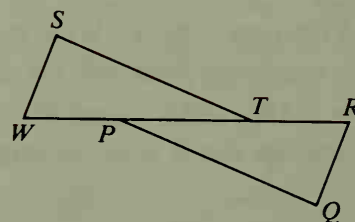


6. If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite those angles are congruent. An equiangular triangle is also equilateral.
7. Sometimes you can prove one pair of triangles congruent and then use corresponding parts from those triangles to prove that another pair of triangles are congruent.
8. Proofs in geometry are commonly written in two-column form, as a list of key steps, or in paragraph form.
9. Every triangle has three medians and three altitudes.
10. The perpendicular bisector of a segment is the line that is perpendicular to the segment at its midpoint.
11. A point lies on the perpendicular bisector of a segment if and only if the point is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.
12. A point lies on the bisector of an angle if and only if the point is equidistant from the sides of the angle.

## Chapter Review

The two triangles shown are congruent. Complete.

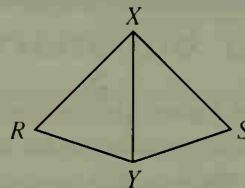
1.  $\triangle STW \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}?$
2.  $\triangle PQR \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}?$
3.  $\angle R \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}?$
4.  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}? = RP$



4-1

Can you deduce from the given information that  $\triangle RXY \cong \triangle SXY$ ? If so, what postulate can you use?

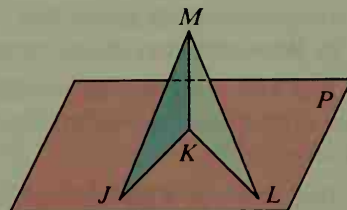
5. Given:  $\overline{RX} \cong \overline{SX}$ ;  $\overline{RY} \cong \overline{SY}$
6. Given:  $\overline{RY} \cong \overline{SY}$ ;  $\angle R \cong \angle S$
7. Given:  $\overline{XY}$  bisects  $\angle RXS$  and  $\angle RYS$ .
8. Given:  $\angle RXY \cong \angle SXY$ ;  $\overline{RX} \cong \overline{SX}$



4-2

Write proofs in two-column form.

9. Given:  $\overline{JM} \cong \overline{LM}$ ;  $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LK}$   
Prove:  $\angle MJK \cong \angle MLK$
10. Given:  $\angle JMK \cong \angle LMK$ ;  $\overline{MK} \perp \text{plane } P$   
Prove:  $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LK}$



4-3