

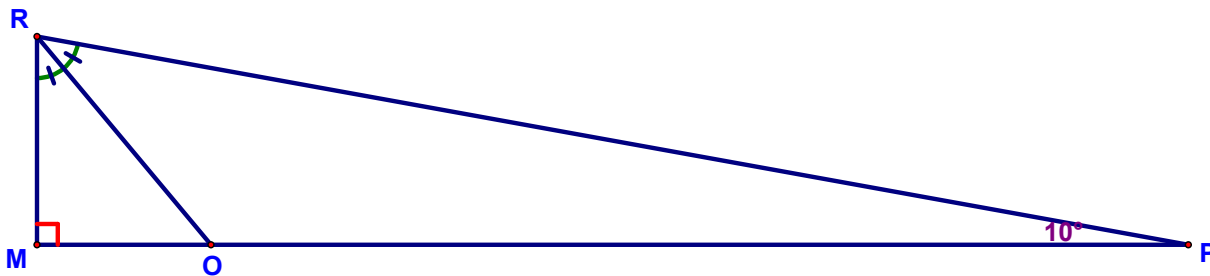
9.

Tell whether each statement is true Always (A), Sometimes (S), or Never (N).

- a. The acute \angle s of a right Δ are complementary.
- b. The supplement of one of the \angle s of a Δ is equal in measure to the sum of the other two \angle s of the Δ .
- c. A Δ contains two obtuse \angle s.
- d. If one of the \angle s of an isosceles Δ is 60° , the Δ is equilateral.
- e. If the sides of one Δ are doubled to form another Δ , each \angle of the second Δ is twice as large as the corresponding \angle of the first Δ .

11.

Find $m\angle MRP$, $m\angle ORP$, and $m\angle MOR$.



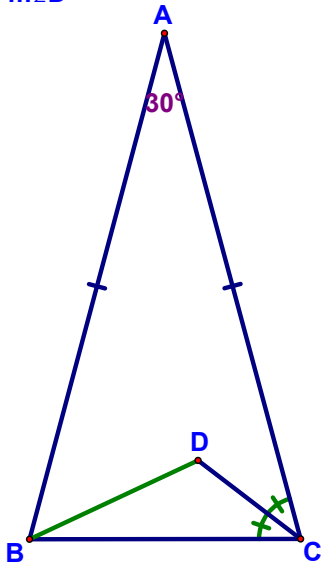
15.

The measures of the two \angle s of a Δ are in the ratio of 2:3. If the third \angle is 4° larger than the larger of the other two \angle s, find the measure of an exterior angle at the third vertex.

16.

- \overrightarrow{CD} bisects $\angle ACB$
- \overrightarrow{BD} is one of the trisectors of $\angle ABC$.

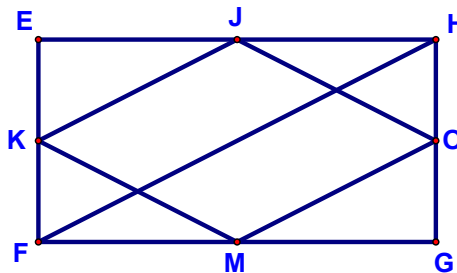
Find $m\angle D$



17.

- Given:** $EFGH$ is a rectangle
 $FH = 20$
 $J, K, M,$ and O are midpoints.

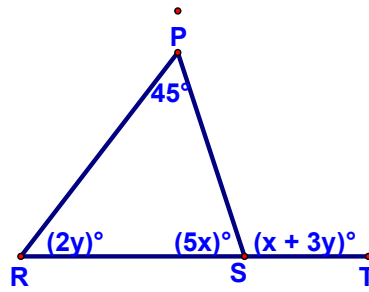
- a. Find the perimeter of $JKMO$.
- b. What is the most descriptive name for $JKMO$?



18.

Given: $m\angle PST = (x + 3y)^\circ$
 $m\angle P = 45^\circ$
 $m\angle R = (2y)^\circ$
 $m\angle PSR = (5x)^\circ$

Find: $m\angle PST$



19.

Prove that the midpoint of the hypotenuse of a right Δ is equidistant from all three vertices.

Given:

Prove:

Statements	Reasons

20.

Prove that if the midpoints of a quadrilateral are joined in order, the figure formed is a \square .

Given:

Prove:

Statements	Reasons

21.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$
 $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{DE} \cong \overline{DB} \cong \overline{BC}$

Find: $m\angle A$

