REVIEW OF TERMS AND CONNECTIONS

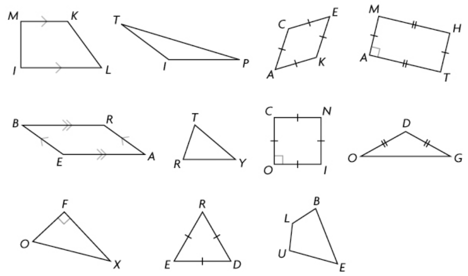
Pull for Lesson Notes

The terms can be dragged to match the shapes.

WORDS You Need to Communicate Effectively

1. Match each term with one shape.

a) scalene triangle	**e)** acute triangle	**i)** parallelogram
b) isosceles triangle	**f)** obtuse triangle	**j)** rhombus
c) equilateral triangle	**g)** quadrilateral	**k)** rectangle
d) right triangle	**h)** trapezoid	**l)** square



2. Draw a diagram to illustrate each term.
a) parallel lines
b) perpendicular lines
c) supplementary angles

Answers

1.

2.

Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc

*** Now that the notes are taken care of...

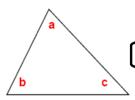
REVIEW??? GMF 10 - Angle Properties

We better do some examples to UNDERSTAND these BIG ideas!!!

Geometry Theorems...

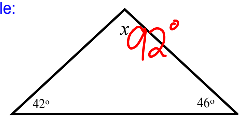
Triangle Angle Sum Theorem:

The sum of the interior angles of any triangle is 180°.



$\boxed{a + b + c = 180°}$

Example:

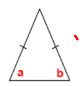


180-42-46=x

Isosceles Triangle Theorem:

In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are equal.

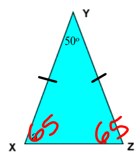
The two angles that are opposite to the equal sides.



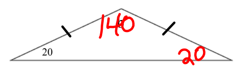
$\boxed{a = b}$

EXAMPLES...

1)



2)

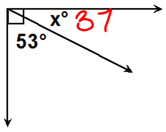


- **Complementary Angles:**
  Two or more angles that have a sum of 90°.

Examples:

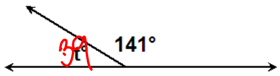
(1) What is the complement of a 50° angle?

(2) Determine the measure of the missing angle.



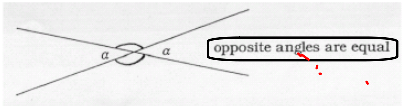
- **Supplementary Angles**:
  Two or more angles that have a sum of 180°.

Examples:



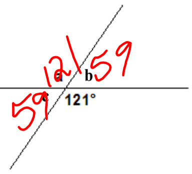
Opposite Angle Theorem...

When 2 straight lines cross, 2 pairs of opposite angles are formed. Opposite angles are equal in size



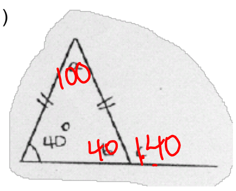
In geometry, angles or lines marked with the same symbol are the same size.

Example:

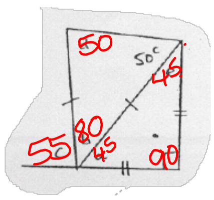


EXERCISE: Use geometry theroems to determine the measure of missing angles...

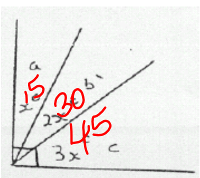
1)



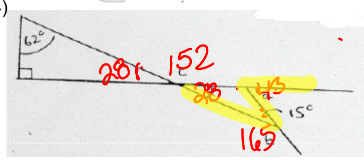
2)



3)



4)



2.1 **Exploring Parallel Lines**

GOAL

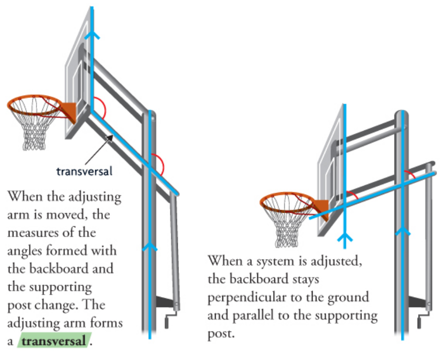
Identify relationships among the measures of angles formed by intersecting lines.

