LESSON 4.4

NAME _____ DATE _____

Practice B

For use with pages 220–227

State the third congruence that must be given to prove that $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle MNO$, using the indicated postulate or theorem.

1. Given: $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{MN}$
   $\angle M \cong \angle D$
   Method: SAS Congruence Postulate

2. Given: $\overline{FE} \cong \overline{ON}$
   $\angle F \cong \angle O$
   Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

3. Given: $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{MO}$
   $\angle F \cong \angle O$
   Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

State the third congruence that must be given to prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$, using the indicated postulate or theorem.

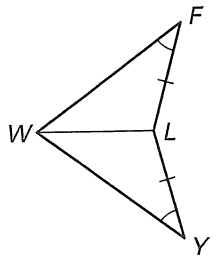
4. Given: $\angle A \cong \angle X$
   $\angle B \cong \angle Y$
   Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

5. Given: $\angle A \cong \angle X$
   $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$
   Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

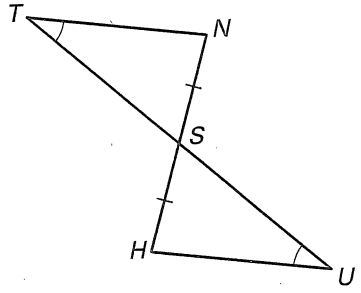
6. Given: $\angle C \cong \angle Z$
   $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$
   Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use. Explain your reasoning.

7.



8.



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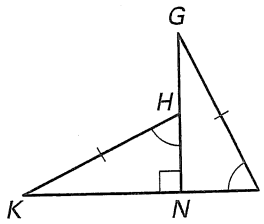
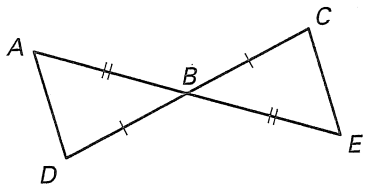
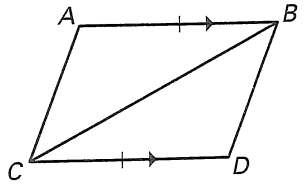


Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

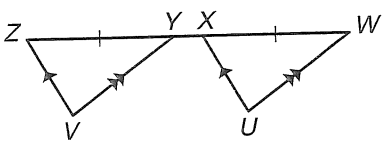
10. Given: B is the midpoint of $\overline{AE}$.
    B is the midpoint of $\overline{CD}$.
    Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle EBC$



11. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}, \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$
    Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$



12. Given: $\overline{WU} \parallel \overline{YV}, \overline{XU} \parallel \overline{ZV}$
    $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{YZ}$
    Prove: $\triangle WXU \cong \triangle YZV$



Lesson 4.4