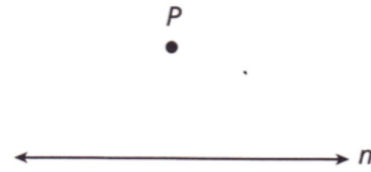


Section 3.3

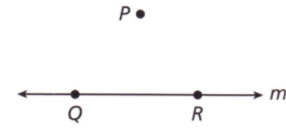
Proving Lines are Parallel

Constructing a line parallel to another line at a point

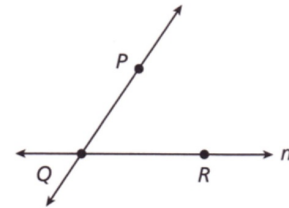
Construct a line parallel to line m that passes through point P . Work directly on the figure below.



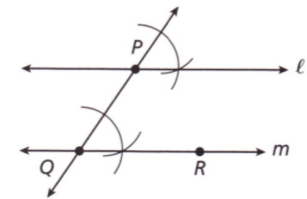
A Choose points Q and R on line



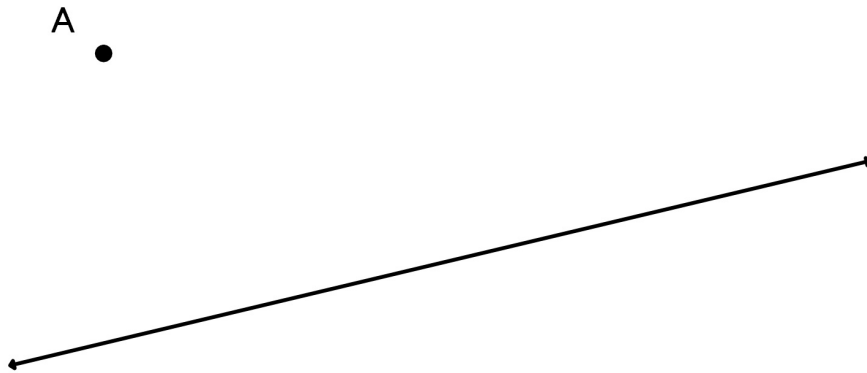
B Use a straightedge to draw \overleftrightarrow{PQ} .



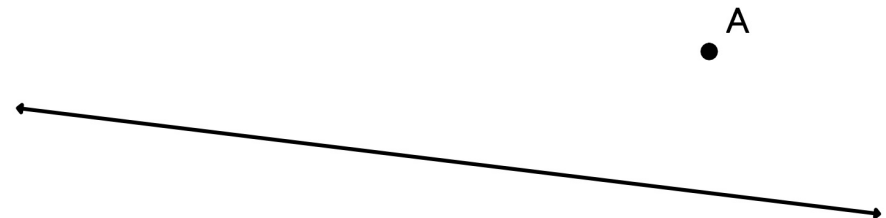
C Copy $\angle PQR$ at point P , as shown. Label line ℓ . Line ℓ is the required line.



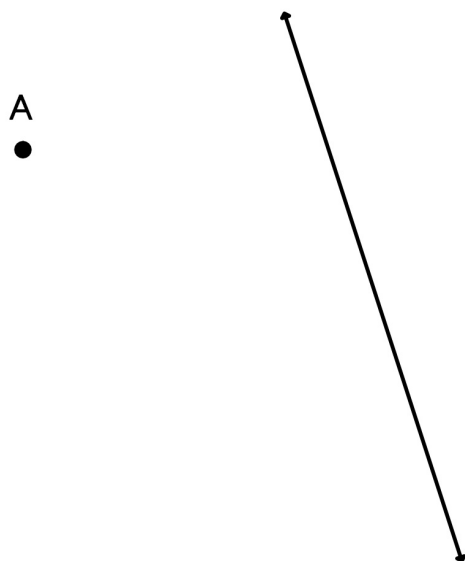
Construct a line parallel to the line that contains point A



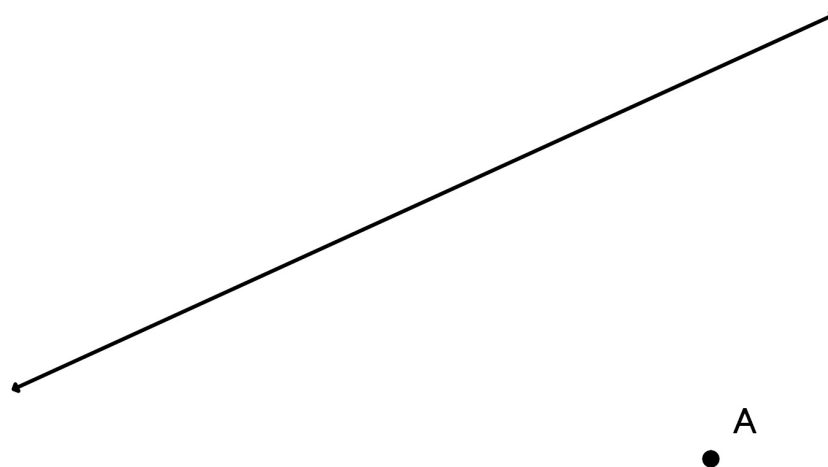
Construct a line parallel to the line that contains point A



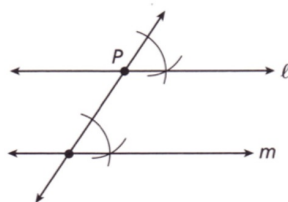
Construct a line parallel to the line that contains point A



Construct a line parallel to the line that contains point A



4. The figure shows a given line m , a given point P , and the construction of a line ℓ that is parallel to line m . Explain why line ℓ is parallel to line m .



REFLECT

- 1a. Why does it make sense to copy $\angle PQR$ to get a line parallel to line m ?
- 1b. Is it possible to construct a line parallel to a given line m that passes through a point P that is *on* line m ? Why or why not?
- 1c. Write an if-then statement that justifies the method used in the construction of parallel lines.

Below are the main postulates/theorems from yesterday.

Write the converse of each

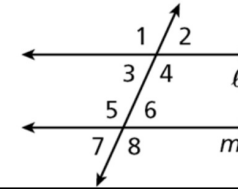
If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of corresponding angles are congruent.

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of alternate interior angles are congruent.

If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the two pairs of same-side interior angles are supplementary.

Use the Converse of the Corresponding Angles Postulate and the given information to show that $l \parallel m$.

$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$

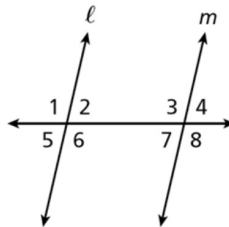


$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$

$$l \parallel m$$

Use the Converse of the Corresponding Angles Postulate and the given information to show that $l \parallel m$.

$$m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$$

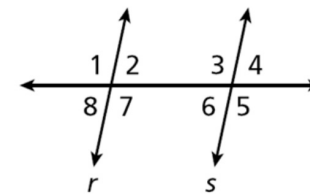


$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$$

$$l \parallel m$$

Use the given information and the theorems you have learned to show that $r \parallel s$.

$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$



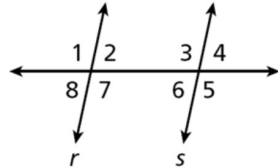
$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$

$$r \parallel s$$

Refer to the diagram. Use the given information and the theorems you have learned to show that $r \parallel s$.

$$m\angle 4 = m\angle 8$$

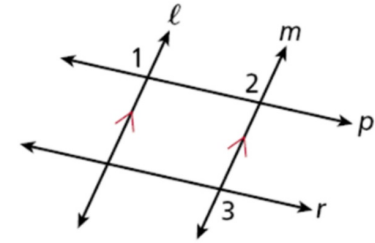
$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$ *Congruent angles*



$$\angle 4 \cong \angle 8$$

$$r \parallel s$$

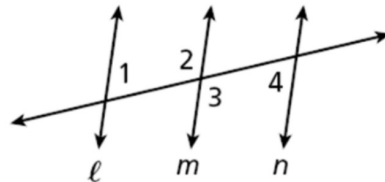
Given: $p \parallel r$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
 Prove: $\ell \parallel m$



Statements	Reasons
1. $p \parallel r$	1.
2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$	2.
3.	3. Given
4.	4.
5. $\ell \parallel m$	

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$, $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary.

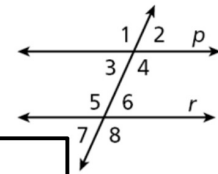
Prove: $\ell \parallel m$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$	1.
2. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 4$	2. Def. $\cong \angle s$
3. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supp.	3. Given
4. $m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ$	4.
5. $m\angle 3 + m\angle 1 = 180^\circ$	5.
6. $m\angle 2 = m\angle 3$	6.
7. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 1 = 180^\circ$	7.
8. $\ell \parallel m$	

Lesson Quiz: Part I

Name the postulate or theorem that proves $p \parallel r$.



- $\angle 4 \cong \angle 5$
- $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$
- $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$
- $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ are supplementary.