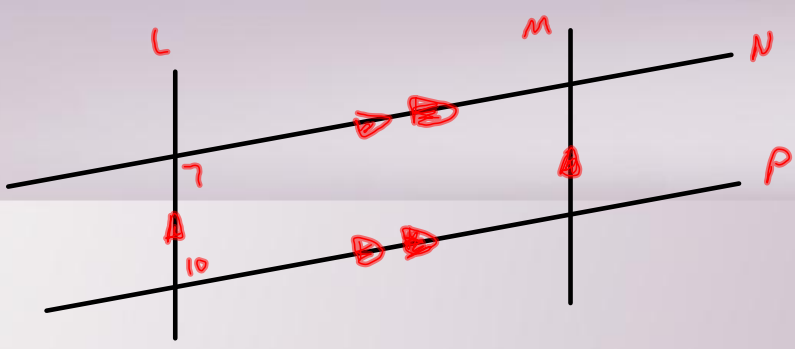
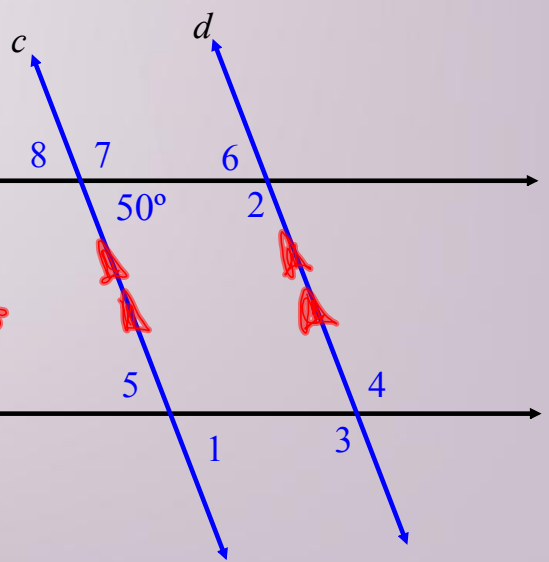


$$x^2 + y^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

$$a = \pi r^2$$

Warm up

- a) $m \angle 3 = 130$ vert \angle 's
- b) $m \angle 4 = 130$ alt int \angle 's w/ $\ell 2$
- c) $m \angle 5 = 50$ corr \angle 's w/ $\ell 8$ or alt int \angle 's w/ $\ell 5$
- d) $m \angle 6 = 50$ corr \angle 's w/ $\ell 8$
- e) $m \angle 7 = 130$ suppl
- f) $m \angle 8 = 50$ vert \angle 's



$$m \angle 10 = x - 24$$

$$m \angle 7 = ?$$

$$m \angle 7 + m \angle 10 = 180$$

$$m \angle 7 + x - 24 = 180$$

$$\begin{array}{r} m \angle 7 + x - 24 = 180 \\ -x + 24 \quad -x + 24 \\ \hline m \angle 7 = 180 - x + 24 \\ = 204 - x \end{array}$$

24

SS I L's of parallel lines

Transversal

$w = 25^\circ$

$v = 42^\circ$

$x = 76^\circ$

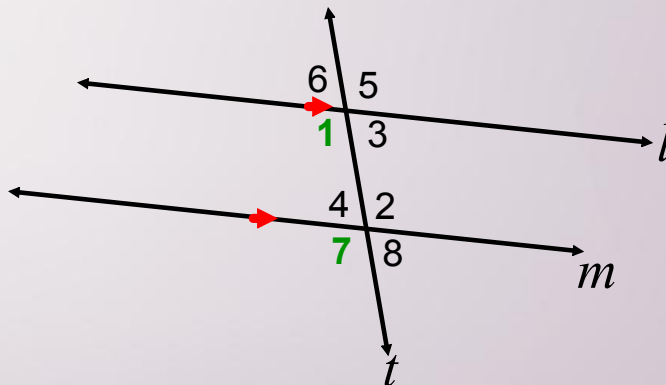
$y = ?$

add int L's
 alt int L's
 alt int L's

$(25 + 42) + (y + 76) = 180$
 $67 + y + 76 = 180$
 $y + 143 = 180$
 $y = 37$

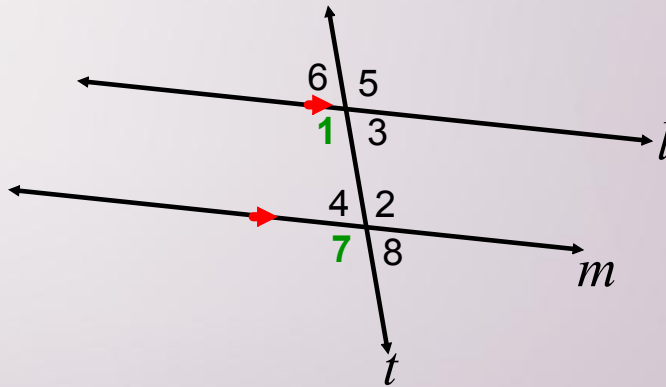
Postulate 3-1: Corresponding Angles Postulate

