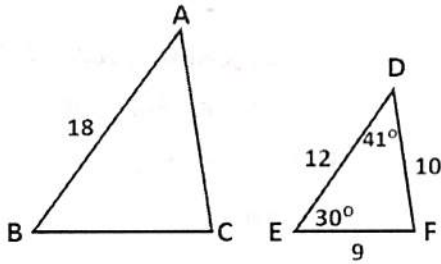


Directions: Find the information given each set of figures.

1) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$



$$\frac{18}{12} = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$12x = 180$$

$$x = 15$$

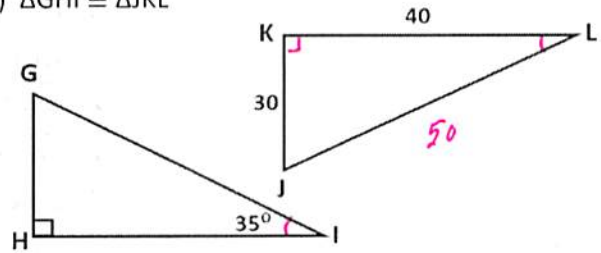
- a) What is $m\angle A$? 41°
- b) What is AC? 15
- c) What is $m\angle C$? 109°
- d) What is BC? 17.5

$$\frac{18}{12} = \frac{x}{9}$$

$$12x = 162$$

$$x = 13.5$$

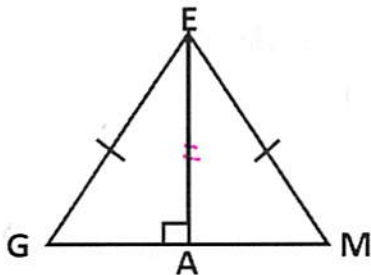
2) $\triangle GHI \cong \triangle JKL$



- a) What is $m\angle K$? 90
- b) What is JL? 50
- c) What is GI? 50
- d) What is $m\angle J$? 55°

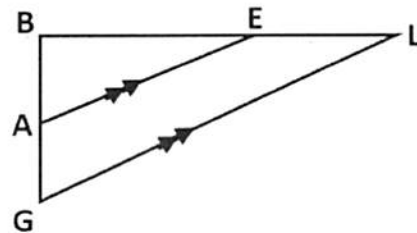
Directions: Use the given information to complete each statement.

3)



- a) $\triangle AGE \cong \triangle AME$ by HL
- b) $\angle EGA \cong \angle EMA$ because of CPCTC

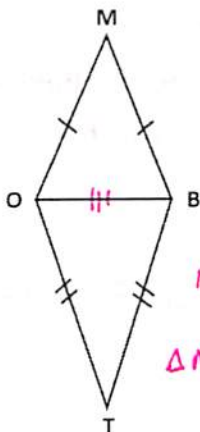
4)



- a) $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle GBL$ by AA~
- b) $\frac{BE}{?} = \frac{AE}{GL}$ so ? represents this segment BL

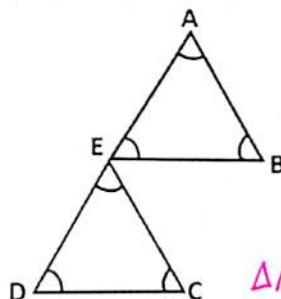
Directions: Determine whether there is enough information to prove whether the triangles are similar or congruent. If so, state the theorem or postulate that can be used to prove they are congruent. If not, write neither.

5)



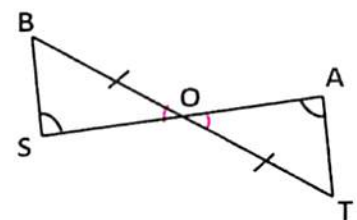
NEITHER
 $\triangle MOB \cong \triangle TOA$

6)



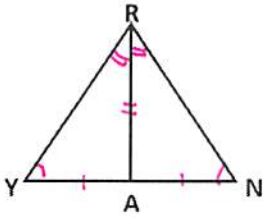
$\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$
AA~

7)



$\triangle BOS \cong \triangle TOA$
AAS

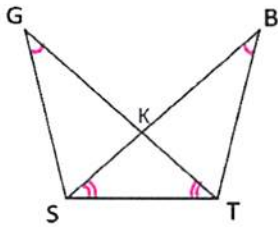
- 8) Given: RA is an altitude
 $\angle RYA \cong \angle RNA$
 Prove: $\triangle RYA \cong \triangle RNA$



1. RA IS AN ALTITUDE
2. $\angle RYA \cong \angle RNA$
3. $\overline{RA} \cong \overline{RA}$
4. $\overline{YA} \cong \overline{AN}$
5. $\angle YRA \cong \angle RNA$
6. $\triangle RYA \cong \triangle RNA$

1. GIVEN
2. GIVEN
3. REFLEXIVE PROP OF \cong
4. DEF OF ALTITUDE
4. DEF OF ALTITUDE
5. AAS

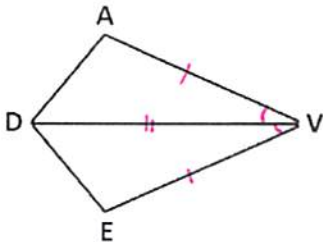
- 9) Given: $\angle SGK \cong \angle TBK$
 $\triangle SKT$ is isosceles with $\angle SKT$ as the vertex angle
 Prove: $\triangle SGT \sim \triangle TBS$



1. $\angle SGK \cong \angle TBK$
2. $\triangle SKT$ IS ISOSCELES W/ $\angle SKT$ AS THE VERTEX \angle
3. $\angle KST \cong \angle KTS$
4. $\triangle SGT \sim \triangle TBS$

1. GIVEN
2. GIVEN
3. BASE ANGLE THEOREM
4. AA \sim

- 10) Given: $AV = EV$
 \overline{DV} bisects $\angle AVE$
 Prove: $DE = AD$



1. $AV = EV$
2. $\overline{AV} \cong \overline{EV}$
3. \overline{DV} BISECTS $\angle AVE$
4. $\angle AVD \cong \angle EVD$
5. $\overline{DV} \cong \overline{DV}$
6. $\triangle AVD \cong \triangle EVD$
7. $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{AD}$
8. $DE = AD$

1. GIVEN
2. DEF OF \cong SEGMENTS
3. GIVEN
4. DEF OF \angle BISECTOR
5. REFLEXIVE PROP OF \cong
6. SAS
7. CPCTC
8. DEF OF \cong SEGMENTS