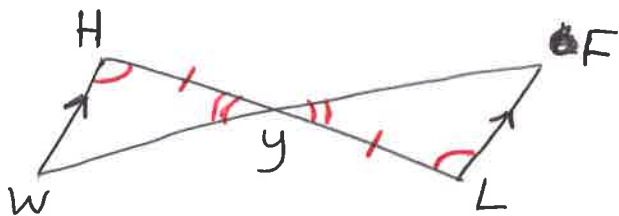


#1

Given: $LF \parallel WH$; $\overline{HY} \cong \overline{LY}$
Prove: $\triangle WHY \cong \triangle FLY$



Statement

Reason

1. $LF \parallel WH$

Given

(A) 2. $\angle WHY \cong \angle FLY$

If lines are parallel, then alt. int. angles are congruent

(S) 3. $\overline{HY} \cong \overline{LY}$

Given

(A) 4. $\angle HWY \cong \angle LYF$

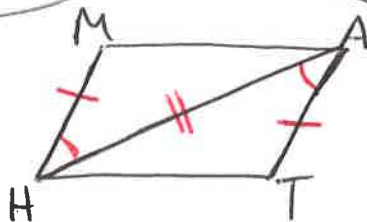
Vertical Angle Theorem

5. $\triangle WHY \cong \triangle FLY$

~~ASA~~ ASA

*There are other ways to complete this proof

#2 Given: $MH \parallel AT$; $MH \cong AT$
Prove: $\triangle MAH \cong \triangle THA$



S

R

1. $MH \parallel AT$

1. Given

(A) 2. $\angle MHA \cong \angle TAH$

2. If lines are parallel, then alt. int. angles are congruent

(S) 3. $MH \cong AT$

3. Given

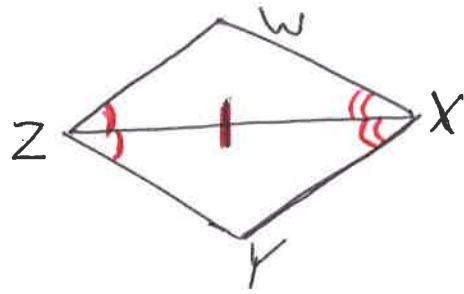
(S) 4. $AH \cong AH$

(S) 4. Reflexive Property

5. $\triangle MAH \cong \triangle THA$

5. SAS

- #3 G: ZX Bisects $\angle WZY$
 ZX Bisects $\angle WXY$
 P: $\triangle ZYX \cong \triangle ZWX$



S

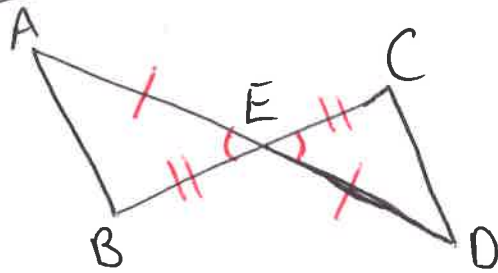
1. ZX Bisects $\angle WZY$
- (A) 2. $\angle WZX \cong \angle YZX$
3. ZX Bisects $\angle WXY$
- (A) 4. $\angle WXZ \cong \angle YXZ$
- (S) 5. $ZX \cong ZX$
6. $\triangle ZYX \cong \triangle ZWX$

R

1. Given
2. Definition of Angle Bisector
3. Given
4. Definition of Angle Bisector
5. Reflexive Property
6. ASA

- #4 E is the Midpoint of AD
 E is the Midpoint of BC

Prove: $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$



S

1. E is the Midpoint of AD
- (S) 2. $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{ED}$
3. E is the Midpoint of BC
- (S) 4. $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{EC}$
- (A) 5. $\angle AEB \cong \angle DEC$
6. $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$

