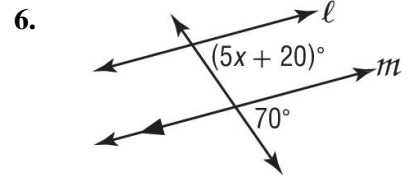
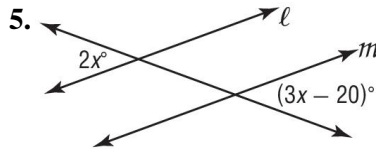
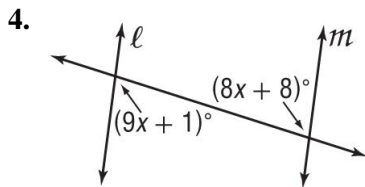
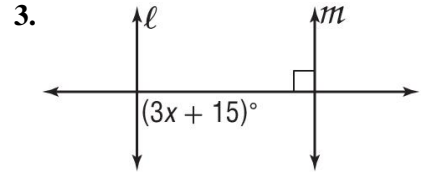
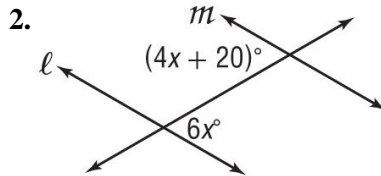
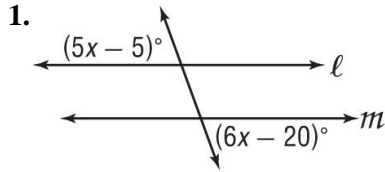


3-5 Study Guide and Intervention

Proving Lines Parallel

Exercises

Find x so that $l \parallel m$. Identify the postulate or theorem you used.



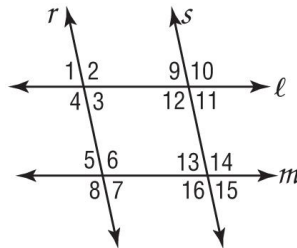
Exercises

1. Complete the proof.

Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$, $\angle 15 \cong \angle 5$

Prove: $l \parallel m$, $r \parallel s$

Proof:



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 15 \cong \angle 5$	1. _____
2. $\angle 13 \cong \angle 15$	2. _____
3. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 13$	3. _____
4. $r \parallel s$	4. _____
5. _____	5. Given
6. _____	6. If corr \angle s are \cong , then lines \parallel .

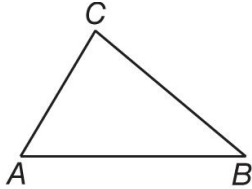
3-6 Study Guide and Intervention

Perpendiculars and Distance

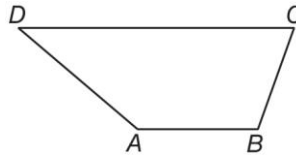
Exercises

Construct the segment that represents the distance indicated.

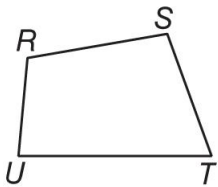
1. C to \overleftrightarrow{AB}



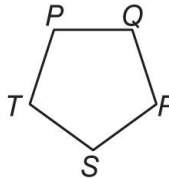
2. D to \overleftrightarrow{AB}



3. T to \overleftrightarrow{RS}



4. S to \overleftrightarrow{PQ}



Exercises

Find the distance between each pair of parallel lines with the given equations.

1. $y = 8$
 $y = -3$

2. $y = x + 3$
 $y = x - 1$

3. $y = -2x$
 $y = -2x - 5$