

Proofs & Parallel Lines cut by a Transversal PRACTICE

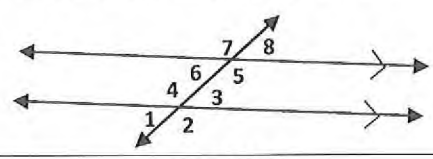
Fill in the blanks for each statement.

1. The **Vertical Angles Theorem**: If two angles are vertical angles, then they have \_\_\_\_\_ measures.
2. The **Same-Side Interior Angles Postulate**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of same-side interior angles are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The **Alternate Interior Angles Theorem**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of alternate interior angles have the \_\_\_\_\_ measure.
4. The **Corresponding Angles Theorem**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of corresponding angles have the \_\_\_\_\_ measure.

Complete the following proofs using a two-column proof. All of the spaces may not be used.

5.

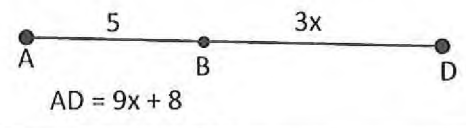
Given:  $p \parallel q$   
Prove:  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 8$



STATEMENTS	REASONS

6.

Given: B is in between A and D  
Prove:  $x = 1/2$

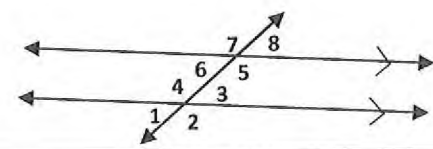


STATEMENTS	REASONS

7.

Given:  $p \parallel q$   
Prove:  $m\angle 5 = m\angle 2$

*You cannot use the Corresponding Angles Theorem in this proof!*



STATEMENTS	REASONS

Proofs & Parallel Lines cut by a Transversal PRACTICE

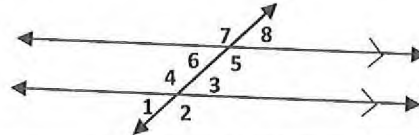
Fill in the blanks for each statement.

1. The **Vertical Angles Theorem**: If two angles are vertical angles, then they have equal measures.
2. The **Same-Side Interior Angles Postulate**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of same-side interior angles are supplementary.
3. The **Alternate Interior Angles Theorem**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of alternate interior angles have the same measure.
4. The **Corresponding Angles Theorem**: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the pairs of corresponding angles have the same measure.

Complete the following proofs using a two-column proof. All of the spaces may not be used.

5.

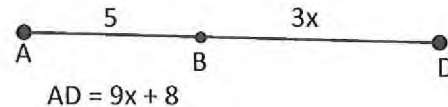
Given:  $p \parallel q$   
Prove:  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 8$



STATEMENTS	REASONS
$p \parallel q$	Given
$m\angle 1 = m\angle 6$	Corresponding Angles Theorem
$m\angle 6 = m\angle 8$	Vertical Angles Theorem
$m\angle 1 = m\angle 8$	Transitive Prop of Equality

6.

Given: B is in between A and D  
Prove:  $X = -\frac{1}{2}$

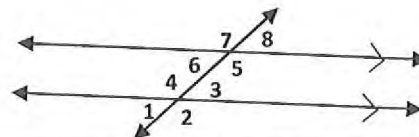


STATEMENTS	REASONS
B is in between A and D	Given
$AB + BD = AD$	Segment Addition Postulate
$5 + 3x = 9x + 8$	Substitution Prop of Equality
$3x = 9x + 3$	Subtraction Prop of Equality
$-6x = 3$	Subtraction Prop of Equality
$x = -\frac{1}{2}$	Division Prop of Equality

7.

Given:  $p \parallel q$   
Prove:  $m\angle 5 = m\angle 2$

You cannot use the Corresponding Angles Theorem in this proof!



STATEMENTS	REASONS
$p \parallel q$	Given
$m\angle 5 = m\angle 4$	Alternate Interior Angles Theorem
$m\angle 4 = m\angle 2$	Vertical Angles Theorem
$m\angle 5 = m\angle 2$	Transitive Prop of Equality