Communication | *Tip*

If lines *PW* and *QS* are parallel, you can represent the relationship using the symbol ∥: *PW* ∥ *QS*

EXPLORE the Math

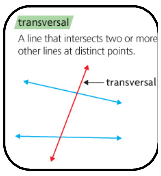
A sports equipment manufacturer builds portable basketball systems, like those shown here. These systems can be adjusted to different heights.



When the adjusting arm is moved, the measures of the angles formed with the backboard and the supporting post change. The adjusting arm forms a **transversal**.

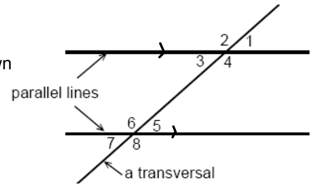
When a system is adjusted, the backboard stays perpendicular to the ground and parallel to the supporting post.

❓ When a transversal intersects two parallel lines, how are the angle measures related?



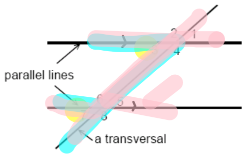
Parallel Line Theorems

A transversal is a third line that crosses two or more lines, as shown in the illustration to the right.



Corresponding Angles:

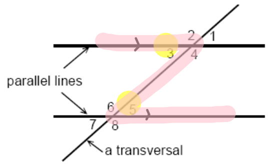
Pairs of angles on the same side of a transversal and the same side of the parallel lines



CORRESPONDING ANGLES ARE EQUAL

Alternate Interior Angles:

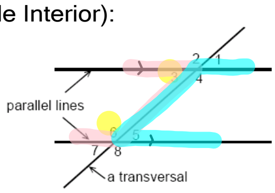
Pairs of angles on the opposite sides of a transversal and between the parallel lines



ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES ARE EQUAL

Co-Interior Angles (Same-side Interior):

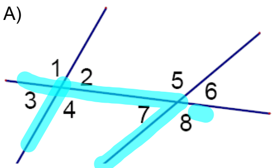
Pairs of angles on the same side of a transversal and between the parallel lines



CO-INTERIOR ANGLES ARE SUPPLEMENTARY

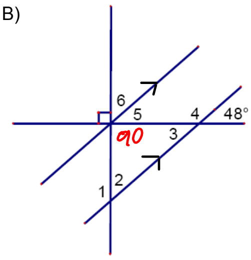
EXERCISE: Practice...

A)



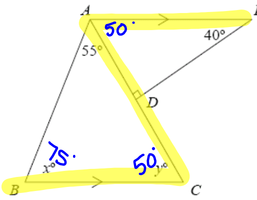
1. <3 and <_____ are corresponding angles.
2. <4 and <_____ are alternate interior angles
3. <5 and <_____ are same-side interior angles.

B)



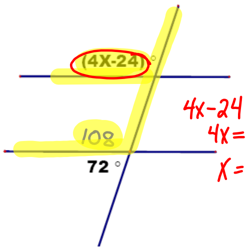
1. m<1 = 138°
2. m<2 = 42°
3. m<3 = 48°
4. m<4 = 132°
5. m<5 = 48°
6. m<6 = 42°

C)



Find $x°$ and $y°$.

D)



$4x-24=108$

$4x=132$

$x=33$

x = _________

Homework...

p. 72: #2

p. 78: #1, 4, 15

Geometric Proofs... The 'Two-Column Proof'

Key Terms (in your notes)...

deductive reasoning
Drawing a specific conclusion through logical reasoning by starting with general assumptions that are known to be valid.

proof
A mathematical argument showing that a statement is valid in all cases, or that no counterexample exists.

transitive property
If two quantities are equal to the same quantity, then they are equal to each other.
If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$.

two-column proof
A presentation of a logical argument involving deductive reasoning in which the statements of the argument are written in one column and the justifications for the statements are written in the other column.

