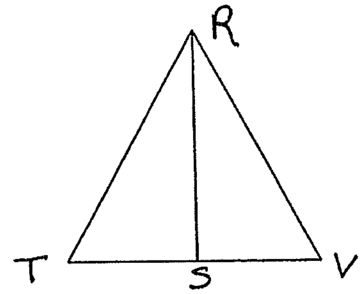
Name ____________________

Hour ______________

Given: S is the midpoint of $\overline{TV}$

TR = VR

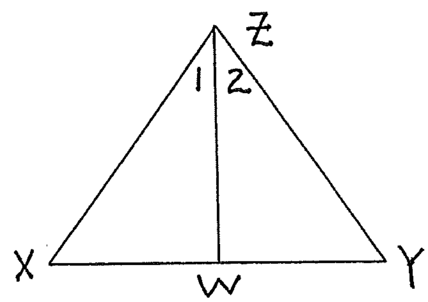
Prove: $\Delta TSR \cong \Delta VSR$



1. S is the midpoint of $\overline{TV}$	1. ______________
2. TS = VS	2. ______________
3. RS = RS	3. ______________
4. TR = VR	4. ______________
5. $\Delta TSR \cong \Delta VSR$	5. ______________

Given: $\overline{ZW}$ bisects <XZY, XZ = YZ

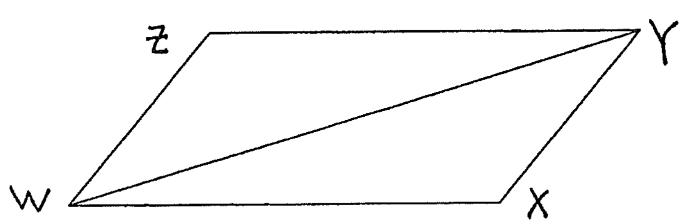
Prove: $\Delta XWZ \cong \Delta YWZ$



1. $\overline{ZW}$ bisects <XZY	1. ______________
2. m<1 = m<2	2. ______________
3. XZ = YZ	3. ______________
4. ZW = ZW	4. ______________
5. $\Delta XWZ \cong \Delta YWZ$	5. ______________

Given: ZY = WX, ZW = YX

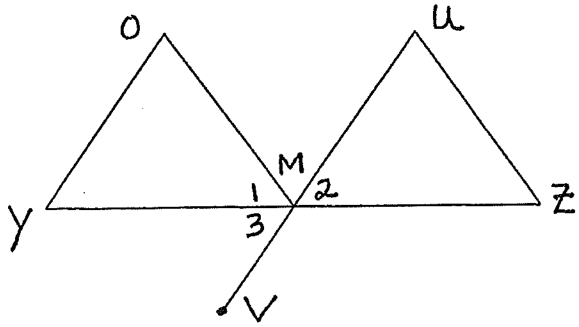
Prove: m<Z = m<X



Given: M is the midpoint of $\overline{YZ}$

$\overrightarrow{MY}$ bisects <OMV, m<Y = m<Z

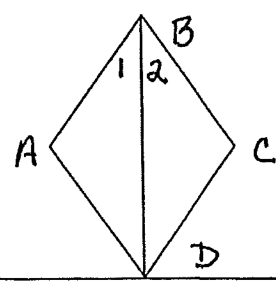
Prove: Δ YOM ≅ Δ ZUM



Statements	Reasons
1. M is the midpoint of $\overline{YZ}$	1. ______
2. YM = ZM	2. ______
3. $\overrightarrow{MY}$ bisects <OMV	3. ______
4. m<1 = m<3	4. ______
5. m<2 = m<3	5. ______
6. ______	6. Substitution
7. ______	7. Given
8. Δ YOM ≅ Δ ZUM	8. ______

