

Unit 2 Proof Packet

Properties, Theorems, Postulates and Definitions Used in Proofs

PROPERTIES OF EQUALITY:

1. **Addition Property:** If $a = b$ and $c = d$, then $a + c = b + d$
2. **Subtraction Property:** If $a = b$ and $c = d$, then $a - c = b - d$
3. **Multiplication Property:** If $a = b$, then $ca = cb$
4. **Division Property:** If $a = b$ and $c \neq 0$, then $a/c = b/c$
5. **Substitution Property:** If $a = b$, then either a or b may be substituted for the other in any Equation (or Inequality)
6. **Reflexive Property:** $a = a$
7. **Symmetric Property:** If $a = b$, then $b = a$
8. **Transitive Property:** If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$

PROPERTIES OF CONGRUENCE: (Same as above, but with shapes, so we use congruent!)

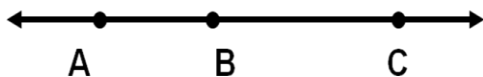
1. **Reflexive Property:** $DE \cong DE$ $\angle D \cong \angle D$
2. **Symmetric Property:** If $DE \cong FG$, then $FG \cong DE$. If $\angle D \cong \angle E$, then $\angle E \cong \angle D$
3. **Transitive Property:** If $DE \cong FG$ and $FG \cong JK$, then $DE \cong JK$
If $\angle D \cong \angle E$ and $\angle E \cong \angle F$, then $\angle D \cong \angle F$

Other

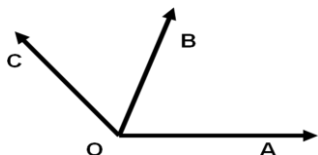
1. **Distributive Property:** $a(b + c) = ab + ac$
2. **Combining Like Terms:** $2x + 3x = 5x$

POSTULATES:

1. **Segment Addition Postulate:** If B is between A and C , then $AB + BC = AC$



2. **Angle Addition Postulate:** If B lies in the interior of $\angle AOC$, then $m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC = m\angle AOC$



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THEOREMS:

1.) **Midpoint Theorem:**

Note: We have defined a *midpoint*, which differs from the *Midpoint Theorem*.

2.) **Angle Bisector Theorem:**

Note: We have defined an *Angle Bisector*, which differs from the *Angle Bisector Theorem*.

3.) **Vertical Angle Theorem:**

4.) Theorem 2-4: If two lines are perpendicular, then they form _____, _____ angles.

5.) Theorem 2-5: If two lines form congruent, adjacent angles, then the lines are _____. This theorem is the converse of _____.

6.) Theorem 2-6: If the exterior sides of two adjacent angles are _____, then the angles are _____.

7.) Theorem 2-7: If two angles are _____ of congruent angles (or the same angle), then the two angles are _____.

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DEFINITIONS:

Examples:

1.) Definition of Complementary Angles:

2.) Definition of Supplementary Angles:

3.) Definition of a Right Angle:

4.) Definition of Perpendicular Lines:

5.) Definition of a Midpoint:

6.) Definition of a Segment Bisector:

7.) Definition of an Angle Bisector: