

Writing Flow Chart Proofs // Theorems about Angle Relationships

Lesson Objective

WRITE FLOW CHART PROOFS TO PROVE THEOREMS ABOUT ANGLE MEASURES.

Right Angles Congruence Theorem: All right angles are congruent. (if rt. \angle 's $\rightarrow \angle$'s \cong)

\rightarrow PROOF: p. 106 EXAMPLE 1

Congruent Supplements Theorem: If two angles are supplementary to the same angle, (or two congruent angles), then those angles are congruent. (\cong supps. thm)

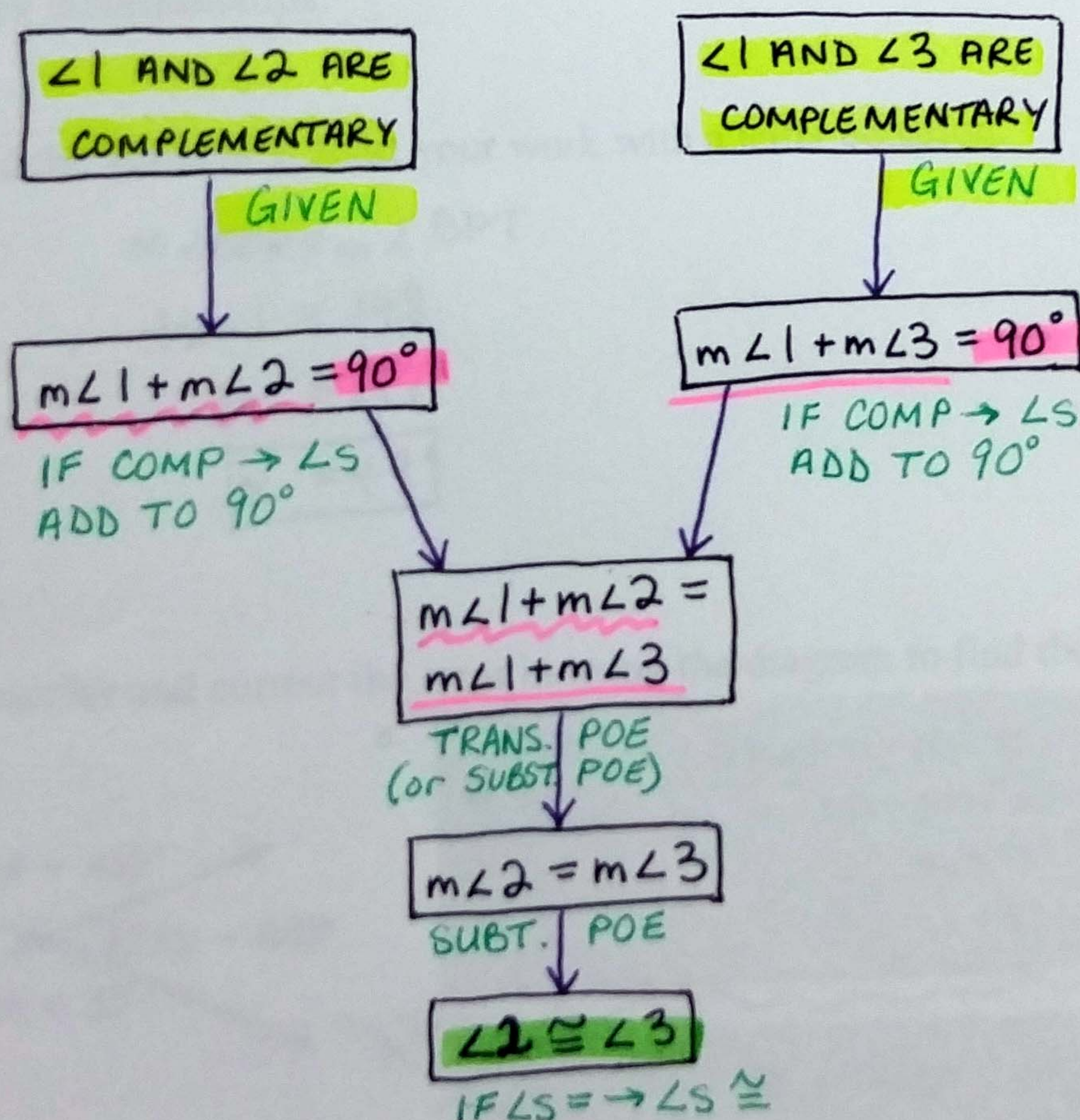
\rightarrow PROOF: p. 107 EXAMPLE 2

Congruent Complements Theorem: If two angles are complementary to the same angle, (or two congruent angles), then those angles are congruent. (\cong comps. thm)

\rightarrow PROOF: SIMILAR TO PROOF FOR CONGRUENT SUPPLEMENTS THEOREM

Given: $\angle 1$ AND $\angle 2$ ARE COMPLEMENTARY, $\angle 1$ AND $\angle 3$ ARE COMPLEMENTARY

Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$



Linear Pair Postulate: If two angles form a linear pair, then they are supplementary. (if linear pair \rightarrow supp.)

