Unit 4 Reasoning and Angle Relationships

Date	Target	Assignment	Done!
M 10-16	4.1	4.1 Day 1 Worksheet	
T 10-17	4.1	4.1 Day 2 Worksheet	
W 10-18	Quiz	Quiz 4.1	
R 10-19	4.2	4.2 Day 1 Worksheet	
F 10-20	4.2	4.2 Day 2 Worksheet	
M 10-23	4.2	4.2 Day 3 Worksheet	
T 10-24	Quiz	Quiz 4.2	
W 10-25	Rev	Unit 4 Test Review	
R 10-26	Test	Unit 4 Test	

Target 4.1: Use deductive reasoning to make conclusions

Target 4.2: Use properties of equality and congruence to prove relationships about angles

NAME:_____

4.1 – Deductive Reasoning Target 1 – Use deductive reasoning to make conclusions

<u>Vocabulary</u>			
Deductive Reasoning:			Annotate Here
Example 1: Use deductive reasoning equation	y to find the solution	n to an algebraic	
Solve for the variable X Given: $3(x + 5) = 21$			
Statements	Reason)	
			Reasons to Consider:
			 Distributive Property Division Property of Equality Given Subtraction Property of Equality
-			
Example 2: Use deductive reasoning	g to write a two-colu	nun proof	
Given: A, B, C, and D are collinear $mAB = mCD$	▲ B		
Prove: mAC = mBD		0 0	
Statements	Reason	1	Reasons to Consider:
			(may use a reason more than once)
			 Segment Addition Postulate Given Substitution Property Transitive Property of Equality

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Annotate Here

No<u>vou try now!</u>



Statements	Reason

Keasou	statements
nəviƏ	Ωλ₩7 ≅ ΖλΧ7
Reflexive Property	ΩλΖ7 ≂ ΩλΖ7
Angle Adition Postulate	$\Box XZ \simeq \Box XZ + ZXX$
etalutso9 noitibbA elgnA	$ZYM\Delta \cong UYZ\Delta + UYM\Delta$
Substitution Property	$Z\lambda M\Delta \cong U\gamma Z\Delta + Z\gamma X\Delta$
Transitive Property of Equality	ΖλΜマ ≂ ΠλΧマ

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4.2 – Reasoning in Geometry

Target 2 – Use properties of equality and congruence to prove relationships about angles

Vocabulary Complementary Angles:		Annotate Here
Adjacent Angles:		
Supplementary Angles:		
<u>Linear Pair</u> :		
Vertical Angles:		
Draw and label th	e various angle relationships below	Name both pairs of vertical angles 1. 2.
More Properties/Definit	ions (NOT IN VIDEO- FILL OUT ON OWN)	
Linear Pair Postulate	If two angles form a linear pair, then they are - 	
Definition of Complimentary Angles	Two Angles that add up to	
Definition of Supplementary Angles	Two Angles that add up to	
Definition of Perpendicular Lines	Perpendicular Lines form	
Definition of Right Angles	An angle measuring	

Unit 4 Reasoning 2017-2018 Example 1: Prove angles are complementary Given: AB is perpendicular to BC ($\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$) Prove: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary angles Statements Statements Reason

Example 2: Use properties of complementary and supplementary angles

Find the $m \angle DBC$ and $m \angle CAB$.



Now try now!

- 1) If $\angle R$ is supplementary to a 47° angle and $\angle S$ is supplementary to a 56° angle, could they be vertical angles? <u>Explain</u>.
- 2) Make sure you understand all of the vocabulary in this lesson. Below, draw and label supplementary angles, complimentary angles, and vertical angles.

Supplementary Angles Complimentary Angles Vertical Angles

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Unit 4 Reasoning 2017-2018 VOU TRY NOW! (cont.)

3) Use the diagram below to answer the following questions using property notation

a) DF and EG intersects at point O. Find the $m \angle EOF$.

b) Name two pairs of vertical angles.



c) Find the $m \angle GOF$.

d) Name the angles adjacent to $\angle GOH$.

4) Given that $\angle 3$ is a <u>supplement</u> of $\angle 4$ and $\angle 4 = 41^{\circ}$, find m $\angle 3$.

5) Find the value of x and y.

$$(28x-7)^{\circ} (24x+18)^{\circ} (12y+30)^{\circ}$$

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t) 136° 5) x = 3.25; y = 5.5

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<u>Annotate Here</u>