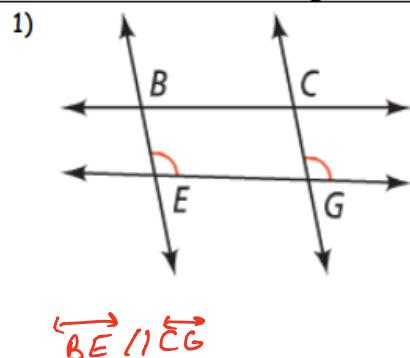


# Transversals – Proving Lines Parallel

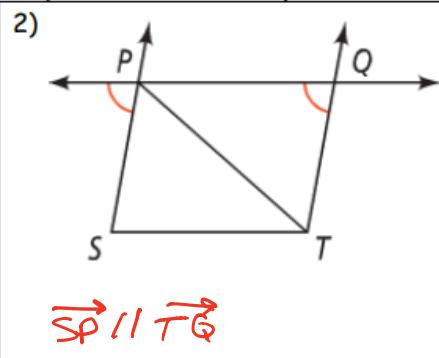
Hw Section 3.3

Name \_\_\_\_\_

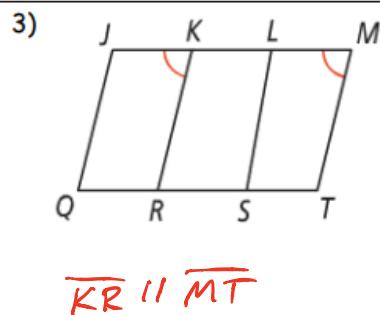
Directions 1-3: Which segments/lines are parallel. JUSTIFY your answer.



Converse to the corresponding angles postulate

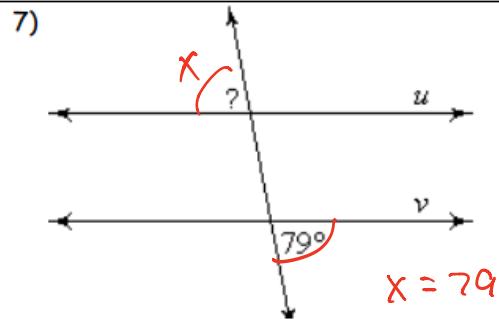
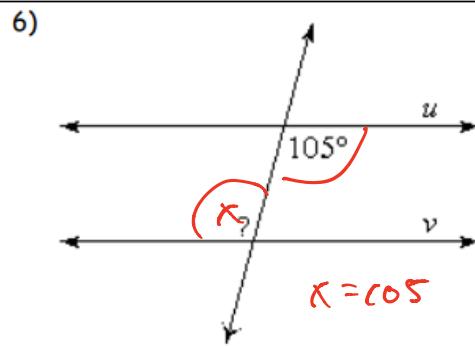
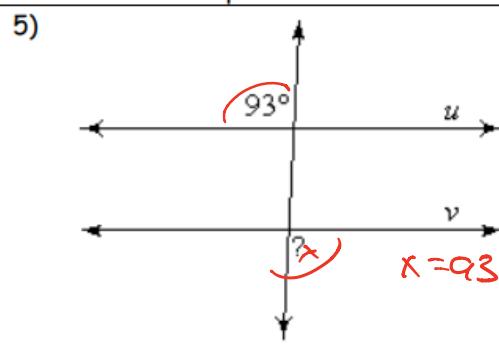
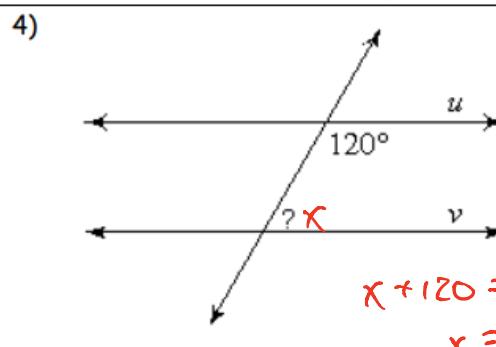


Converse to the corresponding angles postulate

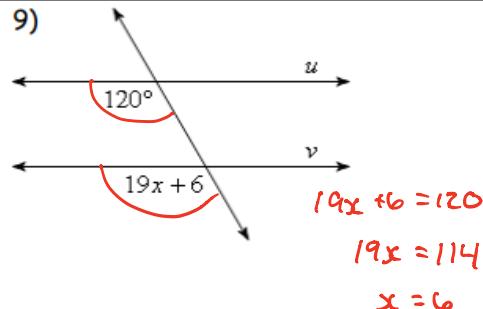
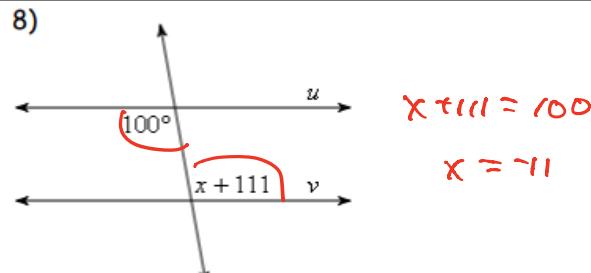


Converse to the corresponding angles postulate

Directions: Find the measure of the indicated angle that makes lines  $u$  and  $v$  parallel.



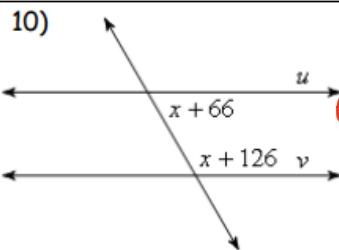
Directions: Find the values of  $x$  that will make lines  $u$  and  $v$  parallel.



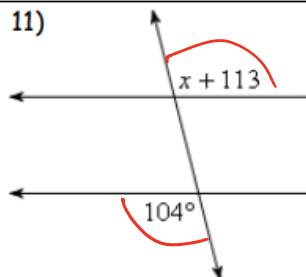
# Transversals – Proving Lines Parallel

Hw Section 3.3

Name \_\_\_\_\_



$$(x+66) + (x+126) = 180 \\ 2x + 192 = 180 \\ 2x = -12 \\ x = -6$$



$$x + 113 = 104 \\ x = -9$$

Directions: Use the following diagram to determine which lines (if any are parallel). State the postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.

12)  $\angle 2$  is supplementary to  $\angle 3$   $a \parallel b$

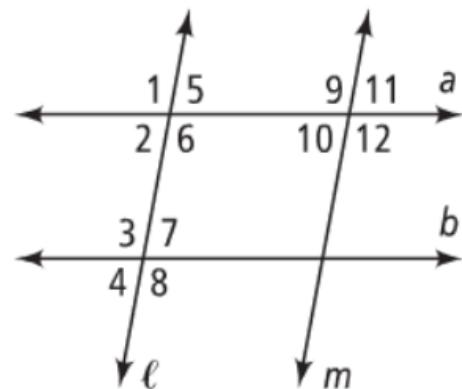
Converse to Consecutive Interior Ls Theorem

13)  $\angle 9 \cong \angle 12$  None

14)  $\angle 5 \cong \angle 10$   $l \parallel m$

Converse to Alternate Interior Ls Theorem

15)  $\angle 7 \cong \angle 11$  None



Complete the following flow proof.

Given:  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are supplementary

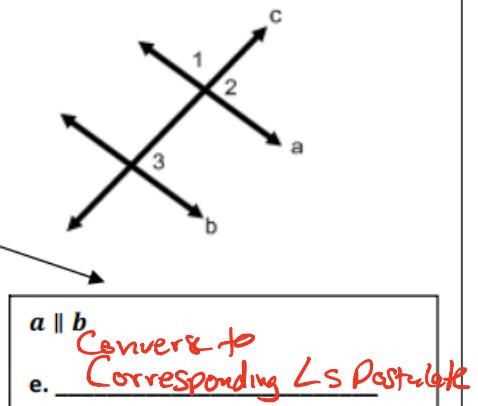
Prove:  $a \parallel b$

a.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are supplementary  
Given

d.  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$   
Supplements of the same angle are congruent

b.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are a linear pair  
Def. of a linear pair.

c.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are supplementary  
Supplement Theorem



## Algebra Review

Solve:  $7 = 4x - 5$

$$12 = 4x$$

$$3 = x$$

Solve:  $10x - 16 = 2x + 8$

$$8x - 16 = 8$$

$$8x = 24$$

$$x = 3$$

Multiply:  $5x^2(2x^2 - 7)$

$$= 10x^4 - 35x^2$$