3-2 Properties of Parallel Lines

(Content Standard

G.CO.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include: . . . when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent . . .

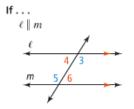
Objectives To prove theorems about parallel lines
To use properties of parallel lines to find angle measures

ake note

Postulate 3-1 Same-Side Interior Angles Postulate

Postulate

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



Then...

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

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

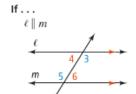
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Theorem 3-1 Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

Theorem

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

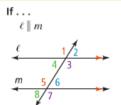


Then ... $\angle 4 \cong \angle 6$ $\angle 3 \cong \angle 5$

Theorem 3-2 Corresponding Angles Theorem

Theorem

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



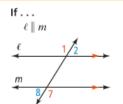
Then ∠1 ≅ ∠5 ∠2 ≅ ∠6 ∠3 ≅ ∠7 ∠4 ≅ ∠8

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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? $24 = 180 - 105 = 75^{\circ}$ Same Side Int. $25 + 25 = 105^{\circ}$ Same Side Int. $25 + 25 = 105^{\circ}$ Same Side Int. $25 + 25 = 105^{\circ}$ Corresponding $25 + 25 = 105^{\circ}$

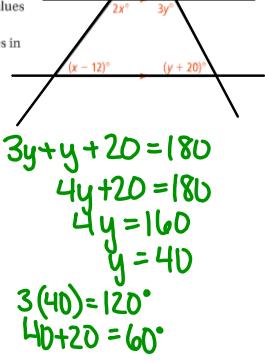


Got lt? 4. a. In the figure at the right, what are the values of *x* and *y*?

b. What are the measures of the four angles in the figure?

$$2x+x-12=180$$

 $3x-12=180$
 $3x=192$
 $x=64$
 $2(64)=128$
 $64-12=52$ °



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