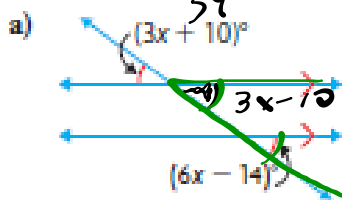


Extending p. 78 HW ???

20. Solve for x.

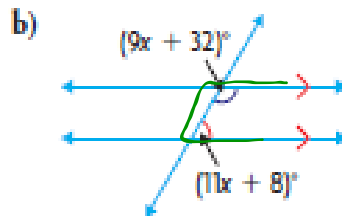


$$3x + 10 = 6x - 14$$

$$10 + 14 = 6x - 3x$$

$$\frac{24}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

$$8 = x$$



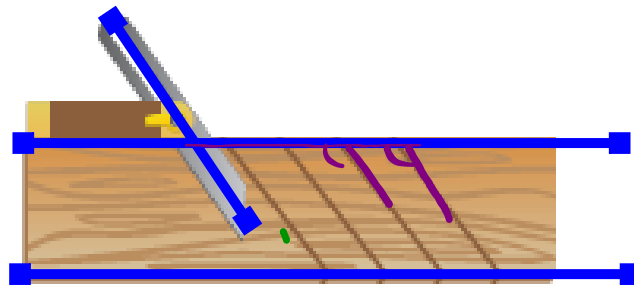
$$9x + 32 + 11x + 8 = 180$$

$$20x = 180 - 40$$

$$\frac{20x}{20} = \frac{140}{20}$$

$$x = 7$$

4. An adjustable T-bevel is used to draw parallel lines on wood to indicate where cuts should be made. Explain where the transversal is located in the diagram and how a T-bevel works.



Transversal → Blade of T-bevel

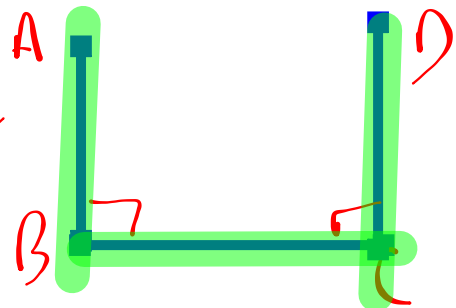
8. a) Joshua made the following conjecture: "If $AB \perp BC$ and $BC \perp CD$, then $AB \perp CD$." Identify the error in his reasoning.

Perpendicular

Joshua's Proof

Statement	Justification
$AB \perp BC$	Given ✓
$BC \perp CD$	Given ✓
$AB \perp CD$	Transitive property

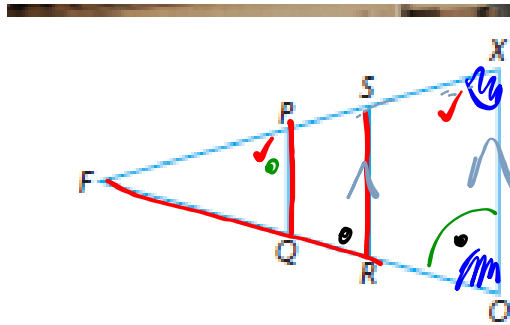
Error



b) Make a correct conjecture about perpendicular lines.

$AB \parallel CD \implies \angle CIA$

12. Given: $\triangle FOX$ is isosceles.
 $\angle FOX = \angle FRS$
 $\angle FXO = \angle FPQ$
 Prove: $PQ \parallel SR$ and $SR \parallel XO$
 * (a) (b)



Statement	Justification
$\angle FOX = \angle FRS$	Given
$\therefore SR \parallel XO$	CA

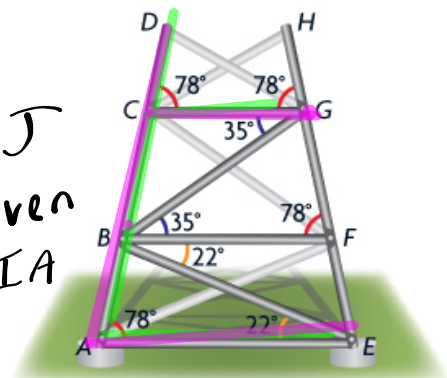
Statement	Justification
$\angle FPQ = \angle FXO$	Given
$\angle FXO = \angle FOX$	Given
$\angle FPQ = \angle FOX$	Transitive

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.



S | J

$\angle CGB = \angle FBE$ | Given

$\therefore CG \parallel BF$ | AIA

S | J

$\angle FBE = \angle AEB$ | Given

$\therefore BF \parallel AE$ | AIA

Morteza's Solution: Using corresponding angles

- $\angle BAE = 78^\circ$ and $\angle DCG = 78^\circ$ ----- Given
- $AE \parallel CG$ ----- When corresponding angles are equal, the lines are parallel.
- $\angle CGH = 78^\circ$ and $\angle BFG = 78^\circ$ ----- 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.

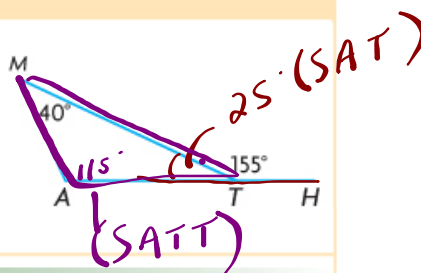
The three braces are parallel.

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 $\triangle MAT$.



S	J
$\angle MTA = 25$	SAT
$\angle MAT = 115$	SATT

Serge's Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \angle MTA + \angle MTH &= 180^\circ \\ \angle MTA + (155^\circ) &= 180^\circ \\ \angle MTA &= 25^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

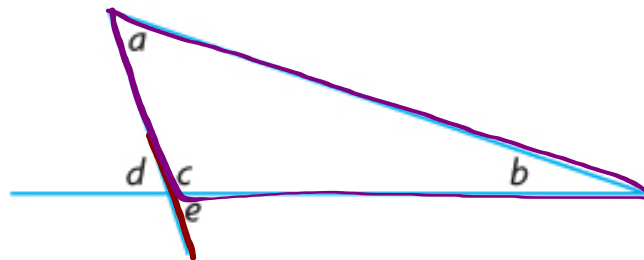
$$\begin{aligned} \angle MAT + \angle AMT + \angle MTA &= 180^\circ \\ \angle MAT + (40^\circ) + (25^\circ) &= 180^\circ \\ \angle MAT &= 115^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Your Turn

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



Answer



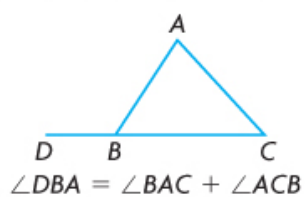
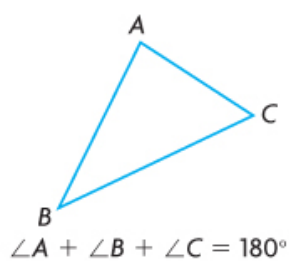
Statement	Justification
$\angle c + \angle e = 180^\circ$	SAT
$\angle a + \angle b + \angle c = 180^\circ$	SATI
$\angle c + \angle c = \angle a + \angle b + \angle c$	Transitive
$\angle e = \angle a + \angle b$	Algebra

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° .
- 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.



HW... Section 2.3: #1 - 13

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

HW:

Attachments

2s3e2 finalt.mp4