

3-3

Proving Lines Parallel



Vocabulary

Review

Write the *converse* of each statement.

1. Statement: If **you are cold**, then **you wear a sweater**.

Converse: If ?, then ?.

If _____, then _____.

2. Statement: If **an angle is a right angle**, then **it measures 90°** .

Converse: _____

3. The *converse* of a true statement is **always / sometimes / never true**.

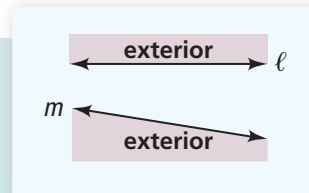
Vocabulary Builder

exterior (adjective) **ek STEER ee ur**

Related Words: exterior (noun), external, interior (antonym)

Definition: Exterior means on the outside or in an outer region.

Example: Two lines crossed by a transversal form four exterior angles.



Use Your Vocabulary

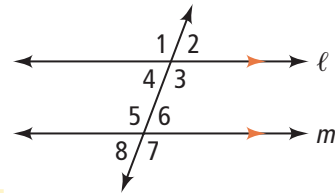
Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

4. To paint the outside of your house, buy interior / exterior paint.

5. The protective cover prevents the interior / exterior of the book from being damaged.

6. In the diagram at the right, angles 1 and 7 are alternate interior / exterior angles.

7. In the diagram at the right, angles 4 and 5 are same-side interior / exterior angles.



Underline the *hypothesis* and circle the *conclusion* in the following statements.

8. If the lines do not intersect, then they are parallel lines.
9. If the angle measures 180° , then it is a straight angle.

Postulates 3-1 and 3-2 Corresponding Angles Postulate and Its Converse

Postulate 3-1 Corresponding Angles Postulate

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

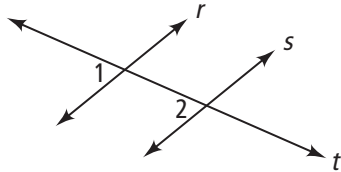
10. Complete the statement of Postulate 3-2.

Postulate 3-2 Converse of the Corresponding Angles Postulate

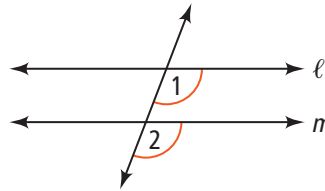
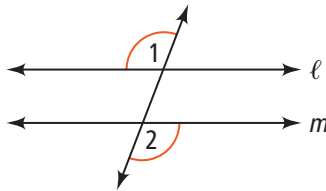
If two lines on a transversal form corresponding angles that are congruent, then the lines are ?.



11. Use the diagram below. Place appropriate marking(s) to show that $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are congruent.



12. Circle the diagram that models Postulate 3-2.



Theorems 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6

Theorem 3-4 Converse of the Alternate Interior Angle Theorem

If two lines and a transversal form alternate interior angles that are congruent, then the two lines are parallel.

Theorem 3-5 Converse of the Same-Side Interior Angles Theorem

If two lines and a transversal form same-side interior angles that are supplementary, then the two lines are parallel.

Theorem 3-6 Converse of the Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem

If two lines and a transversal form alternate exterior angles that are congruent, then the two lines are parallel.

13. Use the diagram at the right to complete each example.

Theorem 3-4

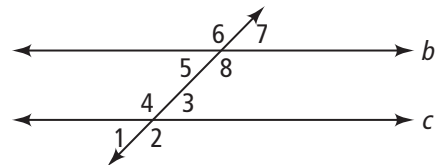
If $\angle 4 \cong$, then $b \parallel c$.

Theorem 3-5

If $\angle 3$ and are supplementary, then $b \parallel c$.

Theorem 3-6

If $\angle 1 \cong$, then $b \parallel c$.





Problem 1 Identifying Parallel Lines

Got It? Which lines are parallel if $\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$? Justify your answer.

14. Underline the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.

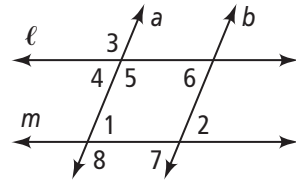
$\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$ is given / to prove .

$\angle 6$ and $\angle 7$ are alternate / same-side angles.

$\angle 6$ and $\angle 7$ are corresponding / exterior / interior angles.

I can use Postulate 3-1 / Postulate 3-2 to prove the lines parallel.

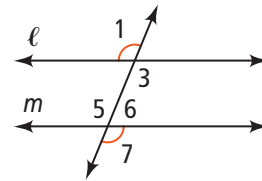
Using $\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$, lines a and b / ℓ and m are parallel and the transversal is $a / b / \ell / m$.



Problem 2 Writing a Flow Proof of Theorem 3-6

Got It? Given that $\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$. Prove that $\angle 3 \cong \angle 5$ using a flow proof.

15. Use the diagram at the right to complete the flow proof below.



Given $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$ \rightarrow $\angle 7 \cong$ \rightarrow $\angle 3 \cong \angle 5$

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ Vertical angles are \cong .



Problem 3 Determining Whether Lines Are Parallel

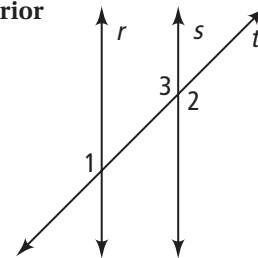
Got It? Given that $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$, you can use the Converse of the Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem to prove that lines r and s are parallel. What is another way to explain why $r \parallel s$? Justify your answer.

16. Justify each step.

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

$\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$



17. Angles 1 and 3 are alternate / corresponding .

18. What postulate or theorem can you now use to explain why $r \parallel s$?

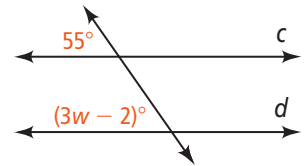


Problem 4 Using Algebra

Got It? What is the value of w for which $c \parallel d$?

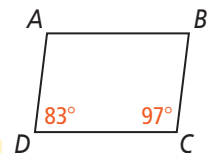
Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- The marked angles are on opposite sides / the same side of the transversal.
- By the Corresponding Angles Postulate, if $c \parallel d$ then corresponding angles are complementary / congruent / supplementary.
- Use the theorem to solve for w .



Lesson Check • Do you UNDERSTAND?

Error Analysis A classmate says that $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DC}$ based on the diagram at right. Explain your classmate's error.



- Circle the segments that are sides of $\angle D$ and $\angle C$. Underline the transversal.

\overline{AB} \overline{BC} \overline{DC} \overline{DA}

- Explain your classmate's error.



Math Success

Check off the vocabulary words that you understand.

flow proof

two-step proof

parallel lines

Rate how well you can *prove that lines are parallel*.

