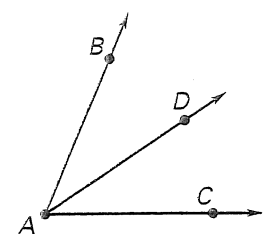
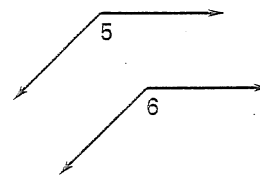
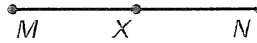
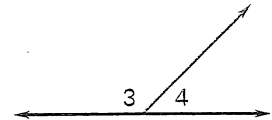
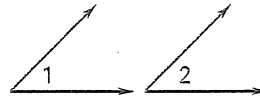


# Practice B

For use with pages 136–141

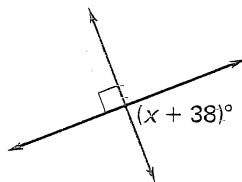
State the reason for the conclusion.

- Given:  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$   
Conclusion:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
- Given:  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$  are linear pairs.  
Conclusion:  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$  are supplementary.
- Given:  $\angle 5 \cong \angle 6$   
Conclusion:  $\angle 6 \cong \angle 5$
- Given:  $X$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{MN}$ .  
Conclusion:  $\overline{MX} \cong \overline{NX}$
- Given:  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  bisects  $\angle BAC$ .  
Conclusion:  $\angle BAD \cong \angle DAC$

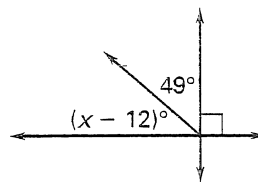


Find the value of  $x$ .

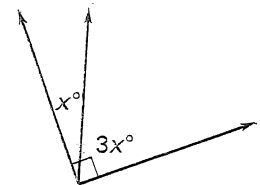
6.



7.



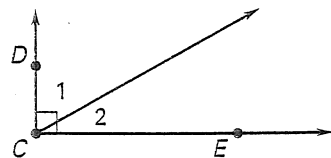
8.



- Complete the two-column proof of Theorem 3.2.

Given:  $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{CE}$

Prove:  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary.



Statements

Reasons

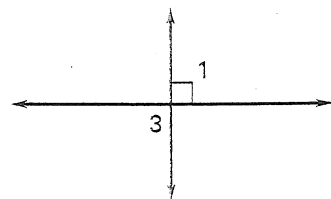
- $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{CE}$
- $\angle DCE$  is a right  $\angle$ .
- \_\_\_\_\_
- $m\angle DCE = m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$
- \_\_\_\_\_
- $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Def. of right  $\angle$
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Substitution
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Complete the flow proof of a portion of Theorem 3.3.

Given:  $\angle 1$  is a right angle.

Prove:  $\angle 3$  is a right angle.



$\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are vertical  $\angle$ s.

$\angle 1$  is a right  $\angle$ .

a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

$m\angle 1 = 90^\circ$

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$

$m\angle 3 = 90^\circ$

$\angle 3$  is a right  $\angle$ .

c. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_