STATEMENT	JUSTIFICATION

***ADD this one to your notes...

converse
A statement that is formed by switching the premise and the conclusion of another statement.

EXAMPLES...

Conjecture: If it is raining outside, then the grass is wet.

CONVERSE: If the grass is wet, then it is raining.

THEOREM: If you have parallel lines, then the corresponding angles are equal.

CONVERSE: If the corresponding angles are equal, then the lines are parallel.

APPLY the Math

EXAMPLE 1 Reasoning about conjectures involving angles formed by transversals

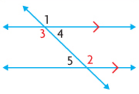
p. 75

Pull for Lesson Notes

Make a conjecture that involves the interior angles formed by parallel lines and a transversal. Prove your conjecture.

Tuyet's Solution

My conjecture: When a transversal intersects a pair of parallel lines, the **alternate interior angles** are equal.



I drew two parallel lines and a transversal as shown, and I numbered the angles. I need to show that $\angle 3 = \angle 2$.

Statement	Justification
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$	Corresponding angles
$\angle 1 = \angle 3$	Vertically opposite angles
$\angle 3 = \angle 2$	Transitive property

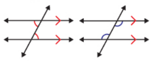
Since I know that the lines are parallel, the corresponding angles are equal.

When two lines intersect, the opposite angles are equal.

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are both equal to $\angle 1$, so $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are equal to each other.

My conjecture is proved.

alternate interior angles
Two non-adjacent interior angles on opposite sides of a transversal.

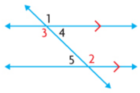


EXAMPLE 1 Reasoning about conjectures involving angles formed by transversals

Make a conjecture that involves the interior angles formed by parallel lines and a transversal. Prove your conjecture.

Ali's Solution

My conjecture: When a transversal intersects a pair of parallel lines, the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.



I need to show that $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ are supplementary.

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ — Since the lines are parallel, the corresponding angles are equal.

$\angle 2 + \angle 5 = 180°$ — These angles form a straight line, so they are supplementary.

$\angle 1 + \angle 5 = 180°$ — Since $\angle 2 = \angle 1$, I could substitute $\angle 1$ for $\angle 2$ in the equation.

$\angle 1 = \angle 3$

$\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 180°$ — Vertically opposite angles are equal. Since $\angle 1 = \angle 3$, I could substitute $\angle 3$ for $\angle 1$ in the equation.

My conjecture is proved.

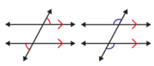
EXAMPLE 1 Reasoning about conjectures involving angles formed by transversals

Make a conjecture that involves the interior angles formed by parallel lines and a transversal. Prove your conjecture.

Your Turn

Naveen made the following conjecture: "**Alternate exterior angles** are equal." Prove Naveen's conjecture.

alternate exterior angles
Two exterior angles formed between two lines and a transversal, on opposite sides of the transversal.

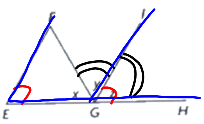


Answer

Example #2:

In ΔEFG, GI bisects $\angle FGH$

a) If $\angle E = \angle y$, then prove that $EF \parallel GI$



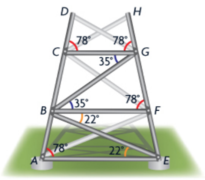
S	J
$\angle y = \angle z$	given
$\angle E = \angle y$	given
$\angle E = \angle z$	transitive

b) If $\angle F = \angle z$, then prove that $EF \parallel GI$

p. 77

EXAMPLE 3 Using angle properties to prove that lines are parallel

One side of a cellphone tower will be built as shown. Use the angle measures to prove that braces CG, BF, and AE are parallel.



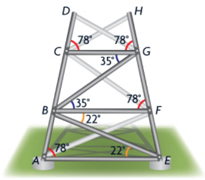
Morteza's Solution: Using corresponding angles

$\angle BAE = 78°$ and $\angle DCG = 78°$	Given
$AE \parallel CG$	When corresponding angles are equal, the lines are parallel.
$\angle CGH = 78°$ and $\angle BFG = 78°$	Given
$CG \parallel BF$	When corresponding angles are equal, the lines are parallel.
$AE \parallel CG$ and $CG \parallel BF$	Since AE and BF are both parallel to CG, all three lines are parallel to each other.