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corr \angle 's are \cong



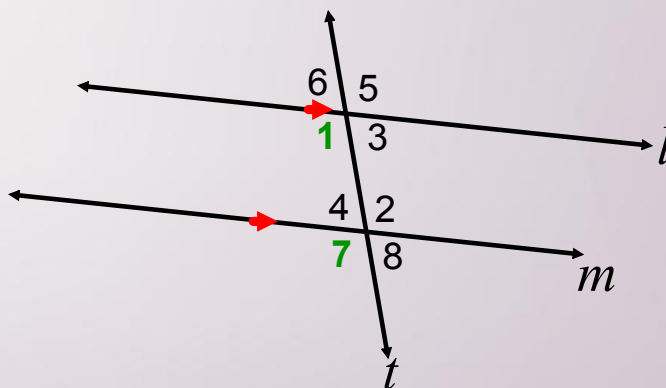
Postulate 3-1: Corresponding Angles Postulate

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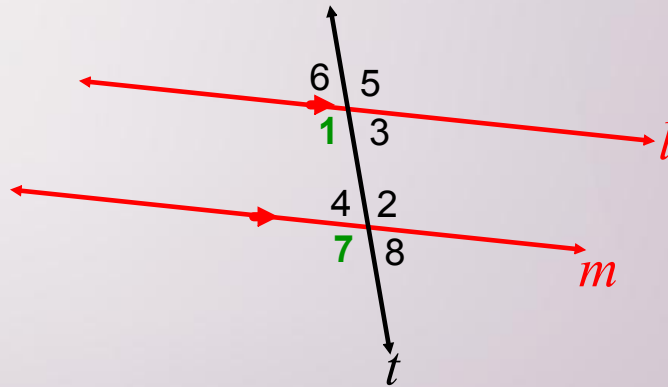
Postulate 3-1: Corresponding Angles Postulate

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are corr \angle 's \cong



Postulate 3-1: Corresponding Angles Postulate

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are corr \angle 's \cong



Now, form the converse of the corr \angle 's postulate...

*Post 3-1
Conv. \angle 's Thm*

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corr \angle 's are \cong

*POST 3-2
Conv. \angle 's Thm*

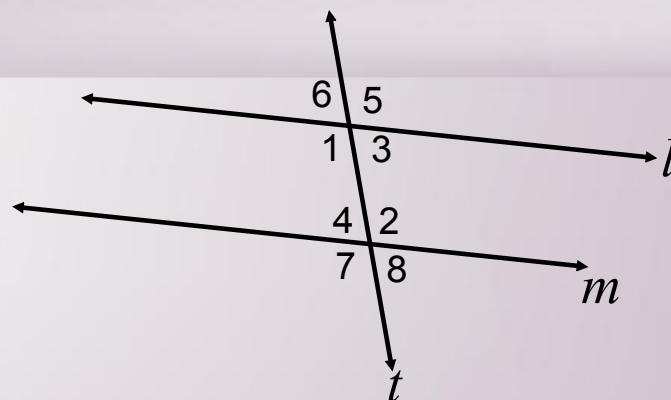
If 2 lines cut by a transversal form \cong corr \angle 's, then the 2 lines are parallel.

Conv of Cor \angle 's Post

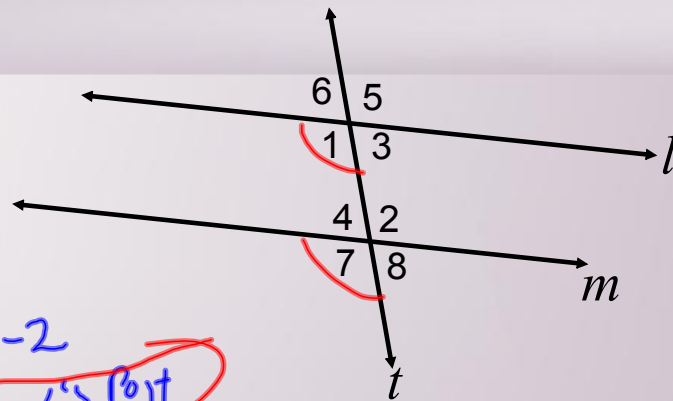
Postulate 3-2: Converse of Corresponding Angles Postulate

If corr \angle 's \cong , then the 2 transversed lines are \parallel

Are these lines \parallel ?

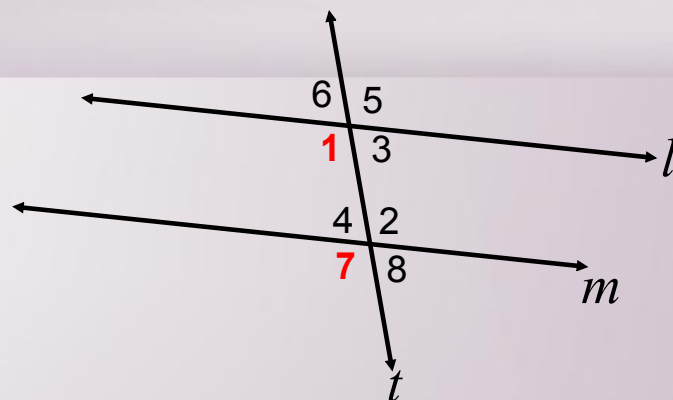


$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$... Are these lines \parallel ?



