

Practice C

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: $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{NO}$
 $\angle N \cong \angle E$

Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

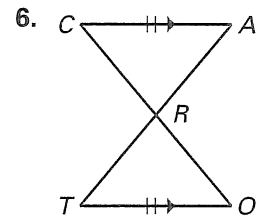
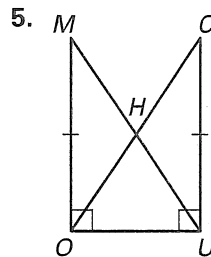
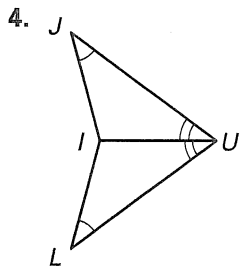
2. Given: $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{NO}$
 $\angle N \cong \angle E$

Method: AAS Congruence Theorem

3. Given: $\angle D \cong \angle M$
 $\angle F \cong \angle O$

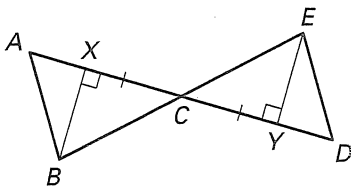
Method: ASA Congruence Postulate

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

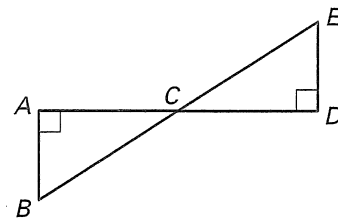


Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

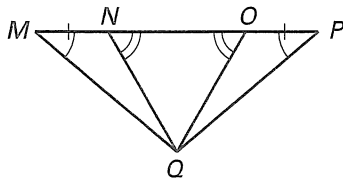
7. Given: C is the midpoint of \overline{XY} .
 $\overline{BX} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{EY} \perp \overline{CD}$
 Prove: $\triangle CXB \cong \triangle CYE$



8. Given: $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{AD}$, $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AD}$
 C is the midpoint of \overline{BE} .
 Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$



9. Given: $\angle M \cong \angle P$
 $\angle MOQ \cong \angle PNQ$
 $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{PO}$
 Prove: $\triangle MOQ \cong \triangle PNQ$



10. Given: $\angle EBC \cong \angle ECB$, $\overline{EB} \cong \overline{EC}$
 \overline{BE} bisects $\angle AEC$.
 \overline{CE} bisects $\angle DEB$.
 Prove: $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCE$