The three braces are parallel.

EXAMPLE 3 Using angle properties to prove that lines are parallel

One side of a cellphone tower will be built as shown. Use the angle measures to prove that braces CG, BF, and AE are parallel.



Jennifer's Solution: Using alternate interior angles

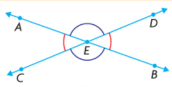
Statement	Justification	
$\angle CGB = 35°$ and $\angle GBF = 35°$ $CG \parallel BF$	Given Alternate interior angles	When alternate interior angles are equal, the lines are parallel.
$\angle FBE = 22°$ and $\angle BEA = 22°$ $BF \parallel AE$	Given Alternate interior angles	When alternate interior angles are equal, the lines are parallel.
$CG \parallel BF$ and $BF \parallel AE$	Transitive property	Since CG and AE are both parallel to BF, they must also be parallel to each other.

The three braces are parallel.

p. 29

EXAMPLE 4 Using deductive reasoning to prove a geometric conjecture

Prove that when two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.



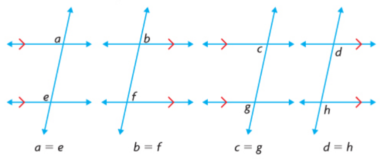
Jose's Solution: Reasoning in a two-column proof

Statement	Justification
$\angle AEC + \angle AED = 180°$	Supplementary angles
$\angle AEC = 180° - \angle AED$	Subtraction property
$\angle BED + \angle AED = 180°$	Supplementary angles
$\angle BED = 180° - \angle AED$	Subtraction property
$\angle AEC = \angle BED$	**Transitive property**

In Summary p. 71

Key Ideas

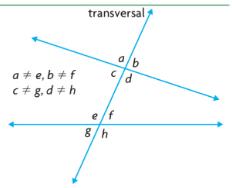
- When a transversal intersects a pair of parallel lines, the corresponding angles that are formed by each parallel line and the transversal are equal.



- When a transversal intersects a pair of lines creating equal corresponding angles, the pair of lines is parallel.

Need to Know

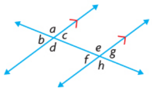
- When a transversal intersects a pair of non-parallel lines, the corresponding angles are not equal.
- There are also other relationships among the measures of the eight angles formed when a transversal intersects two parallel lines.



In Summary p. 78

Key Idea

- When a transversal intersects two parallel lines,
  i) the corresponding angles are equal.
  ii) the alternate interior angles are equal.
  iii) the alternate exterior angles are equal.
  iv) the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.



i) $a = e, b = f$
$c = g, d = h$
ii) $c = f, d = e$
iii) $a = h, b = g$
iv) $c + e = 180°$
$d + f = 180°$

Need to Know

- If a transversal intersects two lines such that
  i) the corresponding angles are equal, or
  ii) the alternate interior angles are equal, or
  iii) the alternate exterior angles are equal, or
  iv) the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary,

  then the lines are parallel.

Homework...

p. 72: #4-6

p. 78: #2, 8, 10, 12, 20

2.3 Angle Properties in Triangles

GOAL

Prove properties of angles in triangles, and use these properties to solve problems.

Construct a triangle with paper...

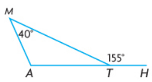
- tear off the angles and line them up!

CONJECTURE

APPLY the Math

EXAMPLE 1 Using angle sums to determine angle measures

In the diagram, $\angle MTH$ is an **exterior angle** of $\triangle MAT$. Determine the measures of the unknown angles in $\triangle MAT$.



Serge's Solution

$\angle MTA + \angle MTH = 180°$
$\angle MTA + (155°) = 180°$
$\angle MTA = 25°$

$\angle MTA$ and $\angle MTH$ are supplementary since they form a straight line.

$\angle MAT + \angle AMT + \angle MTA = 180°$
$\angle MAT + (40°) + (25°) = 180°$
$\angle MAT = 115°$

The sum of the measures of the interior angles of any triangle is 180°.