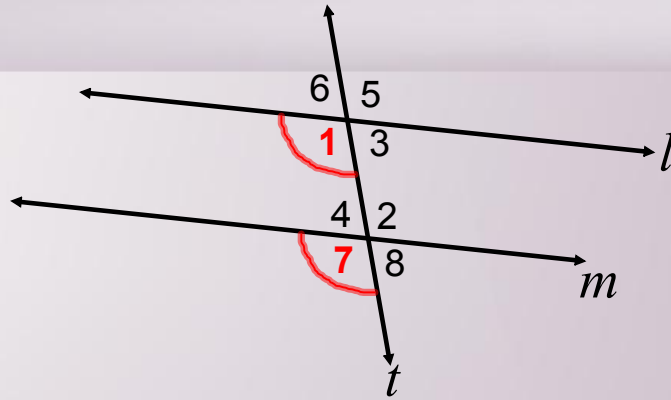
Post 3-2
Conv Corr \angle 's Post

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$... Are these lines \parallel ?



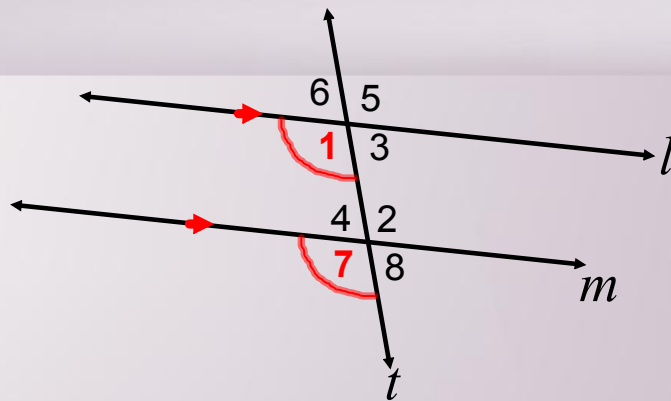
Classify the two angles...

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$... Are these lines \parallel ?



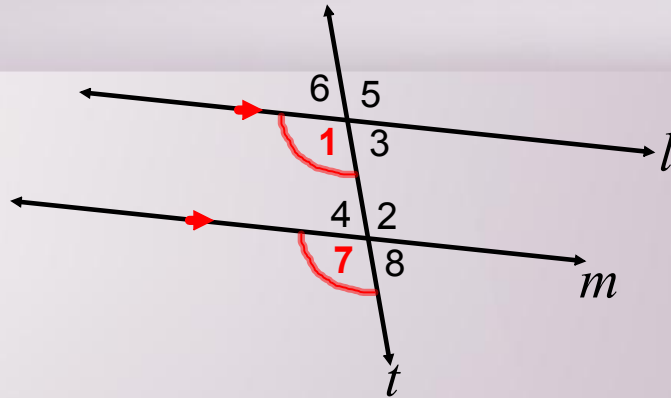
$\angle 1$ & $\angle 7$ are \cong corr \angle 's \therefore ?

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$... Are these lines \parallel ?



$\angle 1$ & $\angle 7$ are \cong corr \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by ?

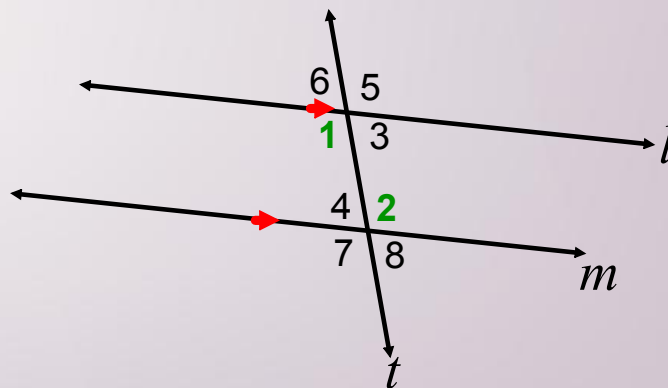
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$... Are these lines \parallel ?



$\angle 1$ & $\angle 7$ are \cong corr \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by Post 3-2, Conv Corr \angle 's Post

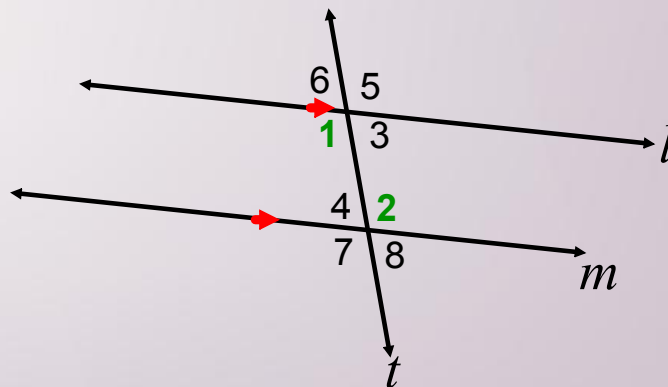
Theorem 3-1: Alternate Interior Angles Theorem *from pr.:*

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alt int \angle 's are \cong



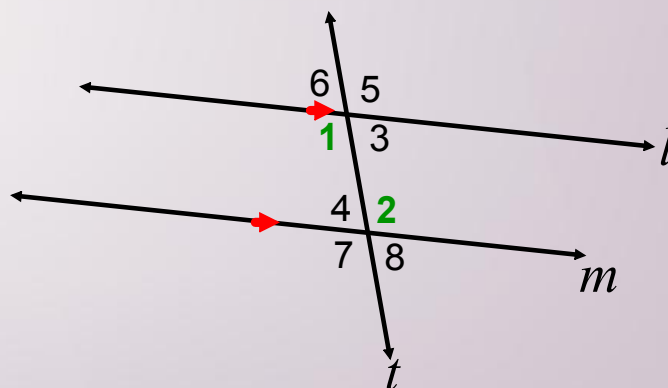
Theorem 3-1: Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alt int \angle 's are \cong



