

Use a Equality Postulate to make a true conclusion and state which postulate you used.

1. Given: $AM + SR = CD + SR$

2. Given: $m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$

$m\angle 5 = m\angle 6 + m\angle 4$

Conclusion: _____

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Postulate: _____

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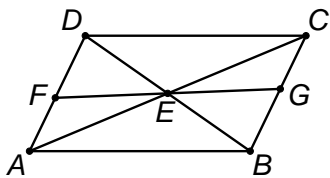
3. Explain how the Addition Postulate is used differently than the Angle Addition Postulate.

Complete the missing parts of the proof.

4. Given: $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$

$\overline{FD} \cong \overline{BG}$

Prove: $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{CG}$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	1. Given
2. _____	2. Given
3. $AF + FD = CG + BG$	3. Segment Addition
4. _____	4. _____
5. $AF = CG$	5. Subtraction

Complete a Two-column proof.

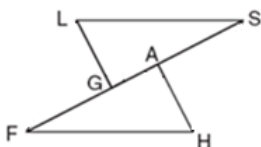
5. Given: \overline{FGAS}

$\overline{FG} \cong \overline{SA}$

Prove: $\overline{FA} \cong \overline{SG}$

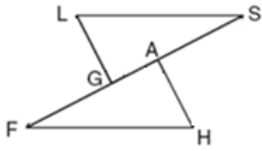
Hint: Is there a common part?

Is this addition or subtraction method?



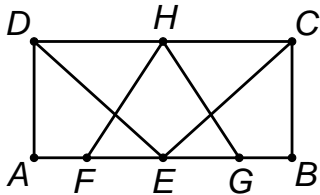
6. Given: \overline{FGAS}
 $\overline{FA} \cong \overline{SG}$

Prove: $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{SA}$



*Hint: Is there a common part?
 Is this addition or subtraction?*

7. Given: \overline{AFEGB}
 E midpoint of \overline{FG}
 $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{GB}$
 Prove: $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{BE}$



8. Prove: "Congruent angles have congruent Complements."

Hint: Use the picture and assume $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$, $m\angle ABC = 90^\circ$, $m\angle PQR = 90^\circ$.

