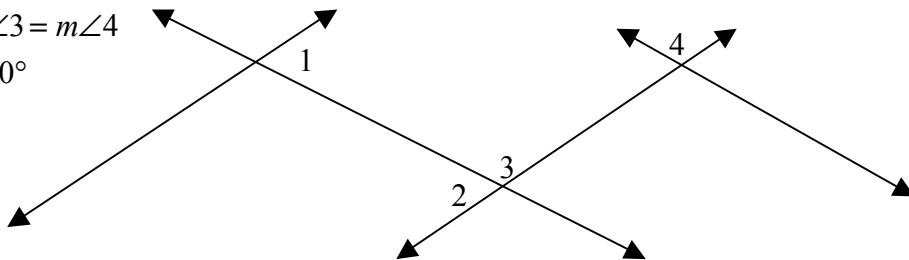


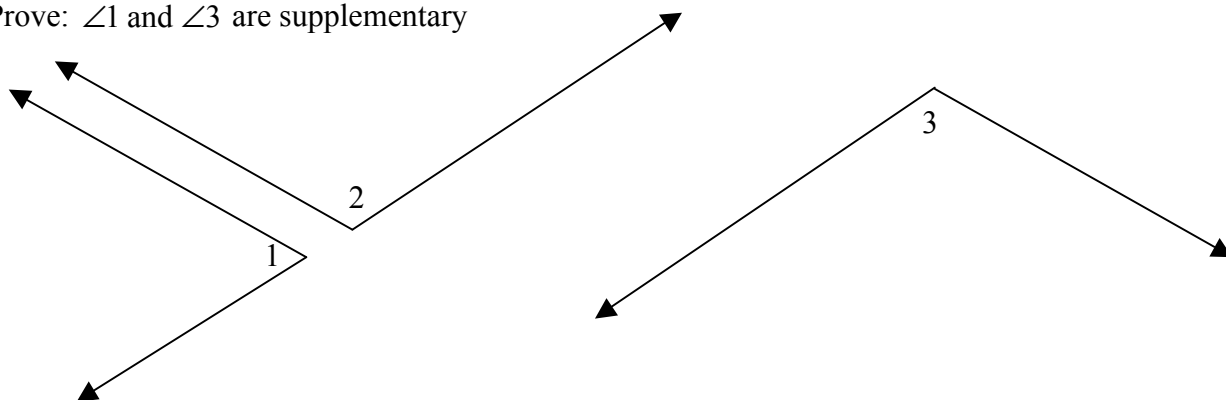
2.6 – Geometric Proofs 1

EX 1) Given: $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$, $m\angle 3 = m\angle 4$
 Prove: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 4 = 180^\circ$



Statement	Reason
1. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$	1.
2.	2. Given
3.	3. Linear Pair Postulate
4.	4.

EX 2) Given: $m\angle 2 = m\angle 3$, $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary
 Prove: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are supplementary



Statement	Reason
1. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary	1.
2.	2. Definition of Supplementary \angle s
3.	3. Given
4.	4.
5. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are supplementary	5.

2.6 – Geometric Proofs 1

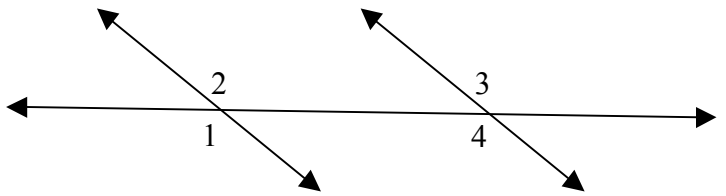
EX 3) Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are right angles

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

STATEMENTS	REASONS

EX 4) Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$



STATEMENTS	REASONS

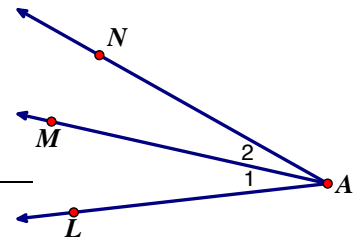
2.6 – Geometric Proofs 1

EX 5) Given that $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, prove that $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$.



STATEMENTS	REASONS

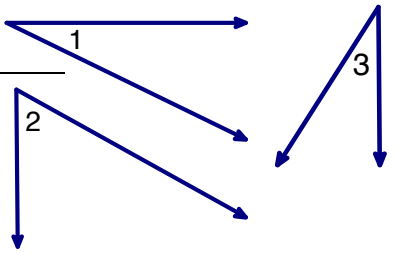
EX 6) Given: $m\angle LAN = 30^\circ$, $m\angle 1 = 15^\circ$
 Prove: \overline{AM} bisects $\angle LAN$



STATEMENTS	REASONS

2.6 – Geometric Proofs 1

EX 7) Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary, $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are complementary
Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

STATEMENTS	REASONS	

HW: Assignment 2-6