Geometry Unit 3: Transversals Bronx Early College Academy

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11 October - 21 October 2022

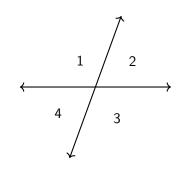
3.1 Identify transversal angles	11 October
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3.8 Transversals review	20 October
3.9 Transversals test	21 October

Learning Target: I can name parallel lines transversal angles

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.1 Tuesday 11 October

Do Now: Identify the true statements

- 1. $/1 \cong /2$
- $2. /2 \cong /4$
- 3. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 4 = 180^{\circ}$
- 4. $m/2 + m/3 = 90^{\circ}$



Lesson: Parallel lines crossed by a transverse line, horizontal and vertical directions

New terminology for parallel lines

Parallel lines are in the same plane and never intersect

Parallel lines $j \parallel k$, mark with arrows

Transversal Line l, crosses parallel lines

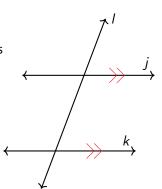
Interior Inside (\angle s)

Exterior Outside (\angle s)

Same side On the left or right of lAlternate Across l from each other

Horizontal Sideways direction

Vertical Up and down direction



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Interior Inside (\angle s)

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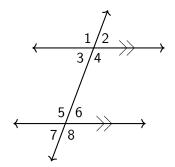
Vertical Up and down direction

We often number the angles this way.

New theorems for parallel lines

Corresponding Having the same position. e.g. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 6$ Postulate Corresponding $\angle s$ of \parallel lines are congruent, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$

- 1. Alternate interior \angle s are \cong \angle 4 \cong \angle 5
- Same-side interior ∠s are supplementary
 m∠3 + m∠5 = 180
- 3. Alternate exterior \angle s are \cong $\angle 1 \cong \angle 8$

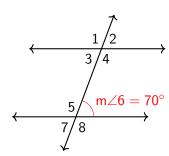


There are only two angle measures, the acute \angle s and the obtuse \angle s And they add to 180° , i.e. supplementary

Apply the theorems of parallel lines with a transversal

Given two parallel lines and a transversal, with m $\angle 6=70^\circ.$ Write down the value of each angle measure.

- 1. $m \angle 1 =$
- 2. $m\angle 2 =$
- 3. $m \angle 3 =$
- 4. $m \angle 4 =$
- 5. $m \angle 5 =$
- 6. $m\angle 6 = 70^{\circ}$
- 7. $m \angle 7 =$
- 8. $m \angle 8 =$



Apply the theorems of parallel lines with a transversal

Given two parallel lines and a transversal, with m $\angle 6=70^\circ.$ Write down the value of each angle measure.

1.
$$m \angle 1 =$$

2.
$$m\angle 2 =$$

3.
$$m \angle 3 =$$

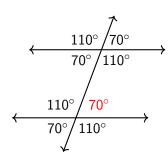
4.
$$m \angle 4 =$$

5.
$$m \angle 5 =$$

6.
$$m\angle 6 = 70^{\circ}$$

7.
$$m \angle 7 =$$

8.
$$m \angle 8 =$$



Solution

Extension: Ratios are fractions

We often state proportions as ratios

Example: Divide a distance into equal parts, i.e.

1:1

We say "one to one", or "in a one to one ratio." A rectangle's length to width ratio is two to one. 2:1

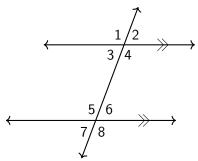
Learning Target: I can calculate transversal angles

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.2 Wednesday 12 October

Do Now: Identify each angle

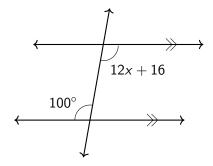
- 1. Opposite ∠4
- 2. Corresponding to $\angle 3$
- Alternate exterior to ∠8
- 4. Same side interior to $\sqrt{5}$
- 5. Alternate interior to $\sqrt{4}$

Lesson: Solve for angle measures



Parallel lines intersected by a transversal. Find x.

