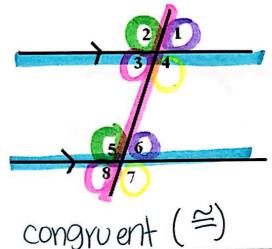
⊗. GUIDED NOTES: Parallel Lines and Transversals

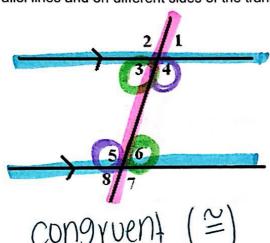
Parallel Lines

2
1
3
4

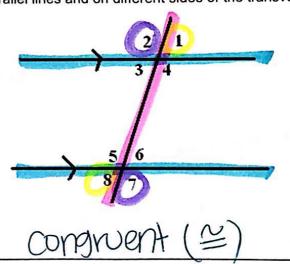
Corresponding Angles - angles in the same position on different parallel lines



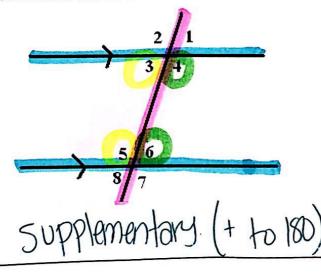
Alternate Interior Angles - angles between the parallel lines and on different sides of the transversal



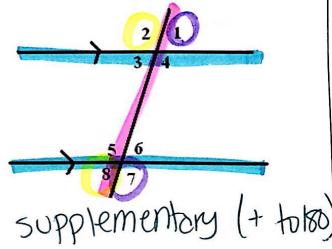
Alternate Exterior Angles - angles outside the parallel lines and on different sides of the transversal



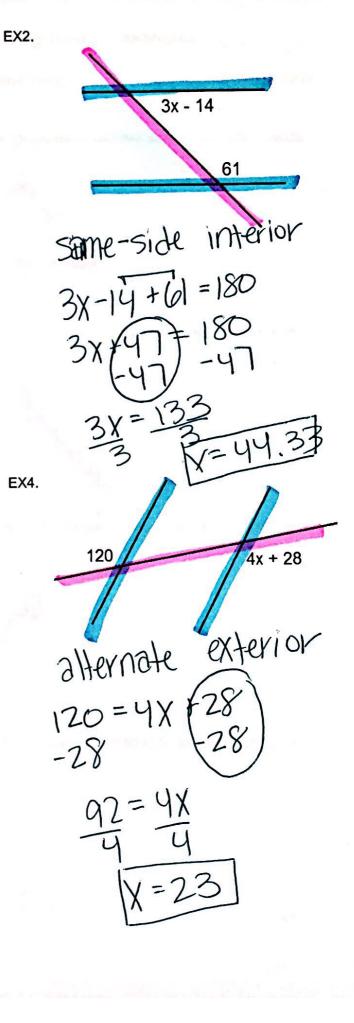
Same-Side Interior Angles - angles between the parallel lines and on the same side of the transversal



Same-Side Exterior Angles - angles outside the parallel lines and on the same side of the transversal



EX1. 2x + 20corresponding (12)= 2x+20 4x=2x+32 EX3. 3x + 24alternate interior = 3x +24 +22 5X = (3X) + 46 -3X = (3X) + 46



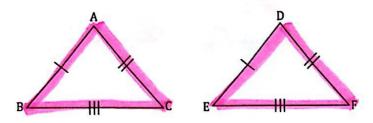


₹,5GUIDED NOTES: Triangle Congruence Theorems

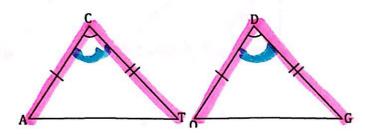


The triangle congruence theorems are ways to prove that triangles are congruent by using information about some of their pieces.

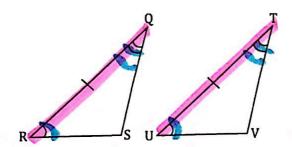
Side, Side, Side (SSS) - all three sides of one triangle are congruent to all three sides of the other triangle



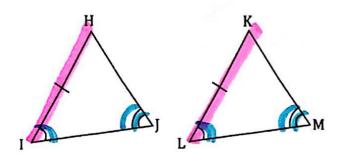
Side, Angle, Side (SAS) – two sides and the angle between them of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the angle between them of the other triangle



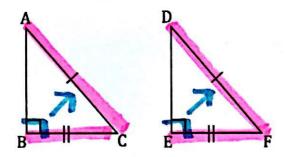
Angle, Side, Angle (ASA) – two angles and the side between them of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the side between them of the other triangle



Angle, Angle, Side (AAS) – two angles and a side not between them of one triangle are congruent to two angles and a side not between them of the other triangle



Hypotenuse, **Leg (HL)** – the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of the other right triangle



EX2

EX5

EX1

HL

ASA property,

corresponding angles AAS

EX4

not consment

EX6