The measures of the unknown angles are:
$\angle MTA = 25°$; $\angle MAT = 115°$.

Your Turn

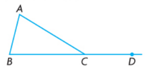
If you are given one interior angle and one exterior angle of a triangle, can you always determine the other interior angles of the triangle? Explain, using diagrams.

Answer

EXAMPLE 2 Using reasoning to determine the relationship between the exterior and interior angles of a triangle

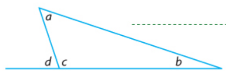
Determine the relationship between an exterior angle of a triangle and its **non-adjacent interior angles**.

non-adjacent interior angles
The two angles of a triangle that do not have the same vertex as an exterior angle.



$\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are non-adjacent interior angles to exterior $\angle ACD$.

Joanna's Solution



I drew a diagram of a triangle with one exterior angle. I labelled the angle measures *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

$\angle d + \angle c = 180°$
$\angle d = 180° - \angle c$

$\angle d$ and $\angle c$ are supplementary. I rearranged these angles to isolate $\angle d$.

$\angle a + \angle b + \angle c = 180°$
$\angle a + \angle b = 180° - \angle c$

The sum of the measures of the angles in any triangle is 180°.

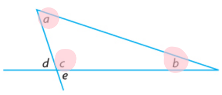
$\angle d = \angle a + \angle b$

Since $\angle d$ and $(\angle a + \angle b)$ are both equal to $180° - \angle c$, by the transitive property, they must be equal to each other.

The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two non-adjacent interior angles.

Your Turn

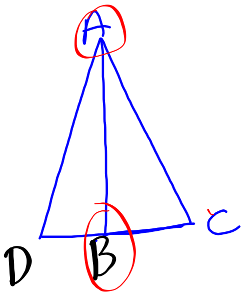
Prove: $\angle e = \angle a + \angle b$



Answer

Statement	Justification
$\angle c + \angle e = 180$	SAT
$\angle e = 180 - \angle c$	subtraction
$\angle a + \angle b + \angle c = 180°$	SATT
$\angle c = 180 - \angle a - \angle b$	subtraction
$\angle e = 180 - (180 - \angle a - \angle b)$	substitution
$\angle e = 180 - 180 + \angle a + b$	subtraction.
$\angle e = \angle a + \angle b$	subtraction

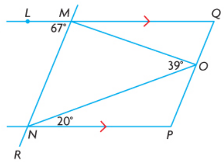
if $a = b$
given $a = 7$
$b = ?$ transitive



$\angle B = 80^\circ$

EXAMPLE 3 Using reasoning to solve problems

Determine the measures of $\angle NMO$, $\angle MNO$, and $\angle QMO$.



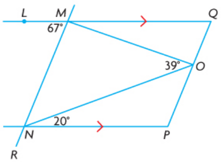
Tyler's Solution

MN is a transversal of parallel lines *LQ* and *NP*.	*MN* intersects parallel lines *LQ* and *NP*.
$\angle MNO + 20^\circ = 67^\circ$ $\angle MNO = 47^\circ$	Since $\angle LMN$ and $\angle MNP$ are alternate interior angles between parallel lines, they are equal.
$\angle NMO + \angle MNO + 39^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO + (47^\circ) + 39^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO + 86^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO = 94^\circ$	The measures of the angles in a triangle add to 180°.
$\angle NMO + \angle QMO + 67^\circ = 180^\circ$ $(94^\circ) + \angle QMO + 67^\circ = 180^\circ$ $161^\circ + \angle QMO = 180^\circ$ $\angle QMO = 19^\circ$	$\angle LMN$, $\angle NMO$, and $\angle QMO$ form a straight line, so their measures must add to 180°.

The measures of the angles are:
$\angle MNO = 47^\circ$; $\angle NMO = 94^\circ$; $\angle QMO = 19^\circ$.

