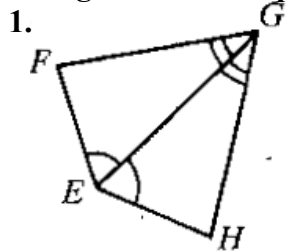
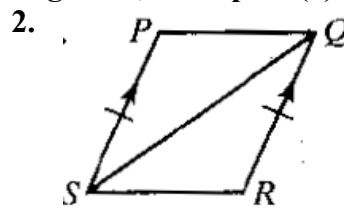


(a) Name the triangles that could be proved congruent and (b) list the method you would use. If triangles cannot be proved congruent, leave part (a) blank and write "none" for (b).



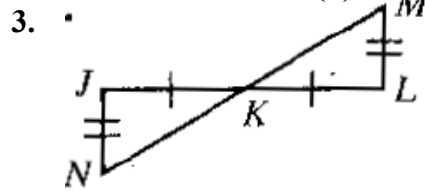
a) _____ \cong _____

b) _____



a) _____ \cong _____

b) _____

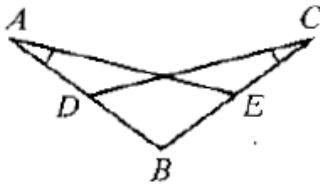


a) _____ \cong _____

b) _____

(a) Name a pair of overlapping triangles that could be proved congruent based on the given.
(b) List the method you would use.

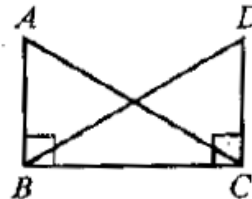
4. Given: $AE = DC$;
 $\angle A \cong \angle C$



a) _____ \cong _____

b) _____

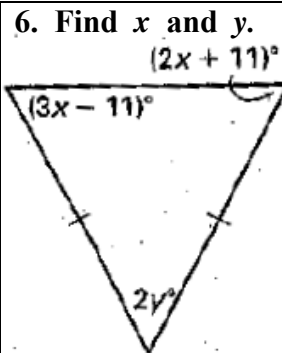
5. Given: $AC = BD$;
 $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$; $\overline{BC} \perp \overline{DC}$



a) _____ \cong _____

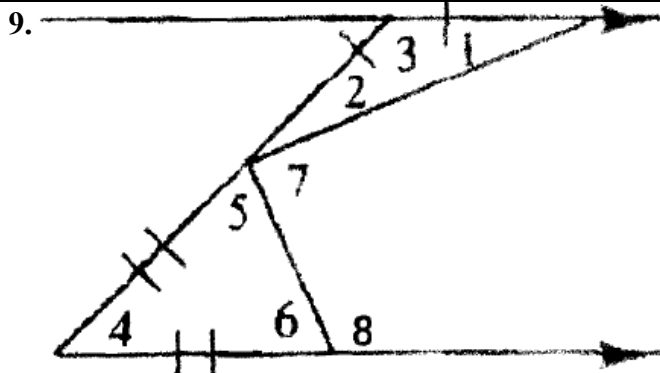
b) _____

5. Draw obtuse triangle $\triangle RST$ with obtuse angle at S . Draw altitude \overline{RX} , angle bisector \overline{SY} , and median \overline{TZ} . Mark the right angles, congruent segments, and congruent angles.



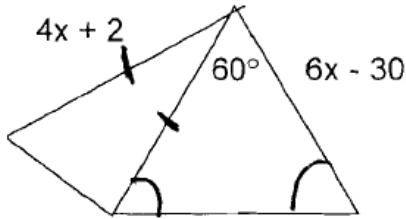
7. (review) Find the measure of one interior angle of a 22-gon.

8. (review) Find the measure of one exterior angle of a regular 40-gon.

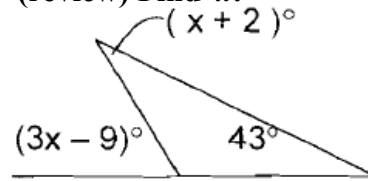


$m\angle 3 = 134;$
 $m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $m\angle 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. Find x .



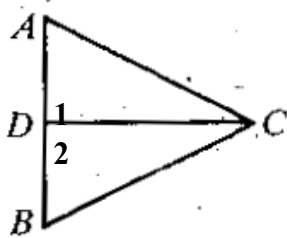
11. (review) Find x .



12. Complete the proof:

Given: \overline{DC} bisects \overline{AB} , $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{DC}$

Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle B$



STATEMENTS

REASONS

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. \overline{DC} bisects \overline{AB} | 1. Given |
| 2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BD}$ | 2. |
| 3. $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{DC}$ | 3. given |
| 4. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are right \angle s | 4. |
| 5. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ | 5. |
| 6. | 6. reflexive |
| 7. $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | 7. |
| 8. | 8. |

13. Do the following proof on your own paper. Copy given, prove, and figure.

Given: $\overline{QS} \parallel \overline{RU}$, $\overline{RS} \parallel \overline{TU}$, R is the midpoint of \overline{QT}

Prove: $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TU}$

