## Quiz 4.3: Proving Inequalities in a Triangle

Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your answer sheet.

- 1. If  $\angle A \cong \angle ECM$ , what is the reason that makes the statement  $m \angle A = m \angle ECM$  true?
- A. Angle Addition Postulate C. Segment Addition Postulate
- B. Definition of Congruent Angles D. Transitive Property
- 2. If C lies on  $\overline{BD}$ , what is the reason that makes the statement BD = BC + CD true?
- 2. If C lies on DD, what is the reason that makes the statement DD = DC + CD if ite:
- A. Angle Addition Postulate C. Segment Addition Postulate
- B. Definition of Congruent Angles D. Transitive Property
- 3. Which theorem states that if two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent?
  - A. Angle-Side Relationship theorem

C. Hinge theorem

B. Base Angles theorem

- D. Triangle Inequality theorem
- 4. Which theorem states that in a triangle, the side opposite the larger angle is the longer side?
  - A. Angle-Side Relationship theorem

C. Hinge theorem

B. Base Angles theorem

- D. Triangle Inequality theorem
- 5. Given: M is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BE}$  What is the reason that makes the statement  $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{CM}, \overline{BM} \cong \overline{EM}$  true?



- A. CPCTC
- B. Definition of Midpoint
  - C. Given
- D. Vertical Angles theorem
- 6. Given: M is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BE}$  What is the reason that makes the statement  $\angle A \cong \angle ECM$  true?

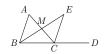


A. Angle Addition Postulate

C. Law of Substitution

 $B.\ CPCTC$ 

- D. SAS Triangle Congruence Postulate
- 7. Given: M is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BE}$  What is the reason that makes the statement  $\triangle AMB \cong \triangle CME$  true?



A. Angle Addition Postulate

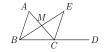
C. Law of Substitution

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- A CPCTC
- B. Definition of Midpoint
- C. Given
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- 9. If  $m \angle A = m \angle ECM$  and  $m \angle ACD = m \angle ECD + m \angle ECM$ , what is the reason that makes the statement  $m \angle ACD = m \angle ECD + m \angle A$  true?



A. Angle Addition Postulate

C. Law of Substitution

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- 10. Given: M is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BE}$  What is the reason that makes the statement  $m\angle ACD = m\angle ECD + m\angle ECM$  true?



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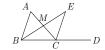
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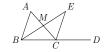
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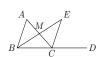


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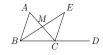


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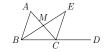
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