

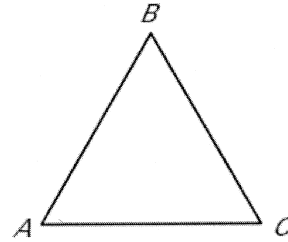
Practice A

For use with pages 112-119

In Exercises 1-3, complete the proof.

1. GIVEN: $m\angle A = m\angle B, m\angle B = m\angle C$

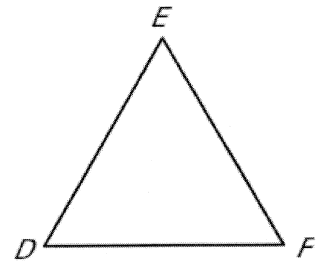
PROVE: $\angle A \cong \angle C$



Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2.	2.
3. $\angle A \cong \angle C$	3.

2. GIVEN: $DE = EF, EF = DF$

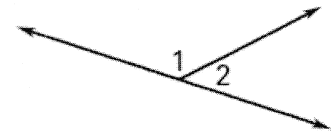
PROVE: $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DE}$



Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2. $DE = DF$	2.
3.	3. Symmetric PO =
4. $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DE}$	4.

3. GIVEN: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are a linear pair.

PROVE: $m\angle 1 = 180^\circ - m\angle 2$

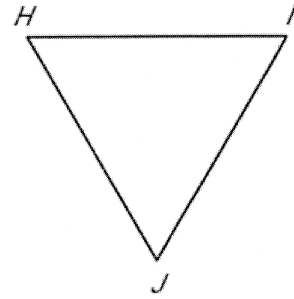


Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2.	2. The angles in a linear pair are supplementary angles
3. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$	3.
4. $m\angle 1 = 180 - m\angle 2$	4.

In Exercises 1-4, complete the proof.

1. GIVEN: $HI = 9, IJ = 9, \overline{IJ} \cong \overline{JH}$

PROVE: $\overline{HI} \cong \overline{JH}$

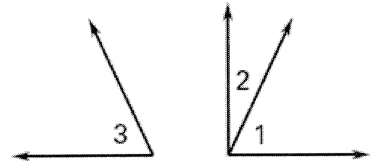


Statements	Reasons
1.)	1.)
2.) $HI = IJ$	2.)
3.)	3.) Definition of \cong segments
4.) $\overline{HI} \cong \overline{JH}$	4.)

2. GIVEN: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary.

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$$

PROVE: $\angle 3 \cong \angle 1$



Statements	Reasons
1.)	1.)
2.) $m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	2.)
3.) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 2$	3.)
4.) $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$	4.)
5.) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	5.)
6.) $\angle 3 \cong \angle 1$	6.)

3. GIVEN: $AL = SK$

PROVE: $AS = LK$



Statements	Reasons
1.)	1.)
2.)	2.) SAP
3.) $SK + LS = AS$	3.)
4.) $AS = LK$	4.)