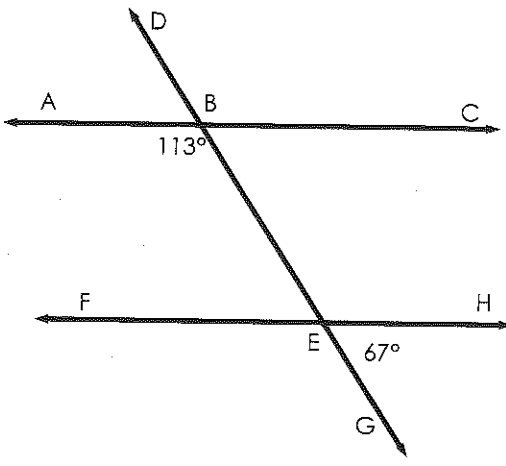


Independent Practice

In the picture below, \overline{DG} is the transversal for lines \overline{AC} and \overline{FH} . Prove $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{FH}$

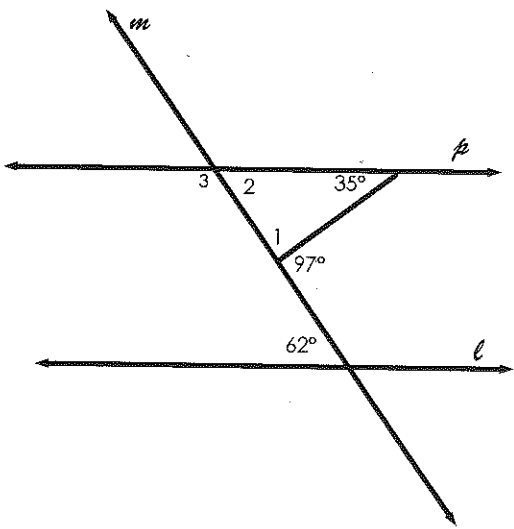


Angle	Measure	Reason
$\angle EBC$	67°	Linear Pair

Conclusion

$\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{FH}$ b.c...

Lines m is the transversal for lines p and l . Prove p is parallel to l .

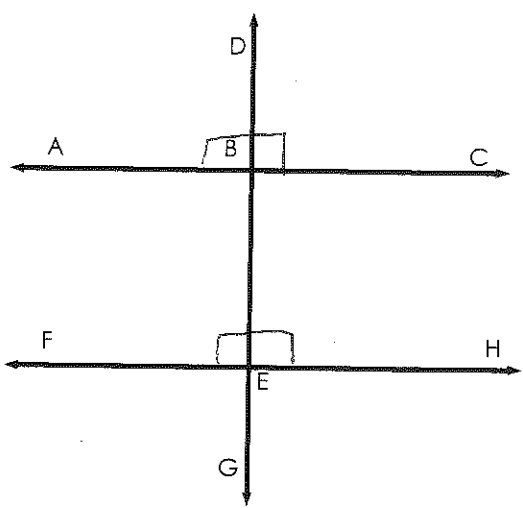


Angle	Measure	Reason
$\angle 1$	83°	Linear Pair
$\angle 2$	62°	Alt. Ang. theorem
$\angle 3$	118°	Linear Pair

Conclusion

$p \parallel l$ b.c...

In the picture below, \overline{DG} is perpendicular to lines \overline{AC} and \overline{FH} . Prove $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{FH}$

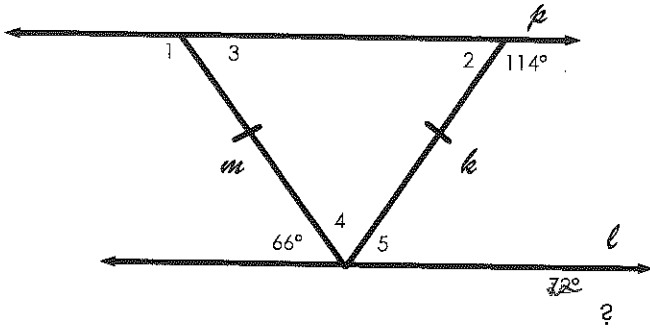


Angle	Measure	Reason
$\angle ABD$	90°	Def of \perp lines
$\angle FEB$	90°	Def of \perp lines

Conclusion

$\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{FH}$ b.c

Lines m and k is the transversal for lines p and l . Fill in the missing angles and then prove p is parallel to l



Angle	Measure	Reason
$\angle 2$	66°	Linear Pair
$\angle 3$	66°	base \angle s of Isosceles Δ
$\angle 1$	114°	Linear pair
$\angle 4$	58°	Δ sum Theorem
$\angle 5$	60°	Linear Pair

Conclusion

$p \parallel l$

In the picture below, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, \overline{KH} is the transversal for \overline{FD} and \overline{BC} . Prove \overline{FD} is parallel to \overline{BC}

