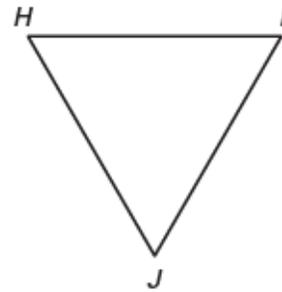


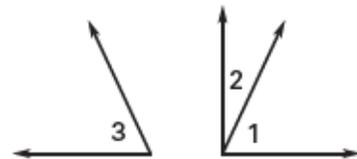
## Prove Statements about Segments and Angles Practice Sheet

**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. $HI = 9$	1. <u>?</u>
2. $IJ = 9$	2. <u>?</u>
3. $HI = IJ$	3. <u>?</u>
4. <u>?</u>	4. Definition of congruent segments
5. $\overline{IJ} \cong \overline{JH}$	5. <u>?</u>
6. $\overline{HI} \cong \overline{JH}$	6. <u>?</u>

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

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

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

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary.	1. <u>?</u>
2. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	2. <u>?</u>
3. $m\angle 3 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	3. <u>?</u>
4. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 2$	4. <u>?</u>
5. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$	5. <u>?</u>
6. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	6. <u>?</u>

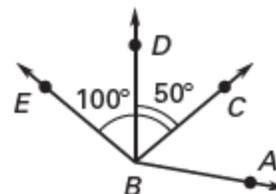
3. **GIVEN:**  $AL = SK$ **PROVE:**  $AS = LK$ 

Statements	Reasons
1. $AL = SK$	1. <u>?</u>
2. $LS = LS$	2. <u>?</u>
3. $AL + LS = SK + LS$	3. <u>?</u>
4. $AL + LS = AS$	4. <u>?</u>
5. $SK + LS = LK$	5. <u>?</u>
6. $AS = LK$	6. <u>?</u>

In Exercises 1 and 2, complete the proof.

1. GIVEN:  $\angle ABC \cong \angle CBD$ ,  $m\angle CBD = 50^\circ$ ,  
 $m\angle CBE = 100^\circ$

PROVE:  $\angle ABC \cong \angle DBE$

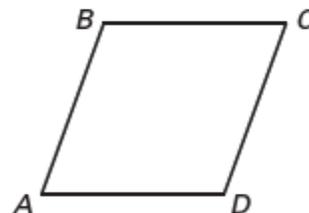


Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle ABC \cong \angle CBD$ , $m\angle CBD = 50^\circ$ , $m\angle CBE = 100^\circ$	1. ?
2. $\underline{\quad ? \quad} = m\angle CBE$	2. Angle Addition Postulate
3. $50^\circ + m\angle DBE = 100^\circ$	3. ?
4. $m\angle DBE = 50^\circ$	4. ?
5. $m\angle CBD = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$	5. Substitution Property of Equality
6. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	6. Definition of congruent angles
7. $\angle ABC \cong \angle DBE$	7. ?

2. The lengths of the sides of quadrilateral  $ABCD$  are equal. Prove that the perimeter of  $ABCD$  is equal to  $4AB$ .

GIVEN:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AD}$

PROVE: Perimeter of  $ABCD = 4AB$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$ , $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ , $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AD}$	1. ?
2. $AB = BC$ , $BC = CD$ , $CD = AD$	2. ?
3. $AB = CD$ , $AB = AD$ , $BC = AD$	3. ?
4. Perimeter of $ABCD = AB + BC + CD + AD$	4. ?
5. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	5. Substitution Property of Equality
6. $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$	6. Simplify.

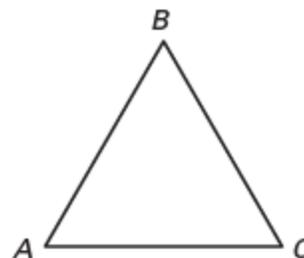
Use the property to complete the statement.

3. Transitive Property of Congruence: If  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$  and  $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$ , then  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 7$ .  
 4. Symmetric Property of Congruence: If  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$  and  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$ , then  $\underline{\quad ? \quad}$ .

**In Exercises 1–3, complete the proof.**

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

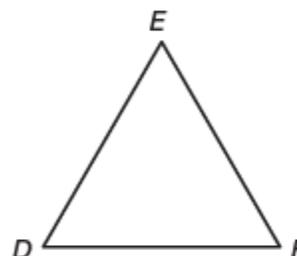
**PROVE:**  $\angle A \cong \angle C$



Statements	Reasons
1. $m\angle A = m\angle B, m\angle B = m\angle C$	1. Given
2. $m\angle A = m\angle C$	2. <u>?</u>
3. <u>?</u>	3. Definition of congruent angles

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

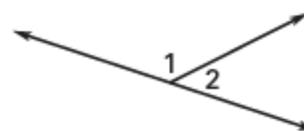
**PROVE:**  $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DE}$



Statements	Reasons
1. $DE = EF, EF = DF$	1. <u>?</u>
2. <u>?</u>	2. Transitive Property of Equality
3. $DF = DE$	3. <u>?</u>
4. <u>?</u>	4. Definition of congruent segments

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

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



Statements	Reasons
1. <u>?</u>	1. Given
2. <u>?</u>	2. The angles in a linear pair are supplementary angles.
3. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$	3. <u>?</u>
4. <u>?</u>	4. Subtraction Property of Equality

Use the property to complete the statement.

4. Reflexive Property of Congruence:  $\underline{\quad? \quad} \cong \angle 4$   
5. Symmetric Property of Congruence: If  $\underline{\quad? \quad} \cong \underline{\quad? \quad}$ , then  $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{DX}$ .

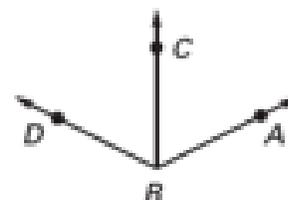
In Exercises 6–9, name the property illustrated by the statement.

6. If  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$  and  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$ , then  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$ .    7.  $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{XY}$   
8. If  $\angle CDE \cong \angle RST$ , then  $\angle RST \cong \angle CDE$ .    9. If  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$ , then  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AB}$ .  
10. Sketch a diagram that represents the following information.  
 $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle CBD$  are adjacent angles.  
 $\angle ABD$  and  $\angle DBE$  are a linear pair.

11. Use the given information and the diagram to prove the statement.

GIVEN:  $2m\angle ABC = m\angle ABD$

PROVE:  $\angle ABC \cong \angle CBD$



Statements

Reasons