Given: $\overrightarrow{BD}$ bisects <ABC, m<A = m<C

Prove: m<ADB = m<CDB

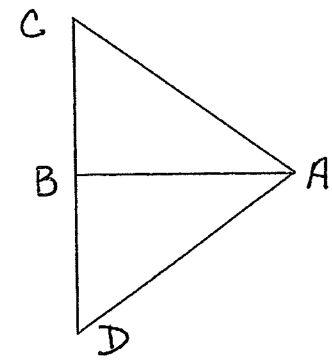


Statements	Reasons
1. $\overrightarrow{BD}$ bisects <ABC	1. ______
2. ______	2. Def. angle bisector
3. m<A = m<C	3. ______
4. BD = BD	4. ______
5. Δ ABD ≅ ΔCBD	5. ______
6. ______	6. ______

Given: $\overrightarrow{AB}$ perpendicular to $\overline{CD}$

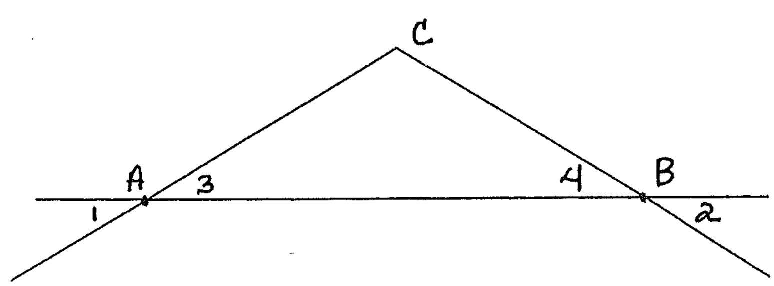
AC = AD

Prove: B is the midpoint of $\overline{CD}$



Given: m<1 = m<2

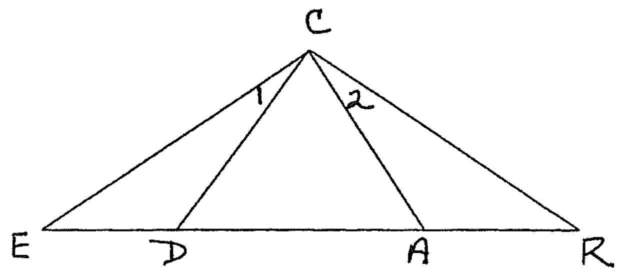
Prove: AC = BC



1. ______________________	1. Given
2. m<1 = m< 3, m< 4 = m<2	2. ______________________
3. ______________________	3. ______________________
4. AC = BC	4. ______________________

Given: m<E = m<R, m<1 = m<2

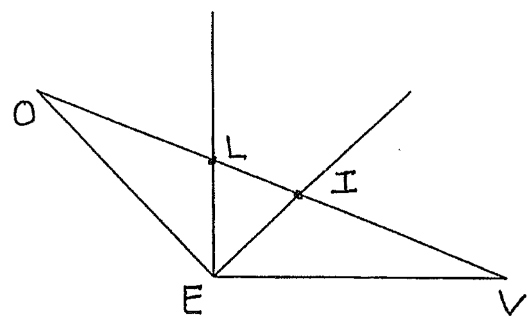
Prove: ΔCDA is isosceles



Given: $\overrightarrow{EL}$ bisects <OEI and $\overrightarrow{EI}$ bisects <LEV

OE = EV

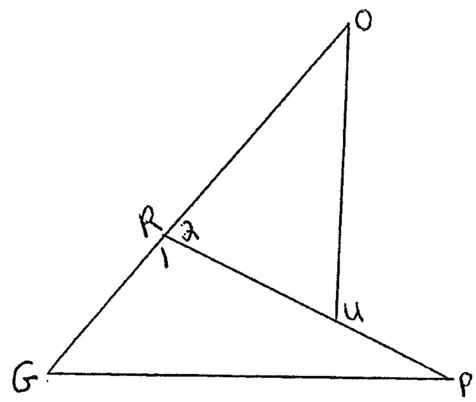
Prove: OL = IV



Given: GR = RU, RP = RO GP = OU,

<1 and <2 are a linear pair

Prove: ΔGRP is a right triangle



Given: $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$