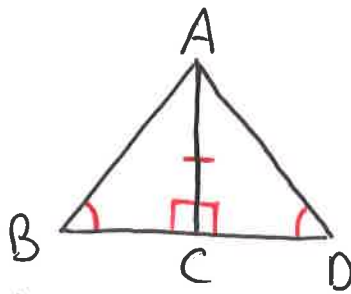
R

1. Given
2. Definition of Midpoint
3. Given
4. Definition of Midpoint
5. Vertical Angle Theorem
6. SAS

5 $AC \perp BD$

$\angle B \cong \angle D$

Prove: $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ACD$



S

R

① $AC \perp BD$

② $\angle BCA$ and $\angle DCA$ are right angles

③ $m\angle BCA = 90^\circ, m\angle DCA = 90^\circ$

④ $m\angle BCA = m\angle DCA$

Ⓐ ⑤ $\angle BCA \cong \angle DCA$

Ⓐ ⑤ $\angle B \cong \angle D$

Ⓢ ⑥ $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$

⑦ $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ACD$

① Given

② Definition of perpendicular lines

③ Definition of right angles

④ Substitution

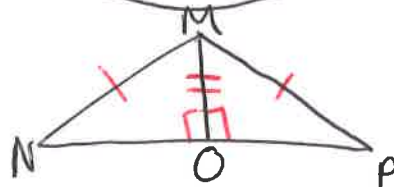
⑤ Given

⑥ Reflexive Property

⑦ AAS

#6 $\overline{MO} \perp \overline{NP}$
 $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{MP}$

Prove: $\triangle MON \cong \triangle MOP$



S

R

① $\overline{MO} \perp \overline{NP}$

Ⓡ ② $\angle NOM$ and $\angle POM$ are right angles

③ $m\angle NOM = 90^\circ, m\angle POM = 90^\circ$

④ $m\angle NOM = m\angle POM$
 $\angle NOM \cong \angle POM$

Ⓡ ⑤ $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{MP}$

Ⓡ ⑥ $\overline{MO} \cong \overline{MO}$

⑦ $\triangle MON \cong \triangle MOP$

① Given

② Definition of perpendicular lines

③ Definition of right angles

④ Substitution

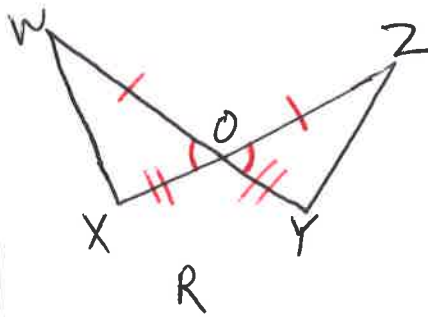
⑤ Given

⑥ Reflexive Property

⑦ HL

you do not need these steps but if you had them I would not take off

#7 $WO \cong ZO, XO \cong YO$
 Prove: $\angle W \cong \angle Z$



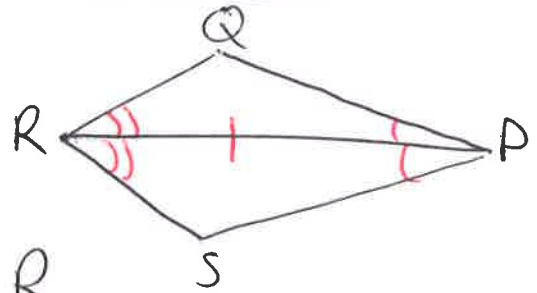
S

R

- (S) ① $\overline{WO} \cong \overline{ZO}$
- (S) ② $\overline{XO} \cong \overline{YO}$
- (A) ③ $\angle WOX \cong \angle ZOY$
- ④ $\triangle WOX \cong \triangle ZOY$
- (S) ⑤ $\angle W \cong \angle Z$

- ① Given
- ② Given
- ③ Vertical Angle Theorem
- ④ SAS
- (S) ⑤ CPCTC

#8 PR Bisects $\angle QPS$ and $\angle QRS$
 Prove: $RQ \cong RS$



S

R

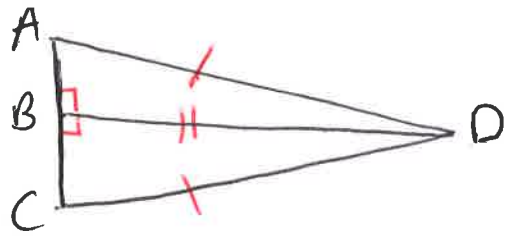
S

- ① PR Bisects $\angle QPS$
- (A) ② $\angle QPR \cong \angle SPR$
- ③ PR Bisects $\angle QRS$
- (A) ④ $\angle QRP \cong \angle SRP$
- (S) ⑤ $\overline{RP} \cong \overline{RP}$
- ⑥ $\triangle QRP \cong \triangle SRP$
- ⑦ $\overline{RQ} \cong \overline{RS}$