EXAMPLE 3 Using reasoning to solve problems

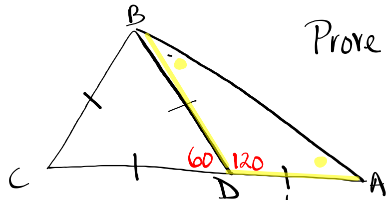
Determine the measures of $\angle NMO$, $\angle MNO$, and $\angle QMO$.



Dominique's Solution

$\angle NMO + \angle MNO + 39^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO + \angle MNO = 141^\circ$	The sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle is 180°.
$(\angle NMO + \angle QMO) + (\angle MNO + 20^\circ) = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO + \angle MNO + \angle QMO = 160^\circ$	The angles that are formed by ($\angle NMO + \angle QMO$) and ($\angle MNO + 20^\circ$) are interior angles on the same side of transversal *MN*. Since $LQ \parallel NP$, these angles are supplementary.
$(141^\circ) + \angle QMO = 160^\circ$ $\angle QMO = 19^\circ$	I substituted the value of $\angle NMO + \angle MNO$ into the equation.
$\angle NMO + \angle QMO + 67^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO + (19^\circ) + 67^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle NMO = 94^\circ$	$\angle LMN$, $\angle NMO$, and $\angle QMO$ form a straight line, so the sum of their measures is 180°.
$\angle NMO + \angle MNO = 141^\circ$ $(94^\circ) + \angle MNO = 141^\circ$ $\angle MNO = 47^\circ$	

The measures of the angles are:
$\angle QMO = 19^\circ$; $\angle NMO = 94^\circ$; $\angle MNO = 47^\circ$.



Prove $\angle A = 30^\circ$

Statement	Justification
ΔBDC is an equilateral triangle	given
$\angle C = 60$, $\angle CBD = 60$, $\angle BDC = 60^\circ$	Equilateral triangles angles are 60°
$\angle BDA = 120^\circ$	Supplementary Angles
ΔBDA is iscosceles	given
$\angle A + \angle DBA = 60^\circ$	SATT
$\angle A = \angle DBA$	ITT
$\angle A + \angle A = 60$	Transitive
$2\angle A = 60$	addition
$\angle A = 30^\circ$	division

Page 80. #10, 12, 15, 16

Your Turn

In the diagram for Example 3, $QP \parallel MR$. Determine the measures of $\angle MQO$, $\angle MOQ$, $\angle NOP$, $\angle OPN$, and $\angle RNP$.

Answer

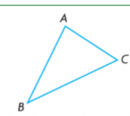
In Summary

Key Idea

- You can prove properties of angles in triangles using other properties that have already been proven.

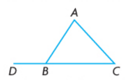
Need to Know

- In any triangle, the sum of the measures of the interior angles is proven to be 180°.



$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180°$

- The measure of any exterior angle of a triangle is proven to be equal to the sum of the measures of the two non-adjacent interior angles.



$\angle DBA = \angle BAC + \angle ACB$

HW... Section 2.3: #1 - 13

Homework (from yesterday)...

p. 72: #4-6

Symbols
∥ - parallel
⊥ - perpendicular (90°)

p. 78: #2, 8, 10, 12, 20

p. 90: #3, 5, 7, 9, 13 [from today's lesson]

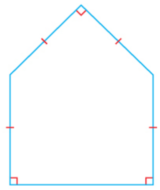
2.4 Angle Properties in Polygons

GOAL

Determine properties of angles in polygons, and use these properties to solve problems.

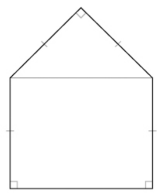
EXPLORE...

- A pentagon has three right angles and four sides of equal length, as shown. What is the sum of the measures of the angles in the pentagon?



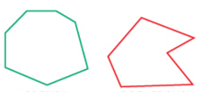
SAMPLE ANSWER

I drew a diagonal joining the two angles that are not right angles. This cut the pentagon into a rectangle and a triangle. I knew that the quadrilateral was a rectangle, not a trapezoid, because the two right angles share an arm, so their other arms must be parallel. As well, the other arms are equal length. I knew that the sum of the measures of the angles in a rectangle is 360° and the sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle is 180°, so the sum of the measures of the angles in the pentagon must be 540°.



convex polygon

A polygon in which each interior angle measures less than 180°.



