Parallel Notes

Ways to Prove Lines are Parallel:

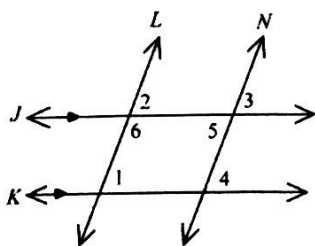
1. If two lines are cut by a transversal and corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.
2. If two lines are cut by a transversal and alternate interior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.
3. If two lines are cut by a transversal and alternate exterior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.
4. If two lines are cut by a transversal and same side interior angles are supplementary, then the lines are parallel.

Given the following figure, determine which set of line segments must be parallel given the following information. If no lines are parallel say none. State the postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.



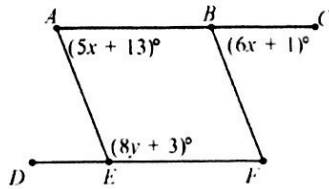
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ <u>$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CE}$ Corresponding \angle's \cong</u>^E</p> <p>b) $\angle 2 \cong \angle 9$ <u>$\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{FG}$ Alt. Ext. \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>c) $\angle 4 \cong \angle 3$ <u>none vertical \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>d) $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$ <u>$\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{FG}$ Alt. Int. \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>e) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$ <u>$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CE}$</u>
 <u>Same side Int \angle's</u>
 <u>Supplementary</u></p> | <p>f) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$ <u>$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CE}$ Alt. Int. \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>g) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$ <u>none</u></p> <p>h) $m\angle 4 + m\angle 6 = 180$ <u>$\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{FG}$</u>
 <u>same side Int \angle's</u>
 <u>Supplementary</u></p> <p>i) $m\angle 4 + m\angle 2 = 180$ <u>none</u></p> <p>j) $\angle 5 \cong \angle 9$ <u>$\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{FG}$ Corresponding \angle's \cong</u></p> |
|---|--|

Which pairs of angles, if shown congruent or supplementary, would give $L \parallel N$?



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>k) If \angle <u>2</u> \cong \angle <u>5</u>, then $L \parallel N$ by <u>Alt. Int. \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>l) If \angle <u>2</u> \cong \angle <u>3</u>, then $L \parallel N$ by <u>corresponding \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>m) If \angle <u>1</u> \cong \angle <u>4</u>, then $L \parallel N$ by <u>corresponding \angle's \cong</u></p> <p>n) If \angle <u>6</u> is supplementary to \angle <u>5</u>, then $L \parallel N$ by <u>same side interior \angle's</u>
 <u>Supplementary</u></p> | |
|--|--|

Use the following figure to answer a and b.



a) Find the value of x that makes $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{BF}$.

$$5x + 13 = 6x + 1$$

$$12 = x$$

b) Find the value of y that makes $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{DF}$.

$$5x + 13 + 8y + 3 = 180$$

$$5 \cdot 12 + 13 + 8y + 3 = 180$$

$$8y = 104$$

$$y = 13$$

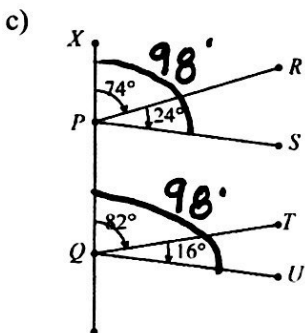
What theorem did you use to show that $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{BF}$?

Corresponding \angle 's \cong

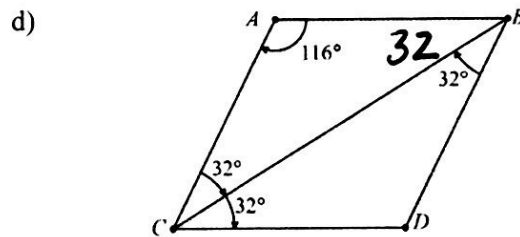
What theorem did you use to show that $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{DF}$?

Same Side Int. \angle 's Supplementary

Which segments, if any, are parallel?



$\overline{PS} \parallel \overline{QU}$



$\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{BD}$
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

Explain:

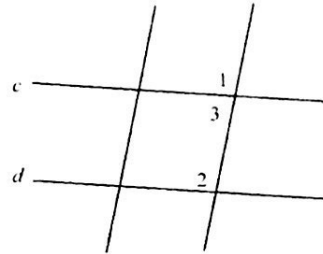
Corresponding \angle 's \cong

Explain:

both by
 alternate interior \angle 's \cong

1. Given $\angle 3$ & $\angle 2$ are supplementary, prove $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$.

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 3 + \angle 2$ Supplementary	1. Given
2. $c \parallel d$	2. same side interior angles supplementary
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3. corresponding \angle 's \cong



2. Given $m\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180$ and $m\angle 1 = (7x-6)^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = (x+18)^\circ$. Prove $x = 4$. Hint: You must prove the c & d are parallel.

Statements	Reasons
1. $m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180$	1. Given
2. $c \parallel d$	2. same side interior \angle 's Supplementary
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3. Alternate exterior \angle 's \cong
4. $m\angle 1 = 7x-6$ $m\angle 2 = x+18$	4. Given
5. $7x-6 = x+18$	5. Substitution
6. $6x-6 = 18$	6. Subtraction Prop. of Equality
7. $6x = 24$	7. Addition Prop. of Equality
8. $x = 4$	8. Division Prop. of Equality

