



Geometry Unit 4

Properties of Parallel Lines

Properties of Parallel Lines

- **Content Objective:** Students will be able to use the properties of parallel lines to prove theorems and solve for variables.
- **Language Objective:** Students will be able to identify the properties of parallel lines from labeled diagrams.

Corresponding Angles

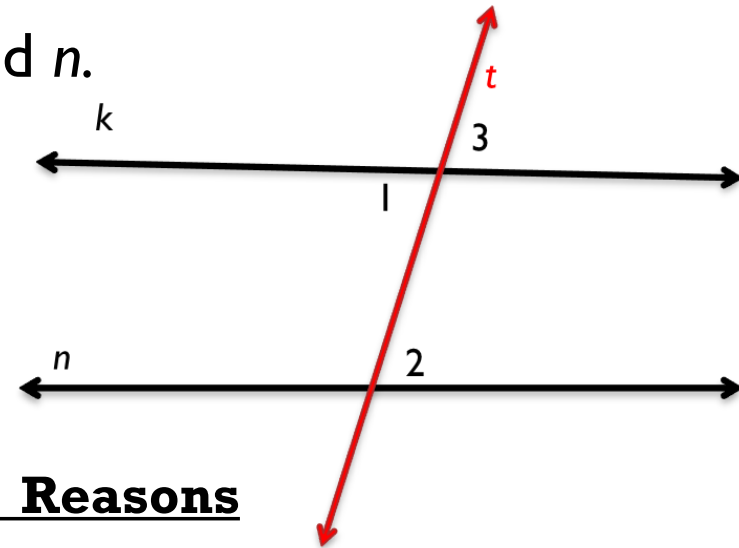
- Postulate 10: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then the corresponding angles are congruent.
- This postulate is essential for proving the next three theorems.

Theorem 3-2

Theorem 3-2: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are congruent.

Given: $k \parallel n$; transversal t cuts k and n .

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



Statements

1. $k \parallel n$

2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

3. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$

4. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Reasons

1. Given

2. Vertical Angle Theorem

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

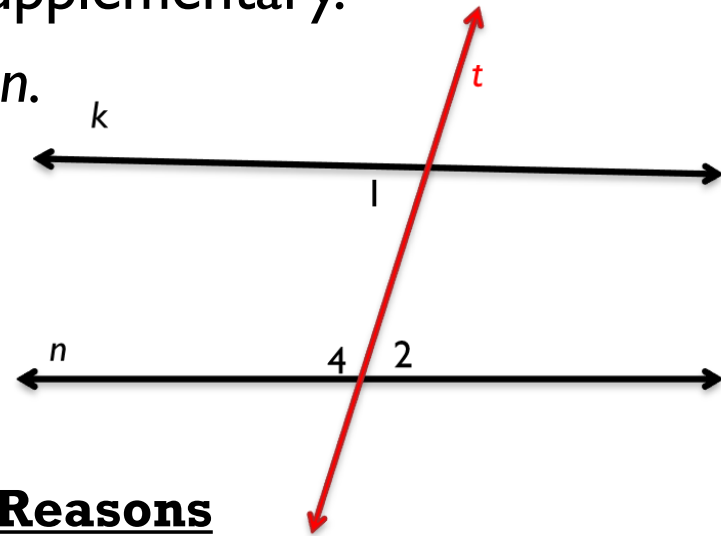
4. Transitive/Substitution Property

Theorem 3-3

Theorem 3-3: If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then same-side interior angles are supplementary.

Given: $k \parallel n$; transversal t cuts k and n .

Prove: $\angle 1$ is supplementary
to $\angle 4$.



Statements

Reasons

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. $k \parallel n$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 4 = 180$ | 2. Angle Addition Postulate |
| 3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ or $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$ | 3. If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alt. int. \angle 's are \cong |
| 4. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 4 = 180$ | 4. Substitution Property |
| 5. $\angle 1$ is supplementary to $\angle 4$. | 5. Def. of Supp. \angle 's |

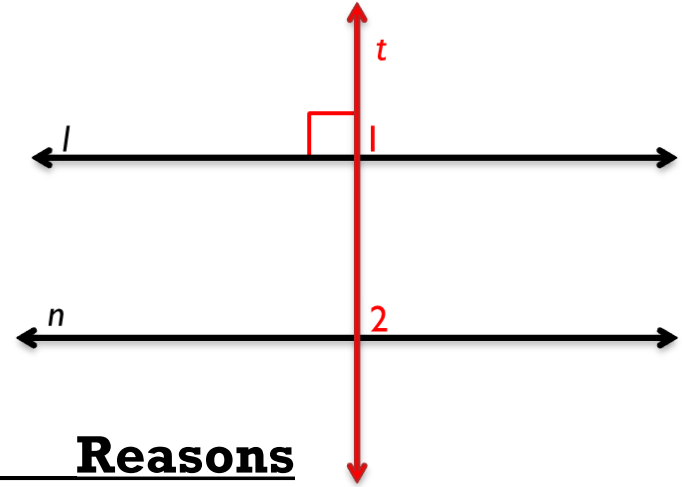
Theorem 3-4

Theorem 3-4: If a transversal is perpendicular one of two parallel lines, then it is perpendicular to the other line also.

Given: transversal t cuts l and n ;

$$t \perp l; l \parallel n$$

Prove: $t \perp n$



Statements

1. $t \perp l$
2. $m \angle 1 = 90$
3. $l \parallel n$
4. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 1$ or $m \angle 2 = m \angle 1$
5. $m \angle 2 = 90$
6. $t \perp n$

Reasons

1. Given
2. Def. of perpendicular lines
3. Given
4. If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then corr. \angle 's are \cong
5. Substitution Property
6. Def. of perpendicular lines

Using the Properties

Find the values of x , y , and z .

Since $a \parallel b$, $2x = 40$ (Why?)

Thus, $x = 20$

Since $c \parallel d$, $y = 40$ (Why?)

Since $a \parallel b$, $y + z = 180$ (Why?)

$$40 + z = 180$$

$$z = 140$$

