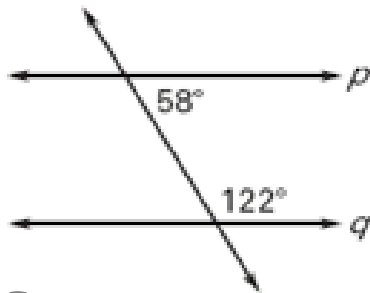


Bellwork
9/29/2011

Tell whether you can prove $p \parallel q$. If so, what postulate or theorem is used?

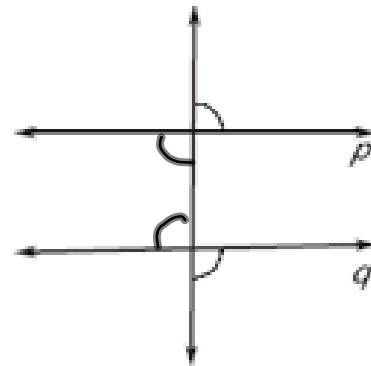
1.



$$58 + 122 = 180$$

Yes, consecutive
interior \angle 's
Converse

2.



No!

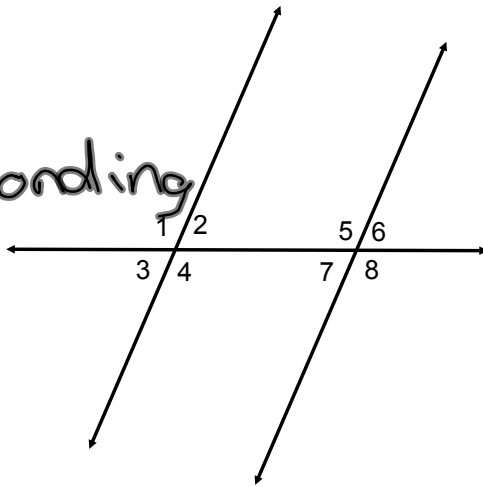
Geometry
Review 3.1-3.3

Vocabulary:

3.1 Identify Pairs of Angle Relationships

- Know how to decide what relationship two angles have.

$\angle 1$ & $\angle 5$ corresponding



- Know how to read the markings on a diagram to decide if lines are parallel or perpendicular.

Parallel-> Looks like triangles on the lines

Perpendicular->looks like a square in the corner of two lines

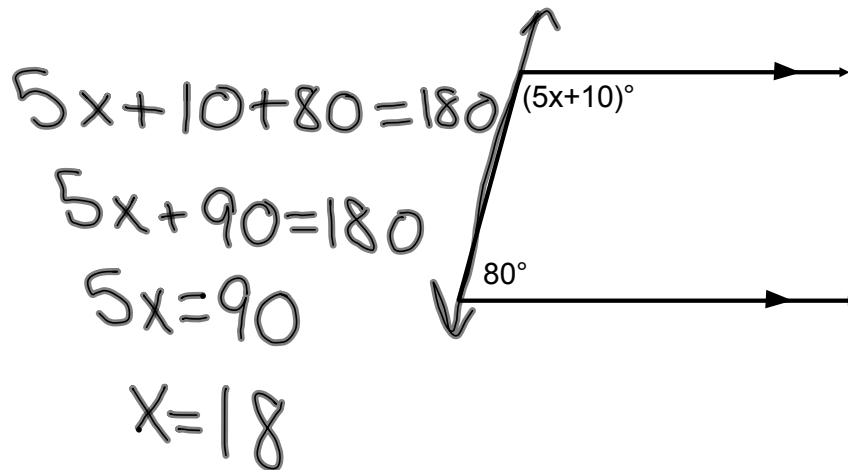
- Know how to write a two-column proof!

3.2 Use Parallel Lines and Transversals

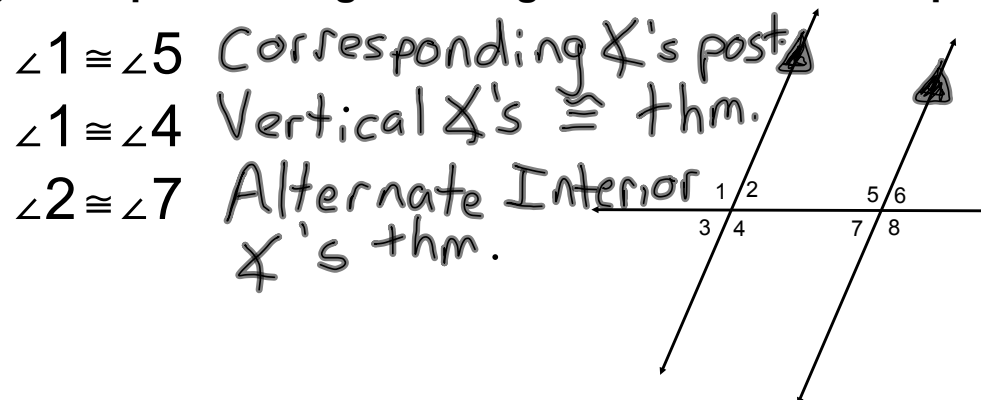
- Know the theorems and postulates word for word!

Alternate Interior Angles Theorem
 Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem
 Consecutive Interior Angles Theorem
 Corresponding Angles Postulate

- Know how to find missing variables and angle measures.



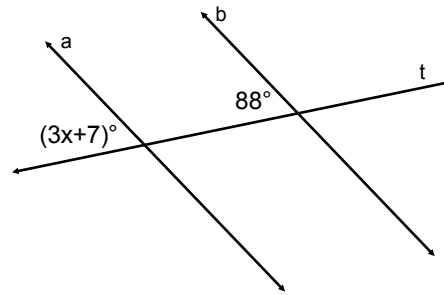
- Know how to tell which theorem or postulate was used given a pair of congruent angles with a relationship.



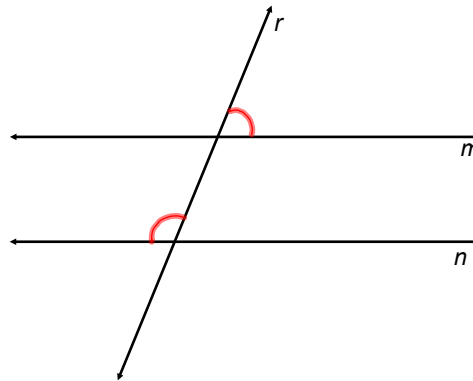
3.3 Proving Lines are Parallel

- Know how to find a variable that would make two lines parallel.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 7 &= 88 \\ 3x &= 81 \\ x &= 27 \end{aligned}$$



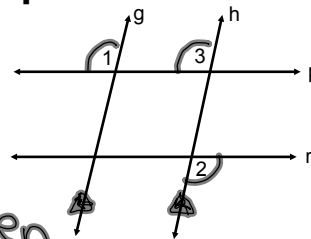
- Know how to tell if two lines can be proven parallel.



- Know how to write a paragraph proof.

Given: $g \parallel h$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $p \parallel r$



If $g \parallel h$ & $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$, then $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ by the corresponding \sphericalangle 's Post. Next, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$ by the substitution prop. of \cong . Therefore, $p \parallel r$ by the alternate exterior \sphericalangle 's converse.



Homework Assignment

Pg. 900 #1-23 All

