

CHAPTERS 2 & 3 PROOFS – COMMONLY USED REASONS

<p>Definition of congruent angles <i>Angles w/the same measure are congruent.</i></p>	<p>definition of right angle <i>An angle with a measure of 90° is a right angle.</i></p>
<p>Assumed from diagram. <i>Straight angles, linear pairs, vertical angles</i></p>	<p>Right angles are congruent.</p>
<p>Straight angles are congruent.</p>	<p>Angle Addition Postulate</p>
<p>Vertical angles are congruent.</p>	<p>TRANSITIVE PROPERTY <i>If angles (or segments) are congruent to the same (or congruent) angle (or segment), then they are congruent to each other.</i></p>
<p>Definition of bisects (or trisects) <i>If a ray bisects an angle, then it divides the angle into two congruent angles.</i></p>	<p>Definition of perpendicular (\perp) <i>If two lines are perpendicular, then they intersect and form right angles.</i></p>
<p>Definition of midpoint <i>If a point is a midpoint of a segment, then it divides the segment into two congruent segments.</i></p>	<p>Definition of complementary angles <i>If the sum of two angles is a right angle, then they are complementary.</i></p>
<p>Definition of supplementary angles <i>If the sum of two angles is a straight angle, then they are supplementary.</i></p>	<p>LINEAR PAIR POSTULATE <i>If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary.</i></p>
<p>Reflexive</p>	<p>Substitution</p>
<p>Congruent Supplements Theorem <i>If angles are supplementary to the same angle (or congruent angles), then they are congruent.</i></p>	<p>Congruent Complements Theorem <i>If angles are complementary to the same angle (or congruent angles), then they are congruent.</i></p>

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<p><i>Segment Addition Property</i> <i>If a segment (or congruent segments) is added to two congruent segments, the sums are congruent.</i></p>	<p><i>Angle Addition Property</i> <i>If an angle (or congruent angles) is added to two congruent angles, the sums are congruent.</i></p>
<p><i>Segment Subtraction Property</i> <i>If a segment (or congruent segments) is subtracted from two congruent segments, the differences are congruent.</i></p>	<p><i>Angle Subtraction Property</i> <i>If an angle (or congruent angles) is subtracted from two congruent angles, the differences are congruent.</i></p>
<p>ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES THEOREM <i>If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of alternate interior angles are congruent.</i></p>	<p><i>Converse of the Alternate Interior Angles Theorem</i> <i>If two lines and a transversal form alternate interior angles that are congruent, then the two lines are parallel.</i></p>
<p>Corresponding Angles Postulate <i>If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of corresponding angles are congruent.</i></p>	<p>Converse of the Corresponding Angles Postulate <i>If two lines and a transversal form corresponding angles that are congruent, then the two lines are parallel.</i></p>
<p>SAME-SIDE INTERIOR ANGLES THEOREM <i>If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of same-side interior angles are supplementary.</i></p>	<p><i>Converse of the Same-Side Interior Angles Theorem</i> <i>If two lines and a transversal form same-side interior angles that are supplementary, then the two lines are parallel.</i></p>
<p><i>Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem</i> <i>If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of alternate exterior angles are congruent.</i></p>	<p>CONVERSE OF THE ALTERNATE EXTERIOR ANGLES THEOREM <i>If two lines and a transversal form alternate exterior angles that are congruent, then the two lines are parallel.</i></p>
<p>Same-Side Exterior Angles Theorem <i>If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of same-side exterior angles are supplementary.</i></p>	<p>Converse of the Same-Side Exterior Angles Theorem <i>If two lines and a transversal form same-side exterior angles that are supplementary, then the two lines are parallel.</i></p>