

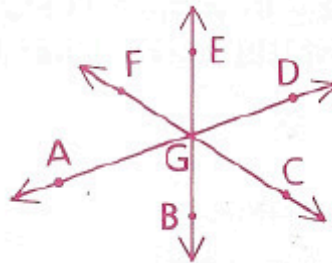
Homework

p. 26 – 27: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15

In problems 1 and 2, copy the figure and the incomplete proof. Then complete the proof by filling in the missing reasons.

2 Given: Diagram as shown

Prove: $\angle AGD \cong \angle EGB$



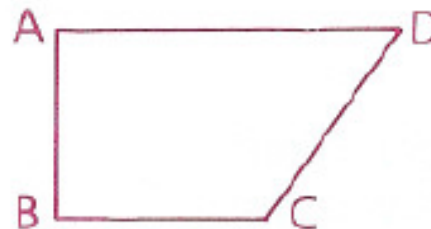
Statements	Reasons
1 Diagram as shown	1 _____
2 $\angle AGD$ is a straight angle.	2 _____
3 $\angle EGB$ is a straight angle.	3 _____
4 $\angle AGD \cong \angle EGB$	4 _____

In problems 3–7, use the two-column form of proof.

3 Given: $\angle A$ is a right angle.

$\angle B$ is a right angle.

Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle B$



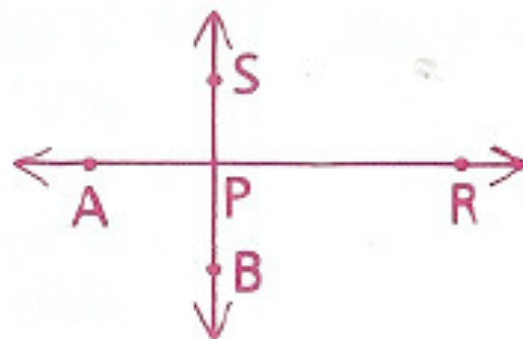
5 Given: $JK = 2.5$ cm, $NO = 2.5$ cm

Conclusion: $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{NO}$



6 Given: Diagram as shown

Prove: $\angle APR \cong \angle SPB$

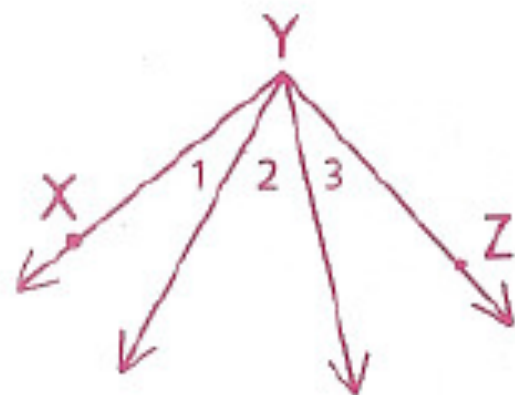


7 Given: $\angle 1 = 20^\circ$,

$\angle 2 = 40^\circ$,

$\angle 3 = 30^\circ$

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



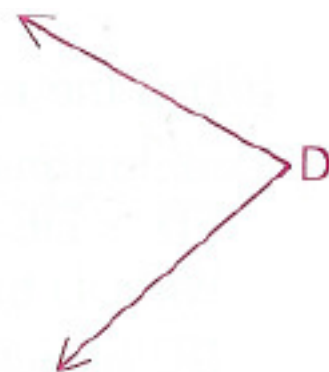
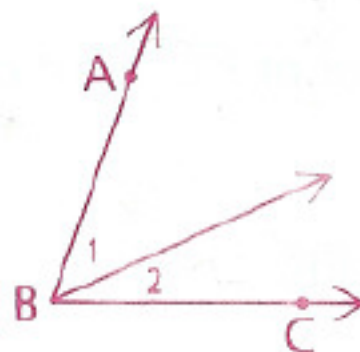
15 Given: $\angle 1 = (x + 7)^\circ$,

$\angle 2 = (2x - 3)^\circ$,

$\angle ABC = (x^2)^\circ$,

$\angle D = (5x - 4)^\circ$

Show that $\angle ABC \cong \angle D$.



**Not a proof