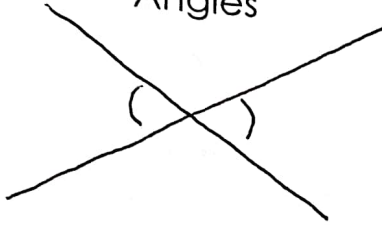
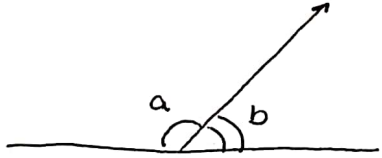

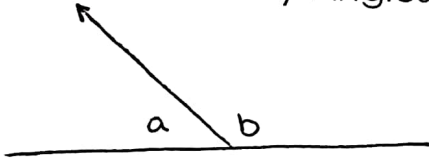
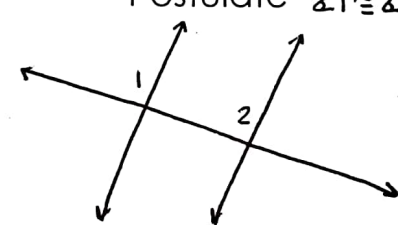
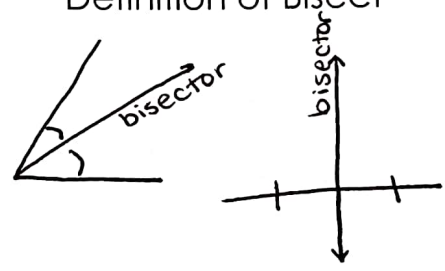

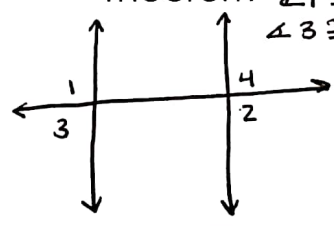
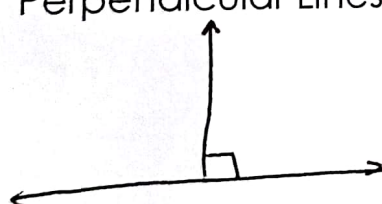
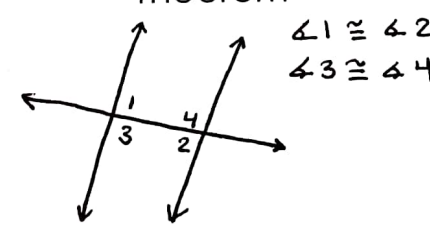
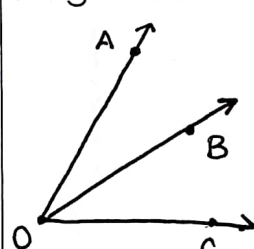
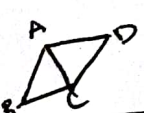
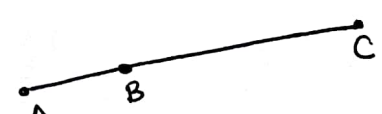


Class work -

Sketch each of the following scenarios.

What can we use to Prove?		
<p>Definition of Vertical Angles</p> 	<p>Linear Pair Postulate</p>  <p><math>a + b = 180</math></p>	<p>Definition of Midpoint</p> 
<p>Definition of Supplementary Angles</p>  <p><math>a + b = 180</math></p>	<p>Corresponding Angle Postulate <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math></p> 	<p>Definition of Bisect</p> 
<p>Definition of Parallel Lines</p> 	<p>Alternate Exterior Angle Theorem <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math> <math>\angle 3 \cong \angle 4</math></p> 	<p>Substitution Property</p> <p><math>m\angle 1 = m\angle 3</math>  <math>m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180</math>  <math>m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 180</math>          if <math>a = b</math>, then <math>a</math> can be substituted in for <math>b</math></p>
<p>Definition of Perpendicular Lines</p> 	<p>Alternate Interior Angle Theorem <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 2</math> <math>\angle 3 \cong \angle 4</math></p> 	<p>Angle Addition Postulate</p>  <p><math>\angle AOB + \angle BOC = \angle AOC</math></p>
<p>Reflexive Property (<math>AB = AB</math>)</p> <p><math>a = a</math>  <math>m\angle 1 = m\angle 1</math>  <math>\overline{AC} = \overline{AC}</math></p> 	<p>Transitive Property (<math>a = b, b = c, \text{ then } a = c</math>)</p> <p><math>A = B \Rightarrow A = C</math>  <math>B = C</math></p>	<p>Segment Addition Postulate</p>  <p><math>\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} = \overline{AC}</math></p>