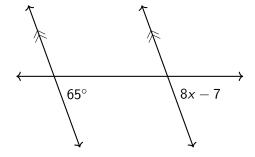
Alternate interior angles measure 100° and 12x + 16, as shown.



Are the angles congruent or supplementary?

Parallel lines intersected by a transversal. Find x.

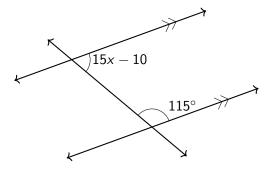
Parallel lines do not have to be horizontal.



State the postulate or theorem you are employing.

Parallel lines intersected by a transversal. Find x.

Given: Same side interior angles measure 115° and 15x - 10.



Remember the check.

Extension: Partitioning a segment or angle in a ratio

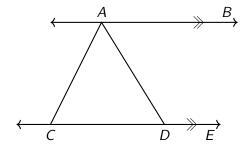
Point \overrightarrow{B} divides \overrightarrow{AC} in a 2 : 1 ratio, i.e. AB = 2BC Ray \overrightarrow{BD} divides $\angle ABC$ in a 2 : 1 ratio. Find x.

Learning Target: I can calculate triangle angles

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.3 Thursday 13 October

Lesson: Sum of a triangle's interior angles is 180° (Triangle sum theorem)

Given parallel lines $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CDE}$ with $\overrightarrow{AC} \cong \overrightarrow{CD}$. If $m \angle BAD = 80$ find $m \angle ACD$.



Learning Target: I can define a parallelogram

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.4 Friday 14 October

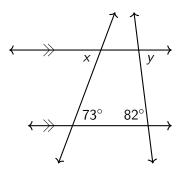
Two parallel lines intersect a transversal. Given corresponding angles $m\angle 1 = 4.4x - 63$ and $m\angle 2 = 2.8x + 9$, find the measure of $\angle 1$.

Learning Target: I can calculate external triangle angles

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.5 Monday 17 October

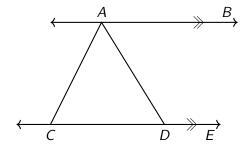
Do Now:

- 1. Given two parallel lines, two transversals
- 2. Find *x*, *y*
- 3. What relationship are you using? (e.g. vertical angles, same-side exterior angles, alternate interior angles, etc.)



Lesson: Triangle external angle theorem

Given parallel lines $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CDE}$ with $\overrightarrow{AC} \cong \overrightarrow{CD}$. If $m \angle BAD = 80$ find $m \angle ACD$.

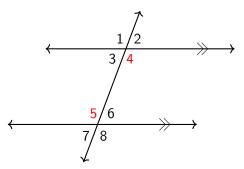


HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.6 Tuesday 18 October

Given two parallel lines and a transversal,

$$m\angle 4 = 3x$$
 and $m\angle 5 = x + 70$.

Write an equation, then solve for x.



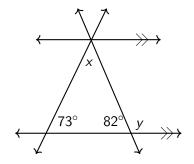
3.6 Transversal situations

Learning Target: I can calculate angles in parallelograms

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.7 Wednesday 19 October

Do Now:

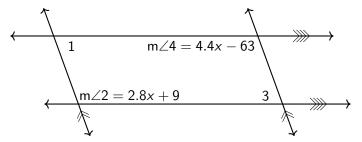
- 1. Given a triangle, shown
- 2. Find angle measures x, y
- 3. What relationships are you using? (e.g. vertical angles, same-side exterior angles, alternate interior angles)



Lesson: Triangle's exterior angles

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.8 Thursday 20 October

Two parallel lines intersect a second set of parallel lines. Given $m\angle 2 = 2.8x + 9$ and $m\angle 4 = 4.4x - 63$, find the measure of $\angle 1$.



Learning Target: I can review with my classmates

HSG.CO.C.9 Prove theorems about lines and angles 3.9 Friday 21 October