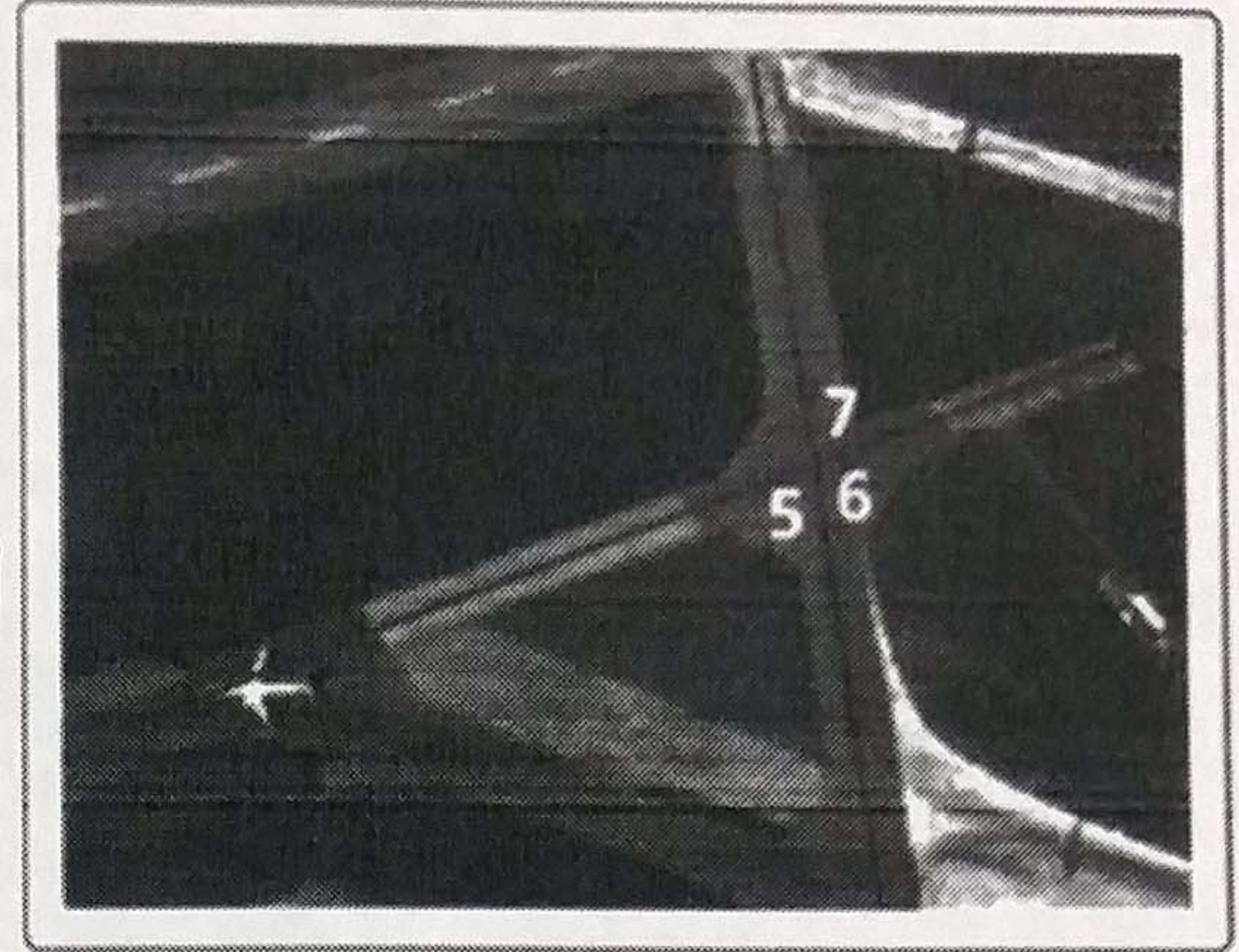
\rightarrow Remember, postulates are accepted without needing a proof! 😊

Vertical Angles Congruence Theorem: Vertical angles are congruent. (if vertical \angle 's $\rightarrow \angle$'s \cong)

PROOF: Given: $\angle 5$ and $\angle 7$ are vertical angles

Prove: $\angle 5 \cong \angle 7$

HINT: Use the linear pair postulate, and another theorem from the front side ☺



$\angle 5$ AND $\angle 7$ ARE
VERTICAL ANGLES
GIVEN

DID NOT END UP
BEING NECESSARY
IN THIS PROOF!

