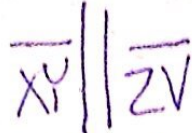


QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

Symbol:  $\parallel$

Parallel lines & their angles -



Lines that never meet  
slopes are always equal

$\parallel$  lines create pairs of congruent angles when a line crosses them (transversal)

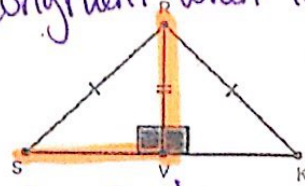
Eg: Since  $\overline{XY} \parallel \overline{ZV}$

then  $\angle Z \cong \angle Y$   
 $\angle X \cong \angle V$

alt. interior angles  
are congruent when lines are  $\parallel$

Perpendicular lines & their angles -

Symbol:  $\perp$



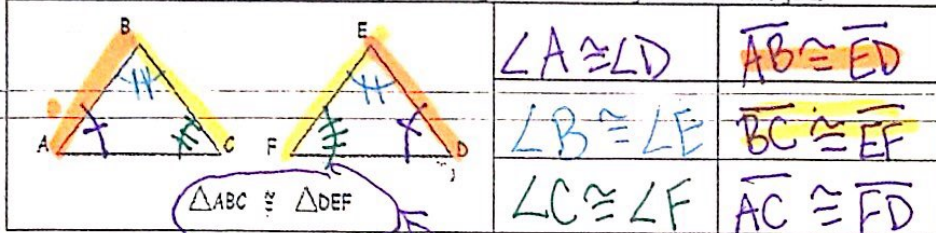
$\overline{SV} \perp \overline{RV}$

lines that meet at right angles ( $90^\circ$ )

the slopes of  $\perp$  lines are negative reciprocals or negative inverses

Eg:  $m_1 = \frac{2}{3}$  and  $m_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$  are  $\perp$  slopes

List the six corresponding parts of the congruent triangles. Mark the congruences on the figure.



\* make sure to use the congruence statement to identify pairs of congruent sides and angles

Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent (CPCTC) -

A reason used when stating a pair of corresponding sides or angles in congruent triangles are the same as each other.

\* You must prove that 2  $\Delta$ s are congruent first, then use CPCTC.

SUMMARY: