

Name the property of equality that justifies each statement.

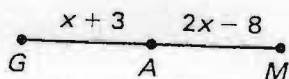
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. If $m\angle A = m\angle B$, then $m\angle B = m\angle A$. | 1. _____ |
| 2. $xy = xy$ | 2. _____ |
| 3. If $XY - YZ = XM$, then $XY = XM + YZ$ | 3. _____ |
| 4. If $y = 3x + 4$ and $x = 6$, then $y = 22$. | 4. _____ |
| 5. If $7x = 42$, then $x = 6$. | 5. _____ |
| 6. $2(x + 4) = 2x + 8$. | 6. _____ |

Solve the equation, giving a reason for each step.

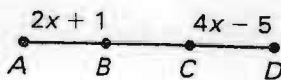
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|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 7. a) $3x - 4 = \frac{1}{2}x + 6$ | a) _____ |
| b) _____ | b) _____ |
| c) _____ | c) _____ |
| d) _____ | d) _____ |
| e) _____ | e) _____ |

Solve for the variable using the given information.

8. Given: $GM = 28$



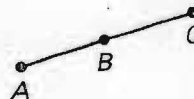
9. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$



Complete the proof.

10. Given: $AB = BC$

Prove: $\frac{1}{2}AC = BC$



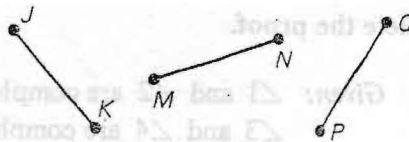
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|-------------------|----------|
| a) _____ | a) _____ |
| b) $AC = AB + BC$ | b) _____ |
| c) _____ | c) _____ |
| d) _____ | d) _____ |
| e) _____ | e) _____ |

Complete the proof.

32.

Given: $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{MN}$
 $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{PQ}$

Prove: $JK = PQ$



Statements

Reasons

1. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{MN}$

1. _____

2. $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{PQ}$

2. _____

3. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{PQ}$

3. _____

4. _____

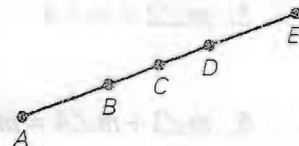
4. _____

Complete the proof.

33.

Given: $AB = DE$
 $BC = CD$

Prove: C is the midpoint of \overline{AE} .



Statements

Reasons

1. $AB = DE$

1. _____

2. $BC = BC$

2. _____

3. $AB + BC = DE + BC$

3. _____

4. $BC = CD$

4. _____

5. $AB + BC = DE + CD$

5. _____

6. $AC = AB + BC$

6. _____

7. $AC = DE + CD$

7. _____

8. $CE = DE + CD$

8. _____

9. $AC = CE$

9. _____

10. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$

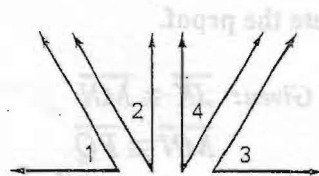
10. _____

11. C is the midpoint of \overline{AE}

11. _____

Complete the proof.

34. Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complements.
 $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are complements.
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$
 Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$



Statements

Reasons

1. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complements
 $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are complements

1. _____

2. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$
 $m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 90^\circ$

2. _____

3. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$

3. _____

4. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

4. _____

5. $m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$

5. _____

6. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 4 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$

6. _____

7. $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$

7. _____

8. _____

8. _____

Statements

1. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{MN}$

2. $\overline{MV} \cong \overline{PQ}$

3. $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{PQ}$

Complete the proof.

Given: $AB = DE$

$BC = CD$

Statements

1. $AB = DE$

2. $BC = CD$

3. $AB + BC = DE + BC$

4. $BC = CD$

5. $AB + BC = DE + CD$

6. $AC = AB + BC$

7. $AC = DE + CD$

8. $CE = DE + CD$

9. $AC = CE$

10. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$

11. C is the midpoint of \overline{AE}