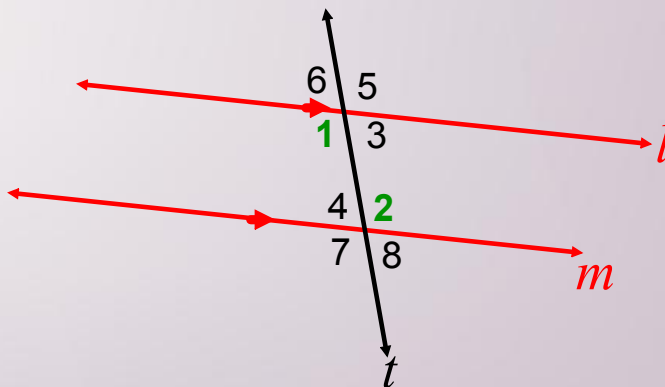
Theorem 3-1: Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are alt int \angle 's \cong



Theorem 3-1: Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are alt int \angle 's \cong



Now, form the converse of the alt int \angle 's theorem...

*Thm 3-1
Alt Int \angle Thm*

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alt int \angle 's are \cong

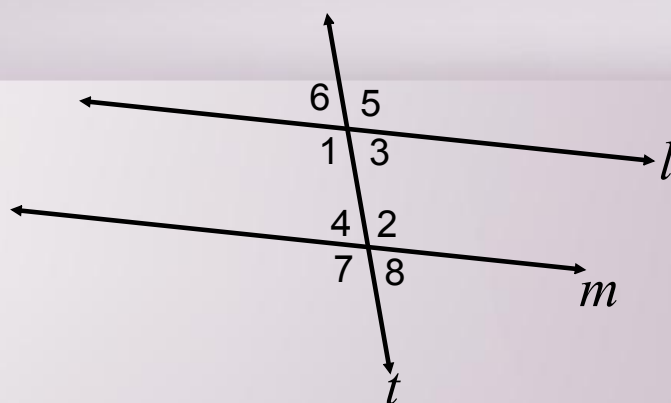
*Thm 3-3
Conv Alt Int \angle Thm*

If 2 lines cut by a transversal form \cong alt int \angle 's, then the 2 lines are parallel.

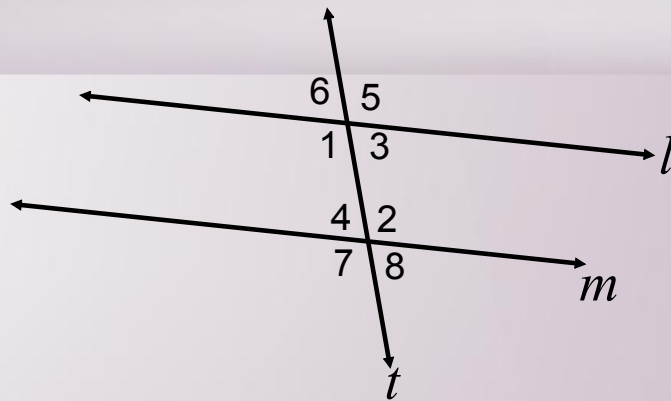
Conv Alt Int \angle Thm
Theorem 3-3: Converse of Alternate Interior Angles Theorem

If alt int \angle 's \cong , then the 2 transversed lines are \parallel

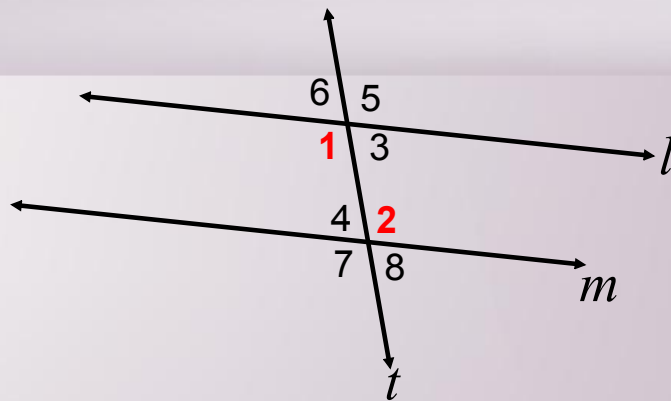
Are these lines \parallel ?



$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$... Are these lines \parallel ?

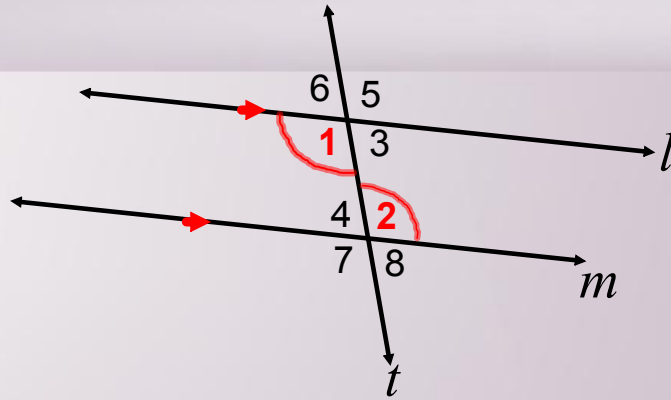


$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$... Are these lines \parallel ?