$\angle 5$ AND $\angle 6$ FORM
A LINEAR PAIR

GIVEN

$\angle 5$ AND $\angle 6$ ARE
SUPP.

IF LINEAR PAIR
 \rightarrow SUPP.

$\angle 6$ AND $\angle 7$ FORM
A LINEAR PAIR

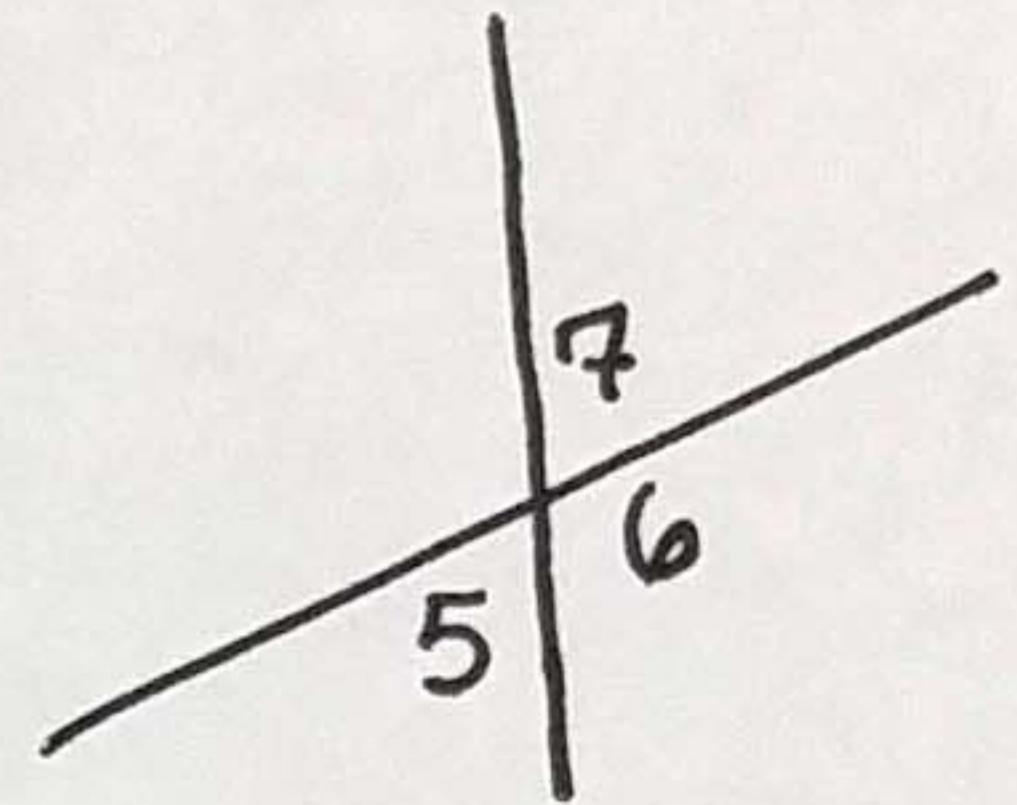
GIVEN

$\angle 6$ AND $\angle 7$ ARE
SUPP.

IF LINEAR PAIR
 \rightarrow SUPP.

$\angle 5 \cong \angle 7$

\cong SUPP. THM



Using Angle Relationships

Example:

