## 3-2

## Properties of Parallel Lines

Content Standard
G.C0.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems indude: . . . when a transversal crosses parallel lines alternate interior angles are congruent

Objectives To prove theorems about parallel lines To use properties of parallel lines to find angle measures

## Postulate 3-1 Same-Side Interior Angles Postulate

## Postulate

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then same-side interior angles are supplementary.

## Then ...

$m \angle 4+m \angle 5=180$
$m \angle 3+m \angle 6=180$


## Theorem 3-2 Corresponding Angles Theorem

## Theorem

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then corresponding angles are congruent.


## Theorem 3-3 Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem

## Theorem

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then alternate exterior angles are congruent.


Then...
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$
$\angle 2 \cong \angle 8$

Example 1: Find all the missing angle measures. Which theorem or postulate justifies each?

$$
\angle 4=180-105=75^{\circ}
$$

Same Side int. $\angle 5$ Post (Given)

$$
\angle 8=180-75=105^{\circ}
$$

Same Side Int. $\angle 5$ Post ( 24 )


$$
\angle 6=105^{\circ}
$$

$$
\angle 5=105^{\circ}
$$

Corresponding LSThm (Given) Corresponding $\angle S T h m$

$$
\angle 2=75^{\circ}
$$

Corresponding $\angle S T h m$ ( $\angle 4$ )
 $\angle 1=75 \quad$ Corresponding $\angle S \mathrm{Thm}^{(2)}$ Vertical $\angle S$ Thu (L2)


Name
3.2

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