

Day 57 Bellwork: Have your homework out and then complete the following

1. Given $l \parallel m \parallel n$ and $s \parallel t$, and $m\angle 1 = 143^\circ$, find

$$m\angle 2 = \underline{37} \quad m\angle 11 = \underline{143} \quad m\angle 20 = \underline{37}$$

$$m\angle 3 = \underline{143} \quad m\angle 12 = \underline{37} \quad m\angle 21 = \underline{143}$$

$$R = -1$$

2. Is $x - 5$ a factor of the function

$$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 27x - 15$$

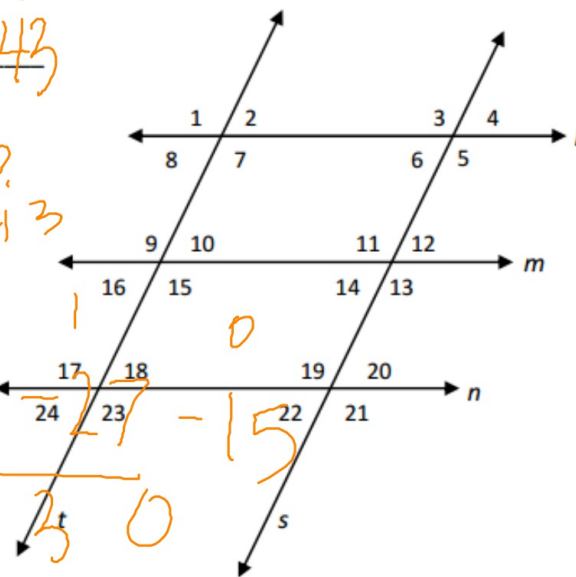
Show work supporting your answer.

YES \checkmark \downarrow 5
 $x^2 + 6x + 3$

$$R = ?$$

$$x \mid 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad -27 \quad -15 \\ \hline 1 \quad 6 \quad 3 \quad 0 \end{array}$$



Day 55 Bellwork: Have your homework out and then complete the following

1. $\frac{6x^3 - 16x^2 + 17x - 6}{3x - 2}$

2. $\frac{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3}$



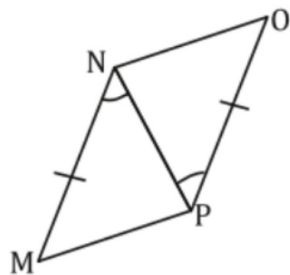


What does CPCTC stand for?

C
P
C
T
C

Example 1:

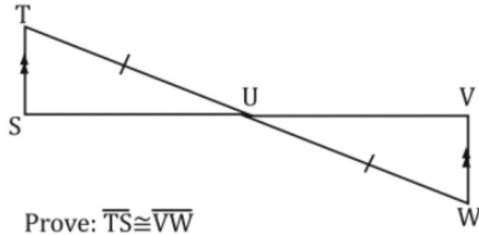
Given: $\angle MNP \cong \angle OPN$, and $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{OP}$



Prove: $\overline{MP} \cong \overline{NO}$

Example 2:

Given: $\overline{TS} \parallel \overline{VW}$, $\overline{TU} \cong \overline{WU}$

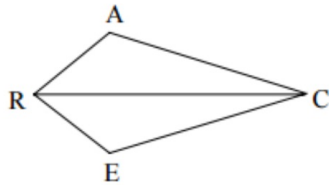


Prove: $\overline{TS} \cong \overline{VW}$

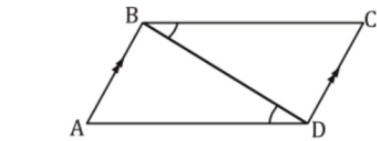
You try...

1. Given: $\overline{AR} \cong \overline{ER}$
 $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC}$

Prove: $\angle E \cong \angle A$



2. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DE}$, $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$



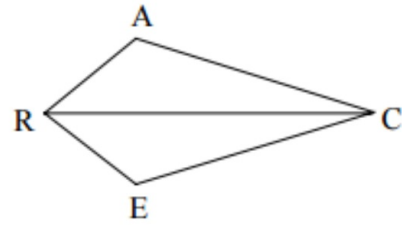
Prove: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$



Prove with a flow proof!

Given: $\overline{AR} \cong \overline{ER}$
 $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC}$

Prove: $\angle E \cong \angle A$



Prove: $\angle E \cong \angle A$

Given

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC}$

$\overline{RC} \cong \overline{RC}$

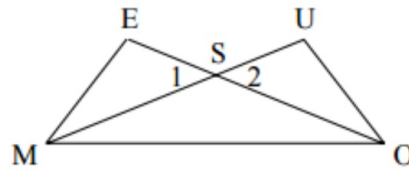
Reflexive property
of congruence

$\triangle RCE \cong \triangle RCA$

Definition of
congruent triangles
or CPCTC

2. Given: $\overline{SE} \cong \overline{SU}$
 $\angle E \cong \angle U$

Prove: $\overline{MS} \cong \overline{SO}$



$\overline{SE} \cong \overline{SU}$

Given

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

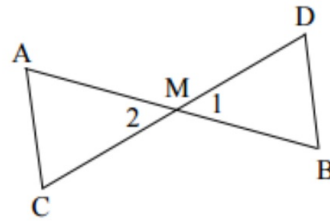
$\triangle _ \cong \triangle _$

Angle-Side-Angle
congruence

Definition of
congruent triangles
or CPCTC

3. Given: M is the midpoint of \overline{AB} .
 M is the midpoint of \overline{CD} .

Prove: $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$



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	→		→	