

Name: _____

KEY

Date: _____

Block: _____

Geometry WS 2.6C Geometric Proof

1. Given: X is the midpoint of \overline{AY}
 Y is the midpoint of \overline{XB}
 Prove: $\overline{AX} \cong \overline{YB}$



<u>S</u>	<u>R</u>
X is midpoint of \overline{AY}	Given
Y is midpoint of \overline{XB}	Given
$\overline{AX} \cong \overline{XY}$, $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{YB}$	Def. of midpoint
$\overline{AX} \cong \overline{YB}$	Transitive POC

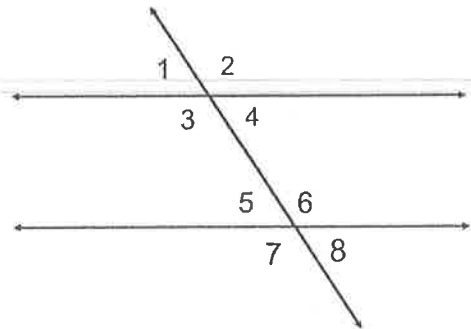
2. Given: $m\angle A = 60^\circ$
 $m\angle B = 2(m\angle A)$
 Prove: $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are supplementary

<u>S</u>	<u>R</u>
$m\angle A = 60$, $m\angle B = 2(m\angle A)$	Given
$m\angle B = 2(60)$	Sub
$m\angle B = 120$	Simplify
$m\angle A + m\angle B = m\angle A + 120$	Addition POE
$m\angle A + m\angle B = 60 + 120$	Sub
$m\angle A + m\angle B = 180$	Simplify
$\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are supp L's	Def. of Supp.

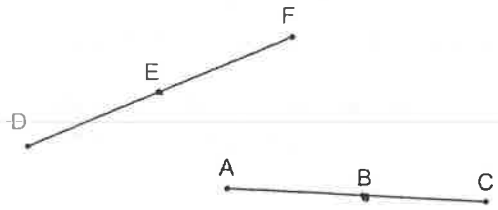
3. Given: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ are supplementary angles.
 Prove: $\angle 2$ and $\angle 8$ are supplementary angles.

S
 $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ are supp. L's
 $m\angle 3 + m\angle 5 = 180$
 $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$
 $m\angle 3 = m\angle 2$
 $m\angle 2 + m\angle 5 = 180$
 $\angle 5 \cong \angle 8$
 $m\angle 5 = m\angle 8$
 $m\angle 2 + m\angle 8 = 180$
 $\angle 2$ and $\angle 8$ are supp. L's

R
 Given
 Def. of Supp.
 Vertical L's Thm
 Def. of \cong
 Sub
 Vertical L's Thm
 Def. of \cong
 Sub
 Def. of Supp. L's



4. Given: $AB = EF$, B is the midpoint of \overline{AC}
 E is the midpoint of \overline{DF}
 Prove: $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$



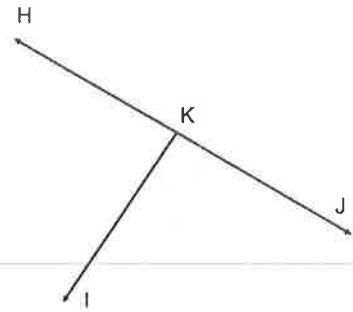
S
 $AB = EF$, B midpoint of \overline{AC}
 E is midpoint of \overline{DF}
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{EF}$
 $AB = BC$, $DE = EF$
 $EF = BC$
 $BC = ED$
 $AB + BC = AC$, $DE + EF = DF$
 $AB = EF$
 $AB + BC = EF + BC$
 $AB + BC = EF + DE$
 $AC = DF$

R
 Given
 Given
 Def. of \cong
 Def. of \cong
 Sub
 Sub
 Segment Add. Post
 Given (Already stated)
 Addition POE
 Sub
 Sub(x2) \rightarrow

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$ Def. of \cong

5. Given: $\angle HKJ$ is a straight angle
 \overline{KI} bisects $\angle HKJ$

Prove: $\angle IKJ$ is a right angle.



S
 $\angle HKJ$ is straight \angle
 \overline{KI} bisects $\angle HKJ$
 $m\angle HKJ = 180^\circ$
 $\angle HKI \cong \angle JKI$
 $m\angle HKI = m\angle JKI$
 $m\angle HKI + m\angle JKI = m\angle HKJ$
 $m\angle HKI + m\angle JKI = 180^\circ$
 $m\angle JKI + m\angle JKI = 180$
 $\frac{2(m\angle JKI)}{2} = \frac{180}{2}$
 $m\angle JKI = 90$
 $\angle JKI$ is a right \angle

R
 Given
 Given
 Def. of straight \angle
 Def. of bisector
 Def. of \cong
 Angle Add. Post
 Sub
 Sub
 Simplify
 Div. POE
 Simplify
 Def. of a right \angle