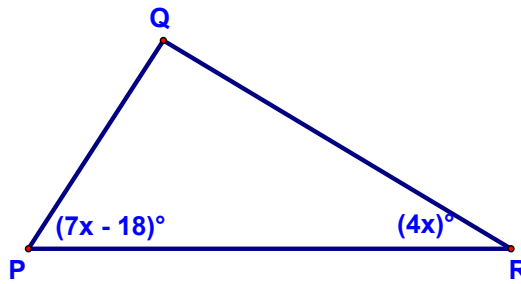


8.

$m\angle P + m\angle R < 180$

$PQ < QR$

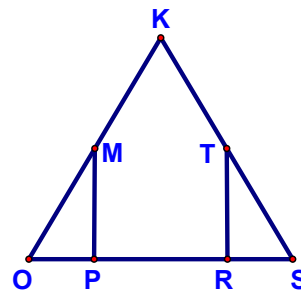
Write an inequality to describe the restrictions of x .



9.

Given: $\overline{OP} \cong \overline{RS}$
 $\overline{KO} \cong \overline{KS}$
 M is the midpoint of \overline{OK}
 T is the midpoint of \overline{KS}

Prove: $\overline{MP} \cong \overline{TR}$

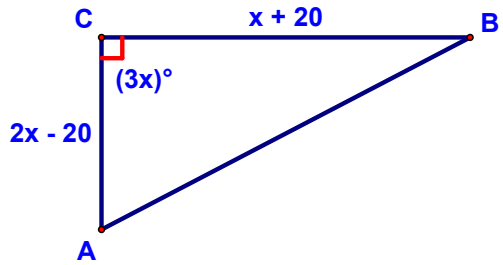


Statements

Reasons

11.

Is $\triangle ABC$ isosceles?

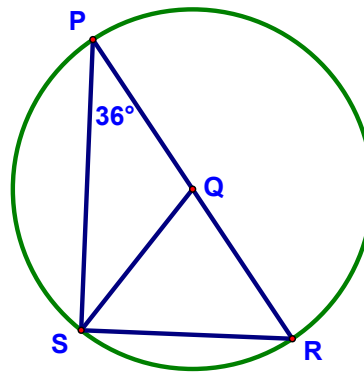


12.

Given: $\odot Q$
 $\overline{PS} \perp \overline{SR}$
 $m\angle P = 36^\circ$

Find: a. $m\angle PSQ$
 b. $m\angle R$

Remember - we haven't yet proved that the sum of the measure of the angles of a \triangle is 180° !!



14.

Prove that the median to the base of an isosceles Δ bisects the vertex \angle .

Given:

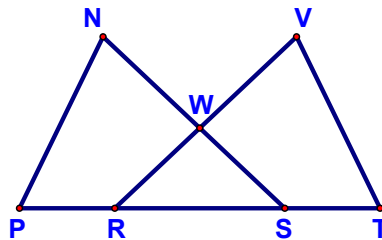
Prove:

Statements	Reasons

16.

Given: $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{ST}$
 $\overline{NP} \cong \overline{VT}$
 $\angle P \cong \angle T$

Prove: ΔWRS is isosceles



Statements	Reasons

20.

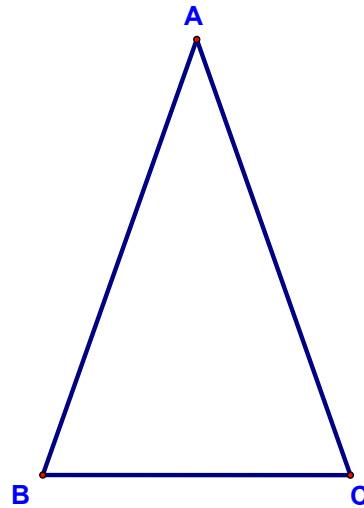
Given: $\angle A$ is the vertex of an isosceles Δ

The number of degrees in $\angle B$ is twice the number of centimeters in \overline{BC}

The number of degrees in $\angle C$ is three times the number of centimeters in \overline{AB}

$m\angle B = x + 6$
 $m\angle C = 2x - 54$

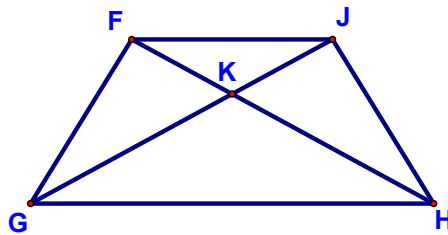
Find: The perimeter of ΔABC



22.

Given: $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{JH}$
 $\angle FGH \cong \angle JHG$

Prove: ΔFKJ is isosceles



Statements

Reasons

25.

Given: $\triangle FED$ is equilateral

Find: x , y , and $m\angle F$