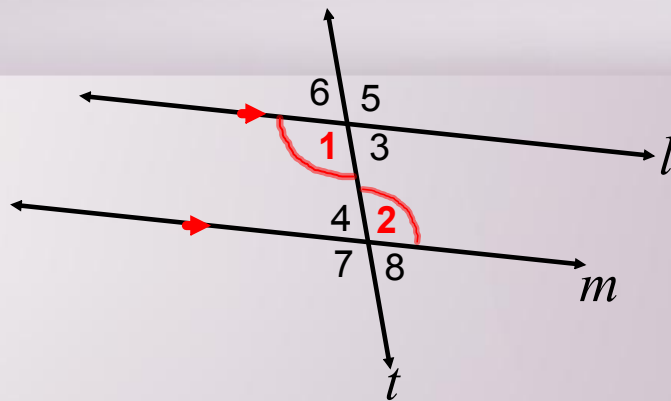
Classify the two angles...

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$... Are these lines \parallel ?



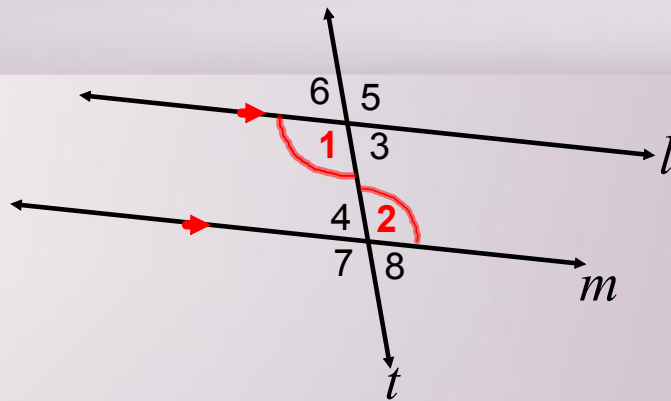
$\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are \cong alt int \angle 's \therefore _____ ?

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$... Are these lines \parallel ?



$\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are \cong alt int \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by _____ ?

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$... Are these lines \parallel ?

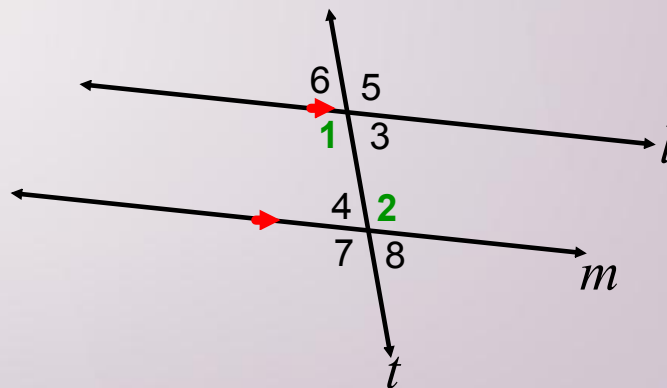


$\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ are \cong alt int \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by Thm 3-3 Conv Alt Int \angle 's Thm

Thm 3-2

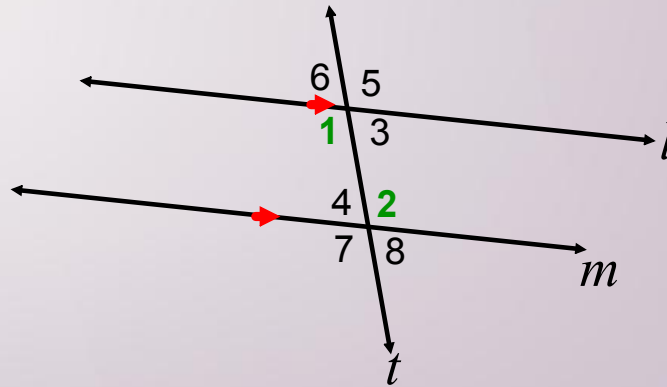
Theorem 3-2: Same-side Interior Angles Theorem (SSI \angle Thm)

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then same side int \angle 's are supplemental



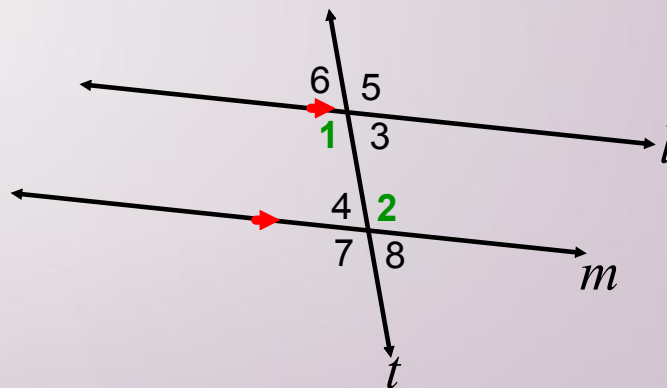
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If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then same side int \angle 's are supplemental