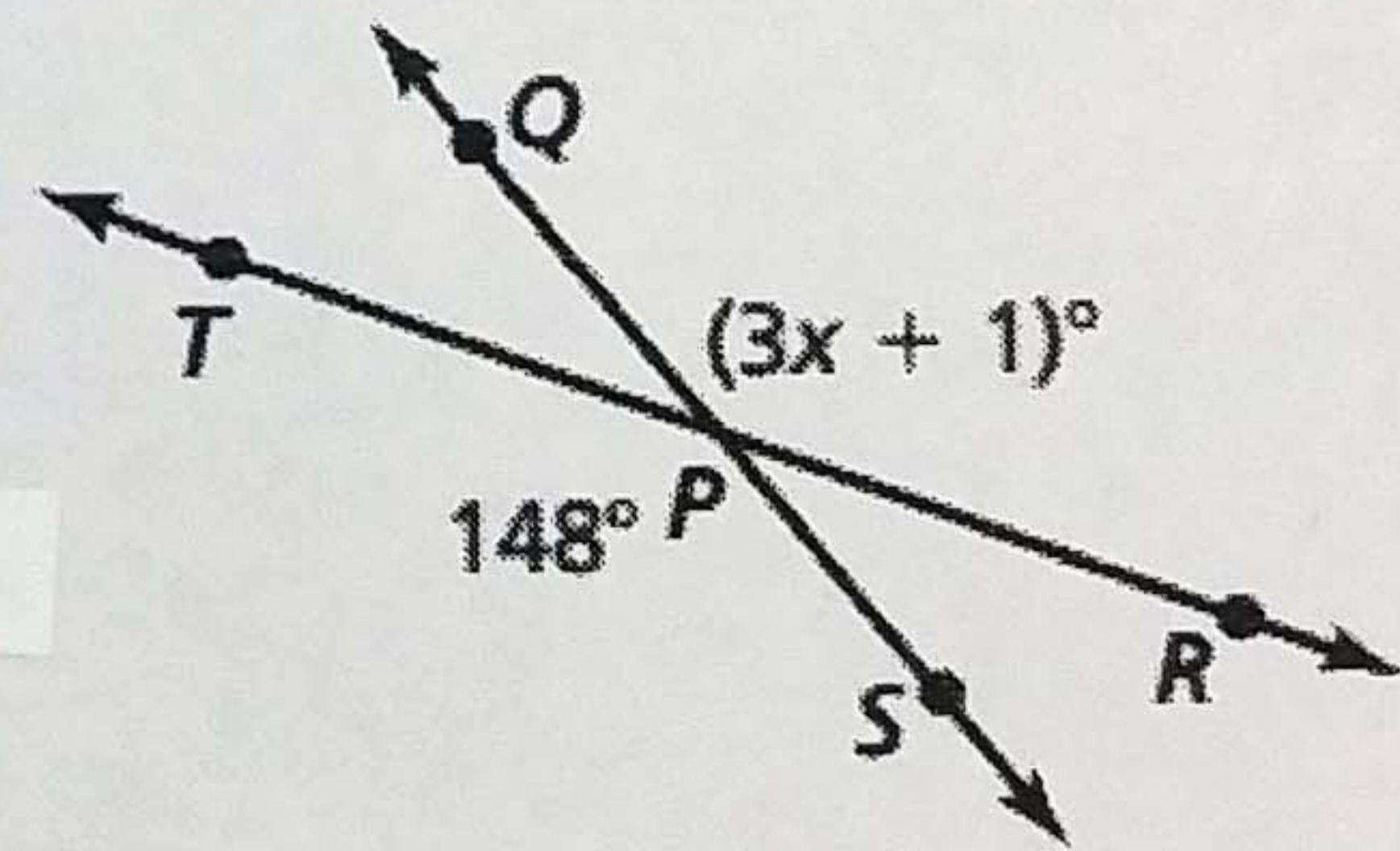
- Find the value of x . Start your work with a letter equation.

$$m\angle QPR = m\angle SPT$$

$$3x + 1 = 148$$

$$3x = 147$$

$$x = 49^\circ$$



- Describe and correct the error in using the diagram to find the value of x .

a.

X

$$\begin{aligned} (13x + 45)^\circ + (19x + 3)^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ 32x + 48 &= 180 \\ 32x &= 132 \\ x &= 4.125 \end{aligned}$$

VERTICAL \angle s ARE $=$,
NOT SUPP.

$$\begin{aligned} 13x + 45 &= 19x + 3 \\ 42 &= 6x \\ 7 &= x \end{aligned}$$

b.

X

$$\begin{aligned} (13x + 45)^\circ + (12x - 40)^\circ &= 90^\circ \\ 25x + 5 &= 90 \\ 25x &= 85 \\ x &= 3.4 \end{aligned}$$

LINEAR PAIR \angle s ARE
SUPP. NOT COMP.

$$\begin{aligned} 13x + 45 + 12x - 40 &= 180 \\ 25x + 5 &= 180 \\ 25x &= 175 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

