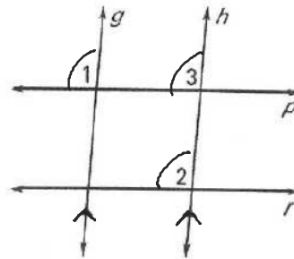


3. GIVEN: $g \parallel h$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

PROVE: $p \parallel r$

Statements	Reasons
1. $g \parallel h$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	1. Given
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	2. Corresponding \angle 's \cong
3. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$	3. Substitution prop
4. $p \parallel r$	4. If corresponding \angle 's are \cong then lines are \parallel .



10. GIVEN: $n \parallel m$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

PROVE: $p \parallel r$

Statements

Reasons

1) $n \parallel m$ $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

1) Given

2) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

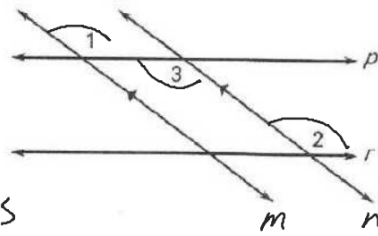
2) Alternate Interior \angle 's

3) $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$

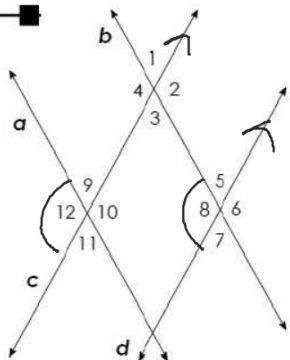
3) Substitution prop.

4) $p \parallel r$

4) If alternate Interior \angle 's are \cong then lines are \parallel .



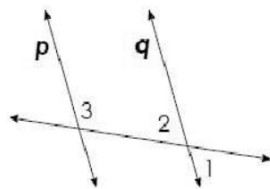
PROOF I



Given: $c \parallel d$, $\angle 12 \cong \angle 8$
Prove: $a \parallel b$

Statement	Reason

PROOF 4



Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are supplementary

Prove: $p \parallel q$

Given: $m\angle BCD + m\angle BEF = 180^\circ$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$

Prove: $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{EF}$