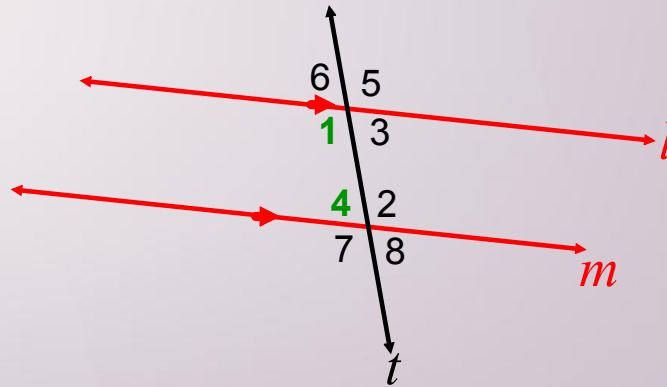
Theorem 3-2: Same-side Interior Angles Theorem (SSI \angle Thm)

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are same side int \angle 's supplemental



Theorem 3-2: Same-side Interior Angles Theorem (SSI \angle Thm)

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, **then and only then** are same side int \angle 's supplemental



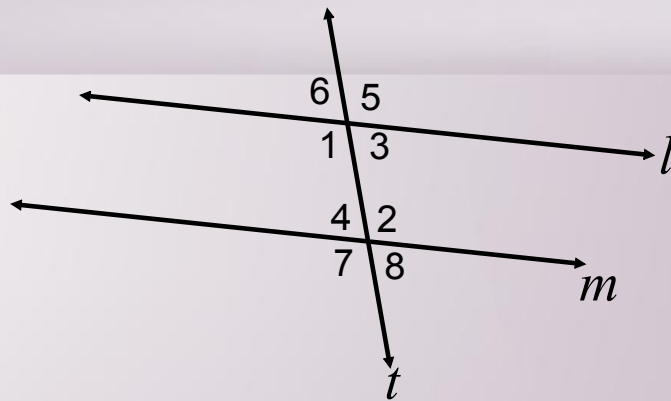
Now, form the converse of the same-side int \angle 's theorem...

If 2 \parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then SSI \angle 's are supplemental

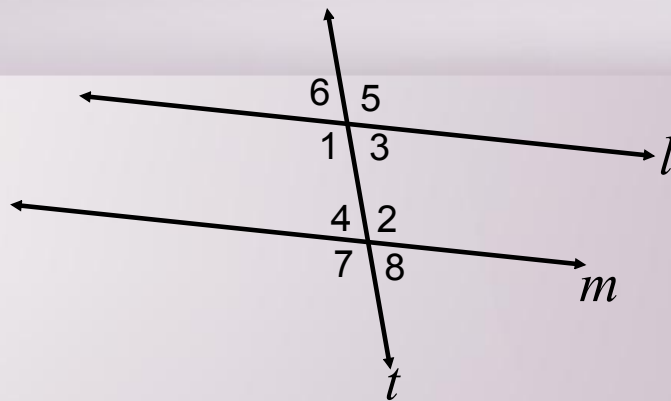
Thm 3-4 Conv SSI \angle 's Thm

If 2 lines cut by a transversal form supplemental SSI \angle 's, then the 2 lines are parallel.

Are these lines \parallel ?

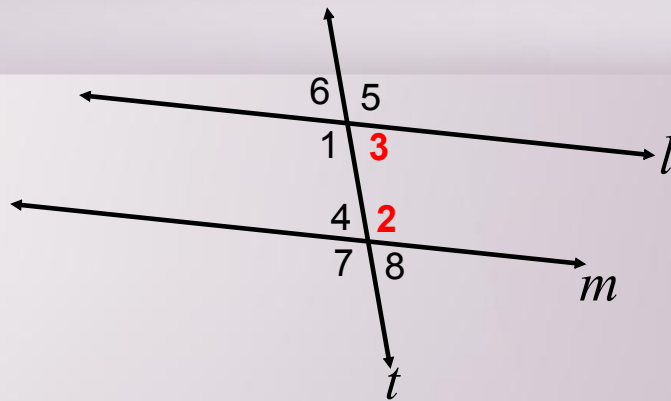


$m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180$... Now are these lines \parallel ?



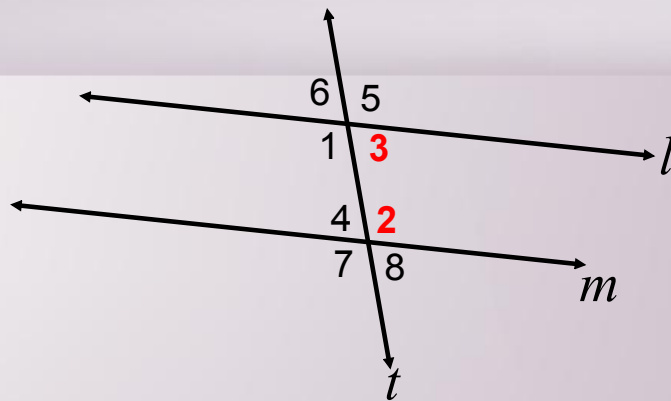
Classify the two angles...

$m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180$... Now are these lines \parallel ?



