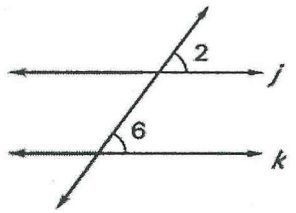
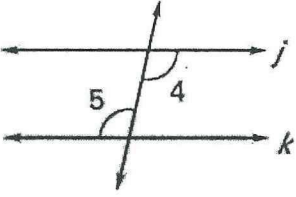
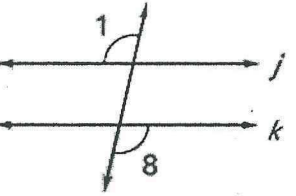
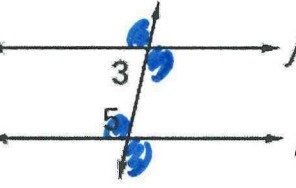
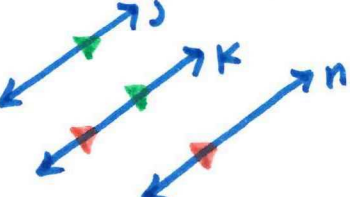


Prove Lines are Parallel → you always use the converse to prove you have parallel lines

Vocabulary	Definition	Picture	Picture
<p>POSTULATE 16 CORRESPONDING ANGLES CONVERSE</p>	<p>If two lines are cut by a transversal so the corresponding angles are <u>congruent parallel</u>, then the lines are <u>parallel</u>. <b>CCA</b></p>		<p>If <math>\angle 2 \cong \angle 6</math>, then <u><math>j \parallel k</math></u>. <b>CCA</b></p>
<p>THEOREM 3.4 ALTERNATE INTERIOR ANGLES CONVERSE</p>	<p>If two lines are cut by a transversal so the alternate interior angles are <u>congruent parallel</u>, then the lines are <u>parallel</u>. <b>CAI</b></p>		<p>If <math>\angle 4 \cong \angle 5</math>, then <u><math>j \parallel k</math></u>. <b>CAI</b></p>
<p>THEOREM 3.5 ALTERNATE EXTERIOR ANGLES CONVERSE</p>	<p>If two lines are cut by a transversal so the alternate exterior angles are <u>congruent parallel</u>, then the lines are <u>parallel</u>. <b>CAE</b></p>		<p>If <math>\angle 1 \cong \angle 8</math>, then <u><math>j \parallel k</math></u>. <b>CAE</b></p>
<p>THEOREM 3.6 CONSECUTIVE INTERIOR ANGLES CONVERSE</p>	<p>If two lines are cut by a transversal so the consecutive interior angles are <u>supplementary parallel</u>, then the lines are <u>parallel</u>. <b>CCI or CSSI</b></p>		<p>If <math>\angle 3</math> and <math>\angle 5</math> are supplementary <math>m\angle 3 + m\angle 5 = 180</math>, then <u><math>j \parallel k</math></u>. <b>CCI or CSSI</b></p>
<p>THEOREM 3.7 TRANSITIVE PROPERTY OF PARALLEL LINES</p>	<p>If two lines are parallel to the same line, then they are parallel to each other.</p>		<p>If <u><math>j \parallel k</math></u> and <u><math>k \parallel n</math></u>, then <u><math>j \parallel n</math></u>. <b>transitive of //</b></p>