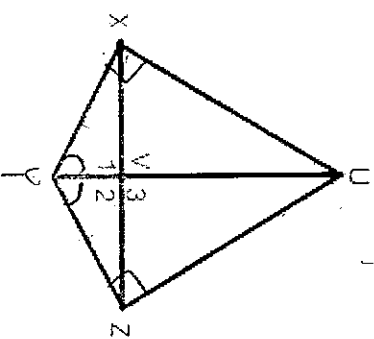
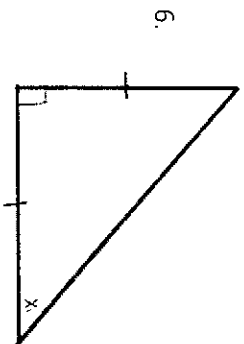


Does the given information show that $\triangle XUY \cong \triangle ZUY$? If yes, state the theorem or postulate you used.

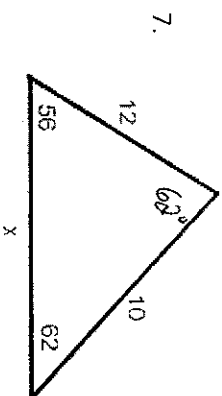
1. $\angle YXU \cong \angle YZU$; $\overline{XU} \cong \overline{ZU}$ No \cong
2. $\angle XUY \cong \angle ZUY$; $\overline{XU} \cong \overline{ZU}$ SAS
3. $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZY}$; $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$; $\angle YXY \cong \angle YZY$ SAS
4. $\overline{XU} \cong \overline{UZ}$; $\overline{YX} \cong \overline{YZ}$ SSS
5. $\angle UXY$ & $\angle UZY$ are right angles; $\angle UYX \cong \angle UYZ$ AAS



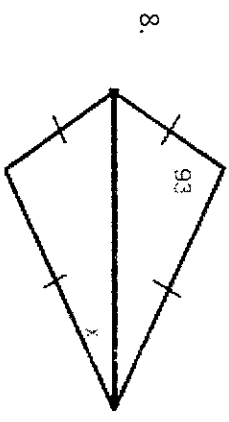
Find the value of x.



$x = 45$



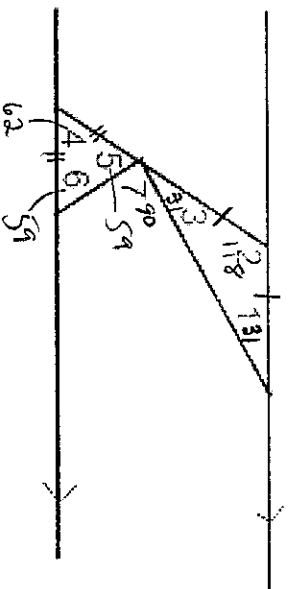
$x = 12$



$x = 43.5$

9. Find the following angles if $m\angle 1 = 31$.

- $m\angle 7 = 90$
- $m\angle 5 = 59$
- $m\angle 4 = 62$



10. In equiangular $\triangle JFK$, $JK = x + 10Y$; $FK = 2x + 8Y$; $JK = 24$.

$x = 4$
 $y = 2$

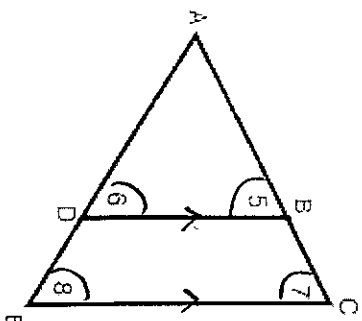
$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 8y &= 24 \\ x + 10y &= 2x + 8y \\ 2y &= x \\ 2(2) &= x \\ 4 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2x) + 8y &= 24 \\ 12y &= 24 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Write a 2-column proof for each of the following.

11. Given: $\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{CE}$; $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$

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

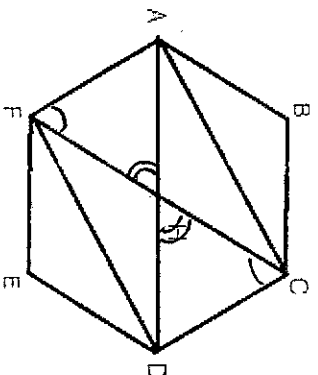


Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{CE}$; $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$	1. Given
2. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 7$; $\angle 6 \cong \angle 8$	2. \parallel lines \rightarrow corr. \angle 's \cong
3. $m\angle 5 = m\angle 6$; $m\angle 5 = m\angle 7$; $m\angle 6 = m\angle 8$	3. def. \cong
4. $m\angle 7 = m\angle 8$	4. Substitution
5. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AE}$	5. 2 \angle 's $\Delta \cong \rightarrow$ sides opp. \cong

12. Given: $\angle AFC \cong \angle DCF$

ABCDEF is a regular hexagon

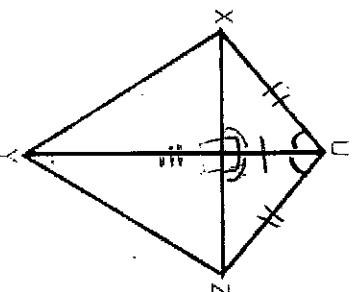
Prove: $\triangle AHF \cong \triangle DHC$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle AFC \cong \angle DCF$	1. Given
$ABCDEF$ is reg. hex.	2. Vert. $\angle s \cong$
2. $\angle AHF \cong \angle CHD$	3. def. reg. hex.
3. $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{CD}$	4. AAS
4. $\triangle AHF \cong \triangle DHC$	

13. Given: $\overline{UY} \perp \overline{XZ}$; \overline{UY} bisects $\angle XUZ$

Prove: $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZY}$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{UY} \perp \overline{XZ}$	1. Given
2. $\angle UYX \cong \angle UYZ$	2. \perp lines $\rightarrow \cong$ adj. \angle 's
3. \overline{UY} bisects $\angle XUZ$	3. Given
4. $\angle XUV \cong \angle ZUV$	4. def. \angle bis.
5. $\overline{UV} \cong \overline{UV}$	5. Reflexive
6. $\triangle UYX \cong \triangle UYZ$	6. ASA
7. $\overline{UY} \cong \overline{UY}$	7. CPCTC
8. $\overline{UY} \cong \overline{UY}$	8. Reflexive
9. $\triangle UYX \cong \triangle UYZ$	9. SAS
10. $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{ZY}$	10. CPCTC