Warm Up Solve each equation.	Agenda: Warm-Up/Pull SG
<b>1.</b> $3x + 5 = 17$ $x = 4$ <b>2.</b> $r - 3.5 = 8.7$ $r = 12.2$	Notes Practice Proofs
<b>3.</b> $4t - 7 = 8t + 3 \frac{t}{t} = -\frac{5}{2}$	
<b>4.</b> $\frac{n+8}{5} = -6$ $n = -38$	
<b>5.</b> $2(y - 5) - 20 = 0$ y	= 15

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## **Essential Questions**

How do we identify and use the properties of equality to write algebraic proofs?

## Unit 2A Day 6 Algebraic Proof Section 2-2

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**Algebraic Proof** 

Vocabulary

## proof

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A **proof** is an argument that uses logic, definitions, properties, and previously proven statements to show that a conclusion is true.

An important part of writing a proof is giving justifications to show that every step is valid.

#### **Properties of Equality** If a = b, then a + c = b + c. Addition Property of Equality Subtraction Property of Equality If a = b, then a - c = b - c. Multiplication Property of Equality If a = b, then ac = bc. If a = b and $c \neq 0$ , then $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c}$ . Division Property of Equality Reflexive Property of Equality a = aSymmetric Property of Equality If a = b, then b = a. Transitive Property of Equality If a = b and b = c, then a = c. If a = b, then b can be substituted for Substitution Property of Equality a in any expression.

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#### **Remember!**

The Distributive Property states that a(b + c) = ab + ac.

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**Example 1: Solving an Equation in Algebra** 

## Solve the equation 4m - 8 = -12. Write a justification for each step.

4m - 8 = -12 +8 + 8 4m = -4  $\frac{4m}{4} = \frac{-4}{4}$  m = -1

- Given equation
  - Addition Property of Equality Simplify.
  - Division Property of Equality

Simplify.

### **Algebraic Proof**

#### **Your turn:**

Solve the equation -5 = 3n + 1 and write a justification for each step.



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### **Algebraic Proof**



#### **Example 2: Problem-Solving Application**

What is the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit *F* when it is 15°C? Solve the equation  $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$  for *F* and justify each step.

 $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$  $F = \frac{9}{5}(15) + 32$ 

Given.

Substitution.

F = 27 + 32

Simplify.

Simplify.

*F* = 59

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#### Your Turn!

What is the temperature in degrees Celsius C when it is 86°F? Solve the equation  $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$  for C and justify each step.  $C = \frac{5}{6} (F - 32)$  Given.  $C = \frac{5}{9} \left( 86 - 32 \right)$  Substitution.  $C = \frac{5}{9}(54)$  $C = 30^{\circ}$ Simplify.

Simplify.

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Like algebra, geometry also uses numbers, variables, and operations. For example, segment lengths and angle measures are numbers. So you can use these same properties of equality to write algebraic proofs in geometry.



#### **Example 3: Solving an Equation in Geometry**

#### Write a justification for each step.



NO = NM + MOSegment Addition Post.4x - 4 = 2x + (3x - 9)Substitution Property of Equality4x - 4 = 5x - 9Simplify.-4 = x - 9Subtraction Property of Equality5 = xAddition Property of Equality

#### **Your Turn!**

Write a justification for each step.

 $m \angle ABC = m \angle ABD + m \angle DBC$   $ax^{\circ} = (3x + 5)^{\circ} + (6x - 16)^{\circ}$   $ax^{\circ} = 9x - 11$  -x = -11 x = 11  $ax^{\circ} = 11$   $ax^{\circ} = 11$ 

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 $(3x + 5)^{\circ}$ 

(6*x* - 16

#### You learned in Chapter 1 that segments with equal lengths are congruent and that angles with equal measures are congruent. So the Reflexive, Symmetric, and Transitive Properties of Equality have corresponding properties of congruence.

Properties of Congruence	
SYMBOLS	EXAMPLE
Reflexive Property of Congruence	
figure A ≅ figure A (Reflex. Prop. of ≅)	$\overline{EF} \cong \overline{EF}$
Symmetric Property of Congruence	
If figure $A \cong$ figure $B$ , then figure $B \cong$ figure $A$ . (Sym. Prop. of $\cong$ )	If $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ , then $\angle 2 \cong \angle 1$ .
Transitive Property of Congruence	
If figure $A \cong$ figure $B$ and figure $B \cong$ figure $C$ , then figure $A \cong$ figure $C$ . (Trans. Prop. of $\cong$ )	If $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{RS}$ and $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TU}$ , then $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{TU}$ .

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#### **Remember!**

# Numbers are equal (=) and figures are congruent ( $\cong$ ).

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#### Example 4: Identifying Property of Equality and Congruence

- Identify the property that justifies each statement.
- **A.**  $\angle QRS \cong \angle QRS$  Reflex. Prop. of  $\cong$ .
- **B.**  $m \angle 1 = m \angle 2$  so  $m \angle 2 = m \angle 1$  Symm. Prop. of =
- C.  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$  and  $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{EF}$ , so  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{EF}$ . Trans. Prop of  $\cong$
- **D.** 32° = 32° Reflex. Prop. of =

#### Your turn!

Identify the property that justifies each statement.

A. DE = GH, so GH = DE. Sym. Prop. of =

**B. 94**° = **94**° Reflex. Prop. of =

C. 0 = a, and a = x. So 0 = x. Trans. Prop. of =

**D.**  $\angle A \cong \angle Y$ , so  $\angle Y \cong \angle A$  Sym. Prop. of  $\cong$ 

## Assignment:

• p. 55 # 2-8 even, 11-15 all, 24, 30 – 32 all

#### **Lesson Quiz: Part I**

Solve each equation. Write a justification for each step.



#### **Lesson Quiz: Part II**

Solve each equation. Write a justification for each step.

2. 
$$6r - 3 = -2(r + 1)$$

8r - 3 = -2

8r = 1

 $r=\frac{1}{8}$ 

$$6r - 3 = -2(r + 1)$$
 Given

$$6r - 3 = -2r - 2$$
 Distrib. Prop.

Add. Prop. of 
$$=$$

Div. Prop. of =

#### **Lesson Quiz: Part III**

Identify the property that justifies each statement.

**3.** *x* = *y* and *y* = *z*, so *x* = *z*. Trans. Prop. of =

**4.**  $\angle DEF \cong \angle DEF$  Reflex. Prop. of  $\cong$ 

**5.**  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ , so  $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AB}$ . Sym. Prop. of  $\cong$