

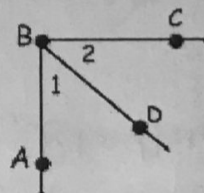
First Semester Review-Proofs

Name: Mrs. MacDonald

Complete each of the following proofs.

1. Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary
 $\overline{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$

Prove: $m\angle 2 = 45^\circ$



Statements

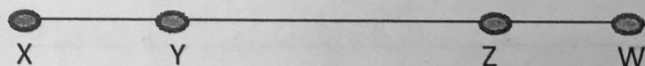
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary
 $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$
 $\overline{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
 $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$
 $m\angle 2 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$
 $2(m\angle 2) = 90^\circ$
 $m\angle 2 = 45^\circ$

Reasons

Given
def. of complementary
Given
def. of angle bisector
def. of congruent
Substitution
distributive or combine like terms
Division

2. Given: $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZW}$

Prove: $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{YW}$



$\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZW}$

$XY = ZW$

$XY + YZ = XZ$

$YZ + ZW = YW$

$ZW + YZ = XZ$

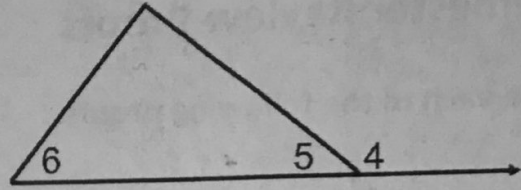
$XZ = YW$

$\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{YW}$

Given
Def. of congruent
Segment Addition Postulate
Segment Addition Postulate
Substitution
Transitive/Substitution
Def. of congruent

3. Given: $m\angle 4 + m\angle 6 = 180^\circ$

Prove: $m\angle 5 = m\angle 6$



Statement

Reason

1. $m\angle 4 + m\angle 6 = 180^\circ$

1. Given

2. $m\angle 4 + m\angle 5 = 180^\circ$

2. Linear pair postulate

3. $m\angle 4 + m\angle 5 = m\angle 4 + m\angle 6$

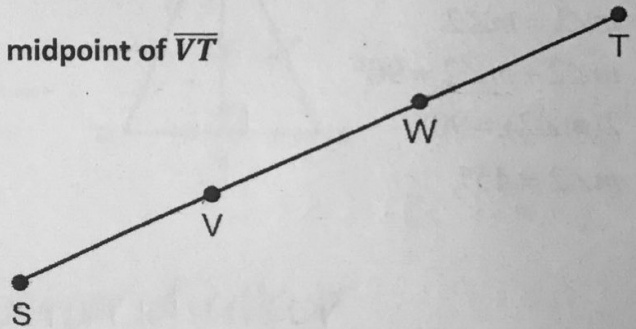
3. Transitive / substitution

4. $m\angle 5 = m\angle 6$

4. Subtraction

4. Given: V is the midpoint of $\overline{SW}$, and W is the midpoint of $\overline{VT}$

Prove: $\overline{SV} \cong \overline{WT}$



1. V is the midpoint of $\overline{SW}$	1. Given
2. W is the midpoint of $\overline{VT}$	2. Given
3. $\overline{SV} \cong \overline{VW}$	3. Definition of Midpoint
4. $\overline{VW} \cong \overline{WT}$	4. Definition of Midpoint
5. $\overline{SV} \cong \overline{WT}$	5. Transitive Property of Congruence

5. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

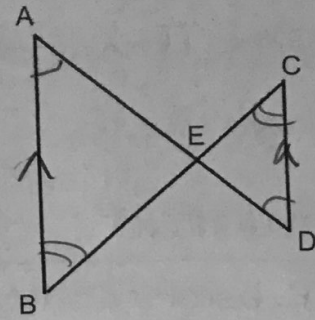
Prove: $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE$

Statement:

1. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$
2. $\angle A \cong \angle D$
3. $\angle B \cong \angle C$
4. $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE$

Reason:

1. Given
2. Alternate interior angles theorem
3. Alternate interior angles
4. AA



6. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

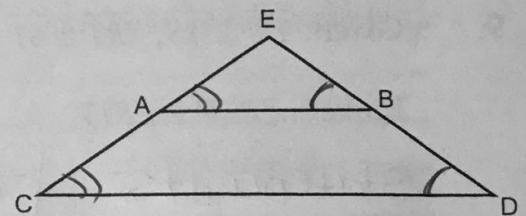
Prove: $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDE$

Statement:

1. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$
2. $\angle EAB \cong \angle C$
3. $\angle ABE \cong \angle D$
4. $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDE$

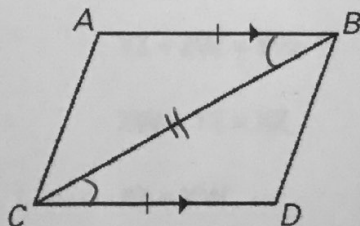
Reason:

1. Given
2. Corresponding angles theorem
3. Corresponding angles
4. AA



7. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$

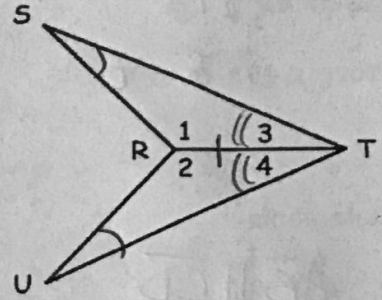
Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$



Statements	Reasons
$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$	Given
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$	Given
$\angle ABC \cong \angle DCB$	Alt. Int. Angles
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CB}$	Reflexive
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$	SAS

8. Given: $\overline{TR}$ bisects $\angle STU$ and $\angle S \cong \angle U$

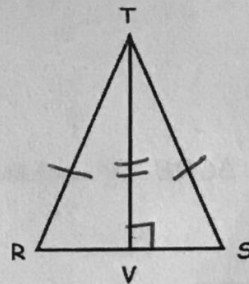
Prove: $\overline{UR} \cong \overline{SR}$



Statement	Reasons
$\overline{TR}$ bisects $\angle STU$	Given
$\angle S \cong \angle U$	Given
$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	Def. of bisector
$\overline{RT} \cong \overline{RT}$	Reflexive
$\triangle STR \cong \triangle UTR$	AAS
$\overline{UR} \cong \overline{SR}$	CPCTC

9. Given: $\overline{TV} \perp \overline{RS}$; $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{ST}$

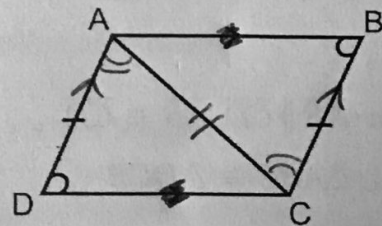
Prove: $\angle RTV \cong \angle STV$



Statements	Reasons
$\overline{TV} \perp \overline{RS}$	Given
$\overline{RT} \cong \overline{ST}$	Given
$\angle RVT$ & $\angle SVT$ are right angles	Def. of perpendicular
$\overline{TV} \cong \overline{TV}$	Reflexive
$\triangle RTV \cong \triangle STV$	HL
$\angle RTV \cong \angle STV$	CPCTC

10. Given: $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{DA}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$, $\angle D \cong \angle B$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram



Statements	Reasons
$\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{DA}$	Given
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$	Given
$\angle D \cong \angle B$	Given
$\angle DAC \cong \angle BCA$	Alt. Int. Angles
$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	Reflexive (optional step)
$\triangle DAC \cong \triangle BCA$	ASA
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	CPCTC
$ABCD$ is a $\square$	Opposite sides $\cong$