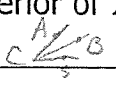


KEY  
 01/09/2022

Geometry (H)

Let's practice drawing conclusion and providing reasons for each.

Fill in the table below.

	GIVEN	CONCLUSION	REASON
1	B is on the interior of $\angle ACS$ 	$m\angle ACB + m\angle BCS = m\angle ACS$	Angle Addition Postulate
2	$\angle AOB \cong \angle BOC,$ $\angle BOC \cong \angle COD$	$\angle AOB \cong \angle COD$	Transitive or Substitution
3	$\angle S$ and $\angle P$ are complementary	$m\angle S + m\angle P = 90$	Comp. $\angle$ s are 2 $\angle$ s whose sum is $90^\circ$ .
4	Points I, J and K are all on line $m$	I, J, and K Collinear	def. of collinear points
5	$\triangle ABC$ is equilateral	$\angle A \cong \angle B \cong \angle C$ $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC} \cong \overline{CA}$	def of equilateral $\triangle$
6	Planes P and Q intersect	A line is formed	If 2 planes intersect, intersection is a line
7	$\angle 1$ is obtuse	$m\angle 1 > 90^\circ$	def. of obtuse $\angle$
8	$\angle GRS \cong \angle SRL$	$\angle SRL \cong \angle GRS$	Symmetric Prop
9	$m\angle X = 90^\circ$	$\angle X$ is Rt. $\angle$	def of Rt. $\angle$ .
10	Line $m$ bisects $\overline{ST}$ at W	W is midpt of $\overline{ST}$ $\overline{SW} \cong \overline{WT}$	$\rightarrow$ Seg. bisector intersects a segmt at its midpoint.  $\rightarrow$ Seg. bisector divides a segmt into 2 $\cong$ parts

Continue to fill in the table with the appropriate conclusion and reason.

	GIVEN	CONCLUSION	REASON
11	$\overline{CD}$ bisects $\angle BCR$	$\angle BCD \cong \angle DCR$	An $\angle$ bisector divides an $\angle$ into 2 $\cong$ parts.
12	$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$	$\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AB}$ $AB = CD$	symmetric prop. $\cong$ segms have = measures.
13	$m\angle C + m\angle D = 180$	$\angle C$ supplem. $\angle D$	Suppl. $\angle$ s are 2 $\angle$ s whose sum is $180^\circ$ .
14	$\triangle ABC$ with $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	$\triangle ABC$ is isosceles	Isosceles $\triangle$ is a $\triangle$ with 2 $\cong$ sides.
15	M is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$	$\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$	A midpoint divides a segment into 2 $\cong$ parts.
16	Line $t$ and line $m$ intersect	A pt. is formed.	If 2 lines intersect, they intersect at exactly 1 pt.
17	J, K and L are noncollinear points	A unique plane is formed.	Thru 3 noncollinear pts, there is exactly one pt.
18	E is between D and F	$DE + EF = DF$	segm. add postulate