- ① Given
- ② Definition of an angle bisector
- ③ Given
- ④ Definition of an angle bisector
- ⑤ Reflexive Property
- ⑥ ASA
- ⑦ CPCTC

#9 $AC \perp BD$, $AD \cong DC$

Prove: $AB \cong BC$



S

R

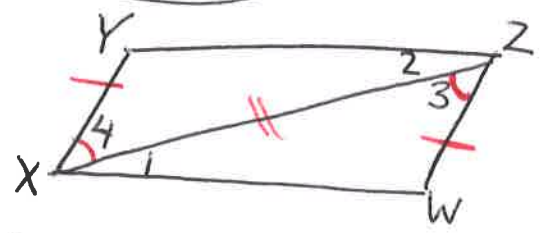
- ① $AC \perp BD$
- (Right) ② $\angle ABD$ and $\angle CBD$ are right angles
- ③ $m\angle ABD = 90^\circ$ $m\angle CBD = 90^\circ$
- ④ $m\angle ABD \cong m\angle CBD$
 $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$
- (H) ⑤ $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$
- (L) ⑥ $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$
- ⑦ $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$
- ⑧ $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$

- ① Given
- ② Definition of perpendicular lines
- ③ Definition of right angles
- ④ Substitution
- ⑤ Given
- ⑥ Reflexive Property
- ⑦ HL
- ⑧ CPCTC

you don't need these two steps, but I won't take off if you have them

#10 $ZW \parallel YX$; $ZW \cong XY$

Prove: $ZY \parallel WX$



S

R

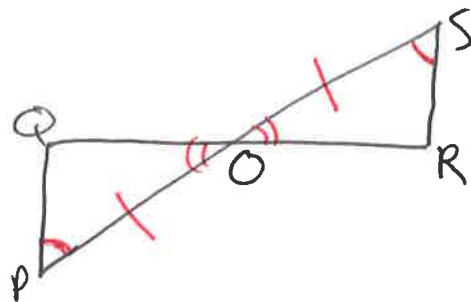
- ① $ZW \parallel YX$
- (A) ② $\angle 4 \cong \angle 3$
- (S) ③ $\overline{ZW} \cong \overline{XY}$
- (S) ④ $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{XZ}$
- ⑤ $\triangle YXZ \cong \triangle WZX$
- ⑥ $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
- ⑦ $ZY \parallel WX$

- ① Given
- ② If lines are parallel, then Alternate interior angles are congruent
- ③ Given
- ④ Reflexive Property
- ⑤ SAS
- ⑥ CPCTC
- ⑦ If Alternate interior angles are congruent, two lines are parallel

#11. $\angle P \cong \angle S$

O is the Midpoint of PS

Prove: O is the midpoint of RQ



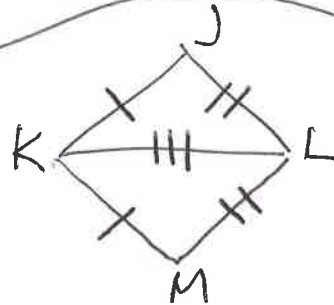
S

R

- ① $\angle P \cong \angle S$, O is the midpoint of \overline{PS}
- ② $\overline{PO} \cong \overline{OS}$
- ③ $\angle QOP \cong \angle ROS$
- ④ $\triangle QOP \cong \triangle ROS$
- ⑤ $\overline{RO} \cong \overline{QO}$
- ⑥ O is the midpoint of RQ

- ① Given
- ② Definition of Midpoint
- ③ Vertical Angle Theorem
- ④ ASA
- ⑤ CPCTC
- ⑥ Definition of midpoint

#12 $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{KM}$, $\overline{JL} \cong \overline{ML}$
 Prove: KL bisects $\angle JKM$



S

R

- ① $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{KM}$, $\overline{JL} \cong \overline{ML}$
- ② $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$
- ③ $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle MKL$
- ④ $\angle JKL \cong \angle MKL$
- ⑤ \overline{KL} Bisects $\angle JKM$

- ① Given
- ② Reflexive Property
- ③ SSS
- ④ CPCTC
- ⑤ Definition of angle bisector