This is my conjecture: The sum of the measures of the interior angles in a polygon, $S(n)$, is:

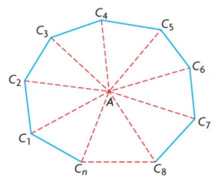
$S(n) = 180°(n - 2)$

APPLY the Math Deriving the formula...

EXAMPLE 1 Reasoning about the sum of the interior angles of a polygon

Prove that the sum of the measures of the interior angles of any n-sided **convex polygon** can be expressed as $180°(n - 2)$.

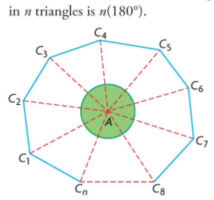
Viktor's Solution



I drew an n-sided polygon. I represented the nth side using a broken line. I selected a point in the interior of the polygon and then drew line segments from this point to each vertex of the polygon. The polygon is now separated into n triangles.

The sum of the measures of the angles in each triangle is 180°.

The sum of the measures of the angles in n triangles is $n(180°)$.



Two angles in each triangle combine with angles in the adjacent triangles to form two interior angles of the polygon.

Each triangle also has an angle at vertex A. The sum of the measures of the angles at A is 360° because these angles make up a complete rotation. These angles do not contribute to the sum of the interior angles of the polygon.

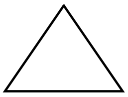
The sum of the measures of the interior angles of the polygon, $S(n)$, where n is the number of sides of the polygon, can be expressed as:

$S(n) = 180°n - 360°$

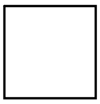
$S(n) = 180°(n - 2)$

The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a convex polygon can be expressed as $180°(n - 2)$.

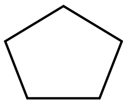
Regular Polygon → all angles / sides are equal



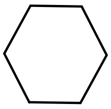
Equilateral Triangle



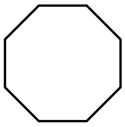
Square



Pentagon



Hexagon



Octagon

?

EXAMPLE 2 Reasoning about angles in a regular polygon

Outdoor furniture and structures like gazebos sometimes use a regular hexagon in their building plan. Determine the measure of each interior angle of a regular hexagon.

Nazra's Solution

Let $S(n)$ represent the sum of the measures of the interior angles of the polygon, where n is the number of sides of the polygon.

$S(n) = 180°(n - 2)$ — A hexagon has six sides, so $n = 6$.

$S(6) = 180°[(6) - 2]$

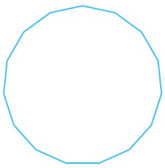
$S(6) = 720°$

$\frac{720°}{6} = 120°$ — Since the measures of the angles in a regular hexagon are equal, each angle must measure $\frac{1}{6}$ of the sum of the angles.

The measure of each interior angle of a regular hexagon is 120°.

Your Turn

Determine the measure of each interior angle of a regular 15-sided polygon (a pentadecagon).



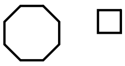
Tiling Using Regular Polygons...

Regular Polygon	Measure of Interior Angle (degrees)
Equilateral Triangle	60
Square	90
Pentagon	108
Hexagon	120
Heptagon (7 sided)	128.3
Octagon	135
Nonagon (9 sided)	140
Decagon (10 sided)	144

Answer

EXAMPLE 3 Visualizing tessellations

A floor tiler designs custom floors using tiles in the shape of regular polygons. Can the tiler use congruent regular octagons and congruent squares to tile a floor, if they have the same side length?



DRAG from above shapes

Vanessa's Solution

$S(n) = 180°(n - 2)$
$S(8) = 180°[(8) - 2]$
$S(8) = 1080°$
$\frac{1080°}{8} = 135°$

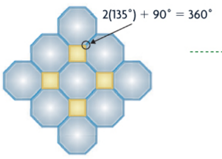
The measure of each interior angle in a regular octagon is 135°.
The measure of each internal angle in a square is 90°.

