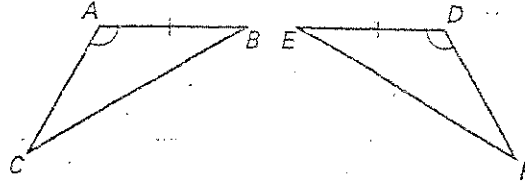
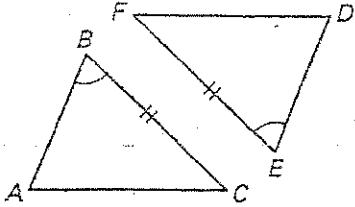


State the third congruence that must be given to prove that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$  using the indicated postulate or theorem.

1. ASA Congruence Postulate

2. AAS Congruence Theorem

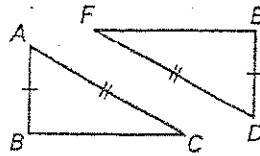
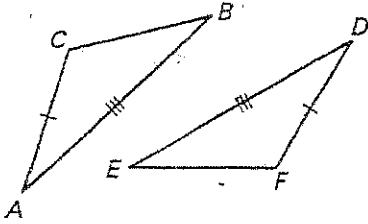


1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. SSS Congruence Postulate

4. SAS Congruence Postulate



3. \_\_\_\_\_

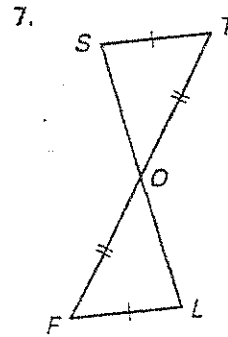
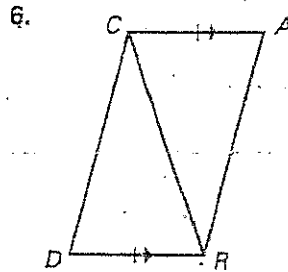
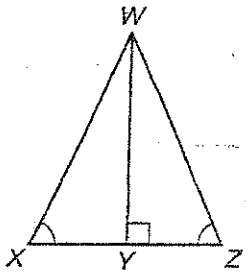
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

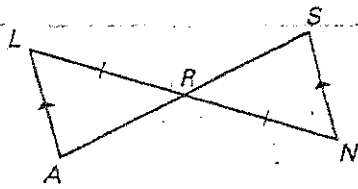
Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use. Explain your reasoning.



Complete the proof by supplying the reasons.

Given:  $\overline{LA} \parallel \overline{SN}$ ,  $\overline{LR} \cong \overline{NR}$

Prove:  $\triangle LAR \cong \triangle NSR$

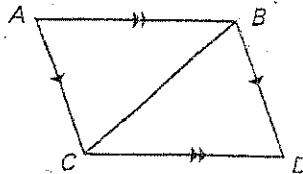


Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{LA} \parallel \overline{SN}$	1. ?
2. $\angle L \cong \angle N$	2. ?
3. $\overline{LR} \cong \overline{NR}$	3. ?
4. $\angle LRA \cong \angle NRS$	4. ?
5. $\triangle LAR \cong \triangle NSR$	5. ?

Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

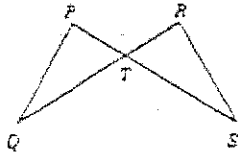
Given:  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{BD}$

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



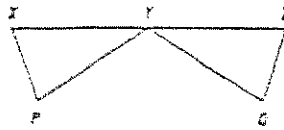
For each figure below, mark all congruent parts. If there is a congruence, write the second triangle's vertices in the correct order and identify the postulate or theorem used as a reason. If there is not a congruence, write "none" in both blanks.

10.  $\angle P$  and  $\angle R$  are right angles;  
 $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{ST}$



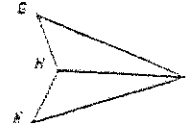
$\triangle PQT \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

11.  $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{YZ}$   
 $\overline{PY} \cong \overline{QY}$   
 $\overline{XP} \cong \overline{ZQ}$



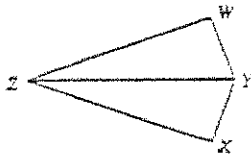
$\triangle XYP \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

12.  $\overline{KH}$  bisects  $\angle GKN$ .  
 $\overline{GR} \cong \overline{NR}$



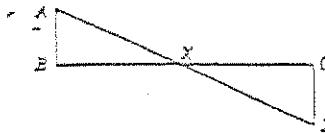
$\triangle GKH \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

13.  $\angle W$  and  $\angle X$  are right angles;  
 $\overline{WY} \cong \overline{XY}$



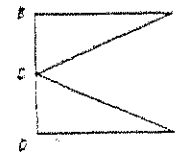
$\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

14.  $X$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$ ;  
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$



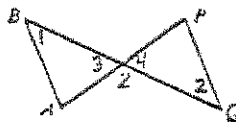
$\triangle ABX \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

15.  $\angle BCA \cong \angle DCE$ ,  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$   
 $\angle B$  and  $\angle D$  are right angles.



$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reason \_\_\_\_\_

28. Given:  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{PQ}$ ;  
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{PQ}$   
 Prove:  $\overline{BZ} \cong \overline{ZQ}$



Statements	Reasons
1. _____	1. Given
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	2. _____
3. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	3. _____
4. $\triangle BAZ \cong \triangle$	4. _____
5. $\overline{BZ} \cong \overline{ZQ}$	5. _____