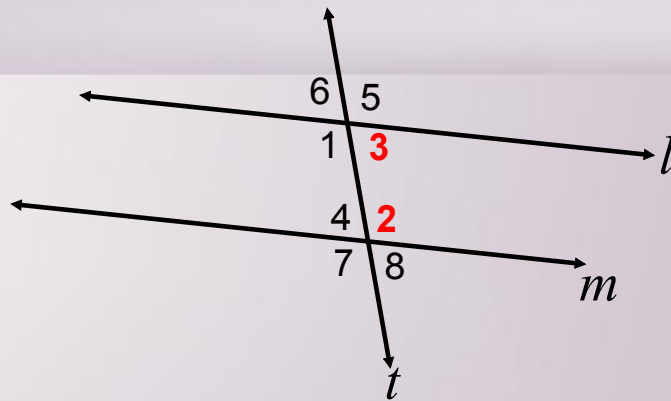
$\angle 3$ & $\angle 2$ are supplemental \angle 's \therefore _____ ?

$m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180$... Now are these lines \parallel ?



$\angle 3$ & $\angle 2$ are supplemental \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by _____ ?

$m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180 \dots$ Now are these lines \parallel ?

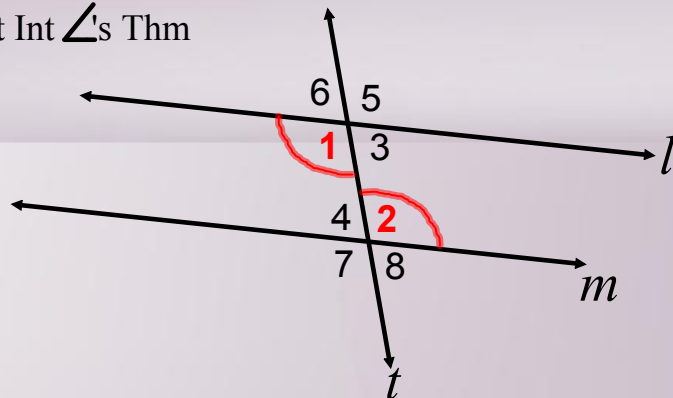


$\angle 3$ & $\angle 2$ are supplemental \angle 's $\therefore l \parallel m$ by Thm 3-4 Conv SSI \angle Thm

Prove Thm 3-3, Conv Alt Int \angle 's Thm

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $l \parallel m$



$m\angle 1 \cong m\angle 2$ Given

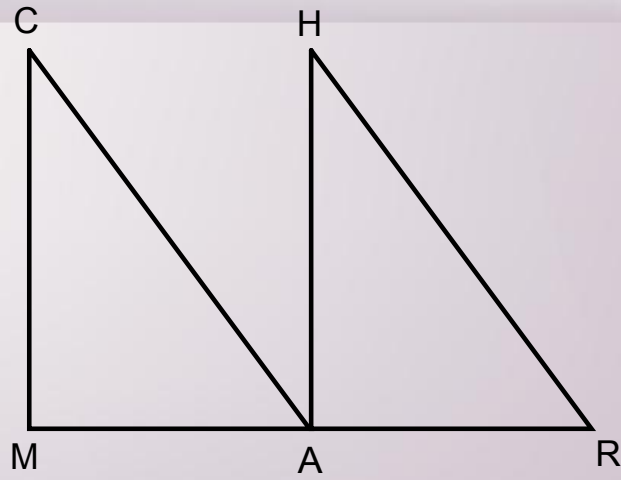
$m\angle 2 \cong m\angle 7$ vert Ang

$m\angle 1 \cong m\angle 7$ transitive prop of cong

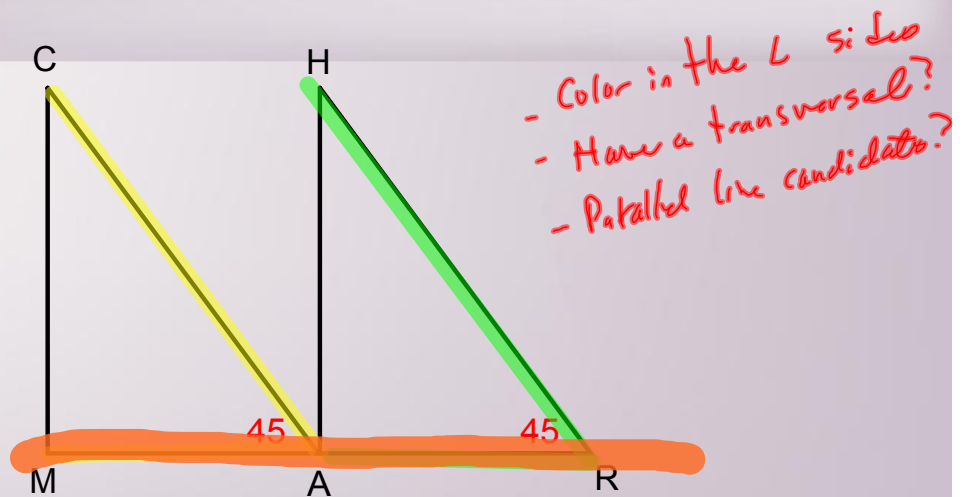
QED

Parkear

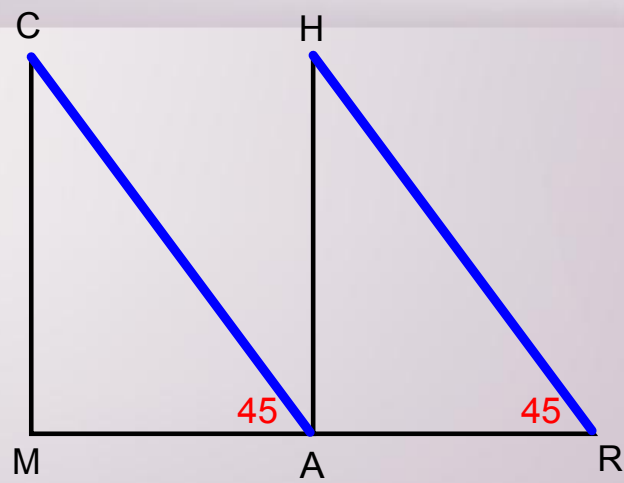
Which lines/secs are \parallel ? Justify.