> Since an octagon has eight sides, $n = 8$.

> First, I determined the sum of the measures of the interior angles of an octagon. Then I determined the measure of each interior angle in a regular octagon.

Two octagons fit together, forming an angle that measures:
$2(135°) = 270°$.
This leaves a gap of 90°.
$2(135°) + 90° = 360°$
A square can fit in this gap if the sides of the square are the same length as the sides of the octagon.

> I knew that three octagons would not fit together, as the sum of the angles would be greater than 360°.



> I drew what I had visualized using dynamic geometry software.

The tiler can tile a floor using regular octagons and squares when the polygons have the same side length.

Your Turn

Can a tiling pattern be created using regular hexagons and equilateral triangles that have the same side length? Explain.

Answer

In Summary

Key Idea

- You can prove properties of angles in polygons using other angle properties that have already been proved.

Need to Know

- The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a convex polygon with n sides can be expressed as $180°(n - 2)$.
- The measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon is $\frac{180°(n - 2)}{n}$.
- The sum of the measures of the exterior angles of any convex polygon is 360°.

HOMEWORK...

Page 99: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16

HISTORY on Buckyball Do A, B and C

WARM-UP...

3) Think of a number
With the number in mind, do the following operations:
- double it
- add 4
- half it
- subtract 2

What is your answer?

Inductively: Deductively:

Test Topics

GI // AB

Chapter 1

Conjecture

Inductive Reasoning

Counterexample

Proof

Generalization

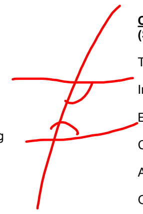
Deductive Reasoning

Transitive Property

Two Column Proof

Invalid Proof

Circular Reasoning ✓



Chapter 2
(Solving for angles, 2 column proofs!!!!)

Transversal

Interior angles

Exterior angles

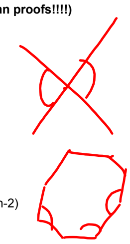
Corresponding angles

Alternate Interior angles

Opposite angles

Convex Polygon S(n) = 180(n-2)

Co-interioR



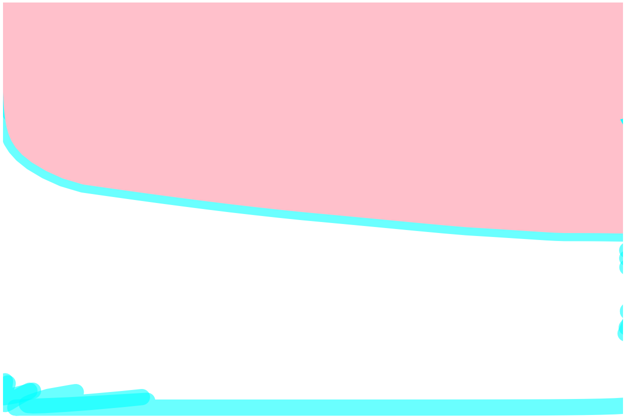
UNIT TEST... Chp. 1 - Inductive/Deductive

Chp. 2 - Angle Properties

REVIEW / PRACTICE TIME...

CHAPTER 1...
- p. 34: Mid Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 35: Mid Chp Practice Ques.
- p. 59: Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 61: Chp Practice (omit 1.7)
- p. 58: Practice Test

CHAPTER 2...
- p. 84: Mid Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 85: Mid Chp Practice Ques.
- p. 105: Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 106: Chp Practice
- p. 104: Practice Test



Attachments

GS2-review.gsp

block1.tif

PM11-2s1.gsp

PM11-2s2.gsp

2s2e1 final.mp4

PM11-2s2-review.gsp

2s3e1 finalt.mp4

PM11-2s3-2.gsp

2s3e2 finalt.mp4

2s3e3 finalt2.mp4

PM11-2s4-interior.gsp

PM11-2s4-exterior.gsp

2s4e1 finalt.mp4

2s4e2 finalt.mp4

2s4e3 finalt.mp4

Notes - Geometry Theorems.doc

Worksheet - Parallel Lines and Transversals.pdf

PM11-1s4.gsp