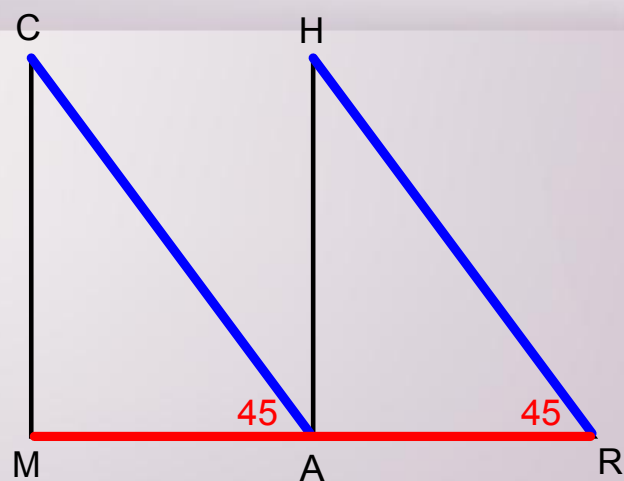
Which lines/secs are \parallel ? Justify.



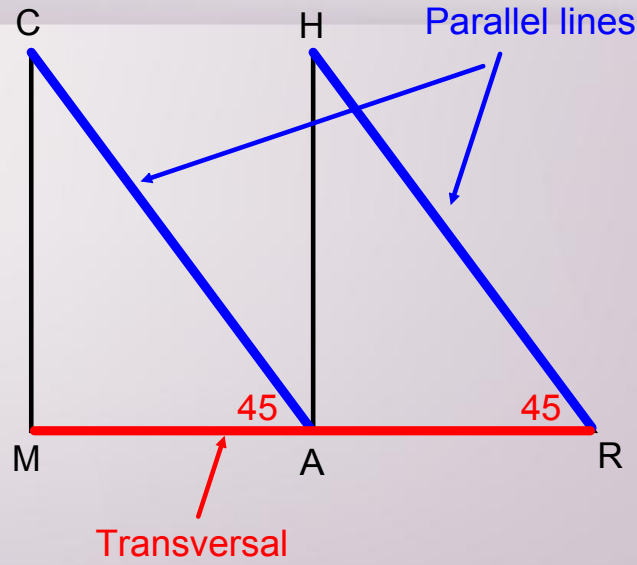
Which lines/secs are \parallel ? Justify.



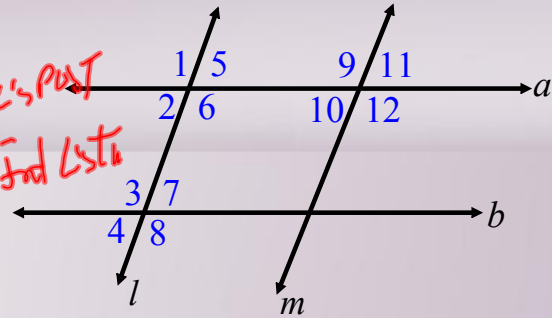
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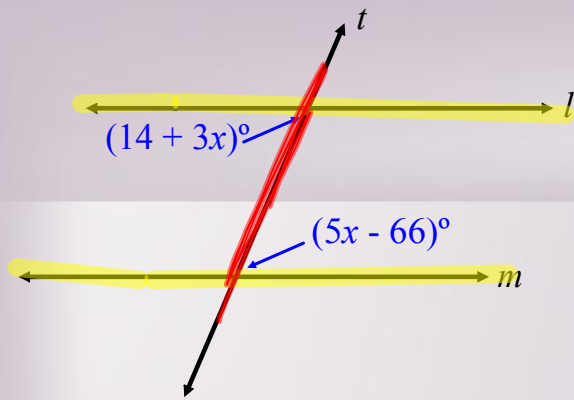


Which lines/secs are \parallel ? Justify.



- a) if $\angle 2, \angle 3$ suppl, then ... *all b Conv SSI C's Tm*
- b) if $\angle 4, \angle 8$ suppl, then ... *NP*
- c) if $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$, then ... *all b Conv Corr C's Post*
- d) if $\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$, then ... *all b Conv Alt Int Ang C's Tm*
- e) if $\angle 1 \cong \angle 6$, then ... *NP*
- f) if $\angle 11 \cong \angle 7$, then ... *NP*
- g) if $\angle 1 \cong \angle 12$, then ... *all m Conv Corr C's Post*
- f) if $\angle 7, \angle 9$ suppl, then ... *NP*





Find x such that $l \parallel m$.

*They are Alt Int L's ...
They need to be \cong for $l \parallel m$.*

$$(14 + 3x) = (5x - 66)$$

$$80 = 2x$$

$$40 = x$$

L3-2 HW Problems:

Pg 125, #1-15 odd

16-23

27

29

33

35

51-57