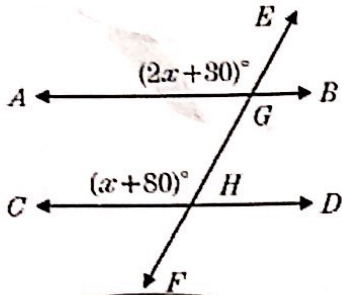


**Geometric Properties**

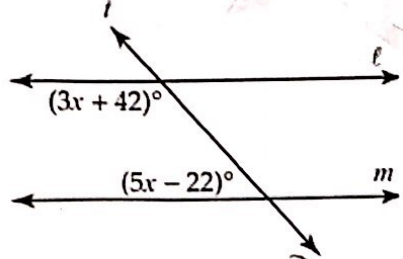
Solve for x.

1.



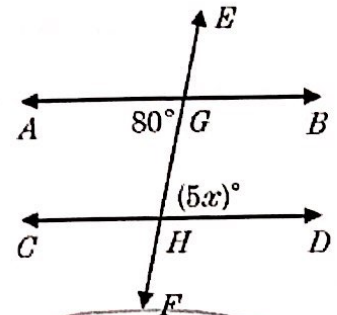
$x = 50$

2.



$x = 20$

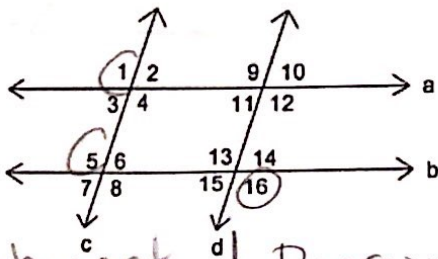
3.



$x = 16$

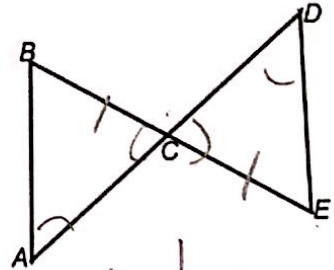
**Proofs with Lines and Triangles**

4. Given:  $a \parallel b$  and  $c \parallel d$   
Prove:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 16$



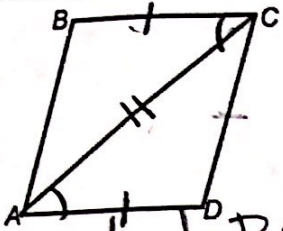
Statement	Reason
$a \parallel b$	Given
$c \parallel d$	given
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$	Corresponding $\angle$ s
$\angle 5 \cong \angle 16$	Alt Int $\angle$ s
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 16$	Transitive Prop

5. Given: C is the midpoint of  $\overline{BE}$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle D$   
Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$



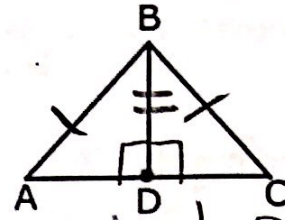
Statements	Reasons
C is the midpt of $\overline{BE}$	Given
$BC \cong CE$	def of midpt
$\angle D \cong \angle A$	Given
$\angle BCA \cong \angle DCE$	Vertical $\angle$ s
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$	AAS

6. Given:  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$ ,  $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{DA}$   
 Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$



Statement	Reason
$\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{DA}$	Given
$\angle BCA \cong \angle CAD$	Alternate Angles
$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$	Given
$\angle CAB \cong \angle ACD$	Alternate Angles
$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	Reflexive
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$	SAS

7. Given:  $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ ,  $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{BC}$   
 Prove:  $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle BCD$



Statement	Reason
$\angle BDA \cong \angle BDC$	Right Angles
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	Reflexive
$\overline{BA} \cong \overline{BC}$	Given
$\triangle BAD \cong \triangle BCD$	HL

**Properties of Parallelograms**

Solve for x.

8.  $\boxed{x = 55}$

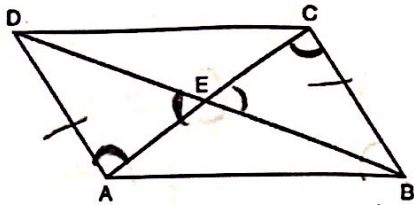
9.  $\boxed{x = 19}$

10.  $\boxed{x = 9}$

11.  $BD = 8x + 4$  and  $BE = 22$   
 $\boxed{x = 5}$

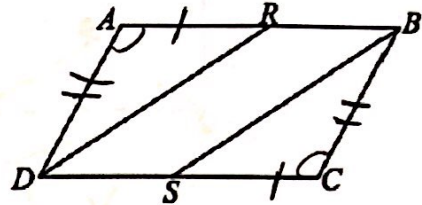
## Proofs with Parallelograms

12. Given: ABCD is a parallelogram  
Prove:  $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$



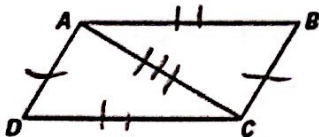
Statement:	Reason:
1. Parallelogram ABCD	1. Given
2. $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{CB}$	2. Opp sides $\cong$
3. $\angle DAC \cong \angle BCA$	3. Alt Int $\angle$ s
4. $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$	4. Vertical angles
5. $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BEC$	5. AAS

13. Given: ABCD is a parallelogram,  $\overline{AR} \cong \overline{CS}$   
Prove:  $\triangle ARD \cong \triangle CSB$



Statement:	Reason:
1. Parallelogram ABCD	1. Given
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$	2. Opp sides $\cong$
3. $\angle DAB \cong \angle BCD$	3. Opp $\angle$ s $\cong$
4. $\triangle ARD \cong \triangle CSB$	4. SAS

14. Given: ABCD is a parallelogram  
Prove:  $\angle DAC \cong \angle BCA$

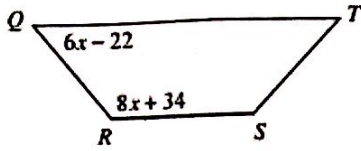


Statement:	Reason:
1. ABCD is a parallelogram	1. Given
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	2. Opp sides $\cong$
3. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	3. Opposite sides of parallelogram are congruent.
4. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	4. Reflexive property
5. $\triangle DAC \cong \triangle BCA$	5. SSS
6. $\angle DAC \cong \angle BCA$	6. CPCTC

**Properties of Quadrilaterals**

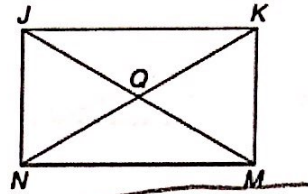
Solve for  $x$  (and  $y$ , if needed).

15. QTSR is a trapezoid.



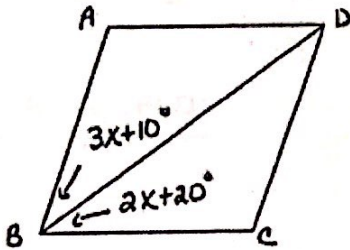
$x = 12$

16. KMNJ is a rectangle.  $KN = 3x + 14$  and  $JM = 38$



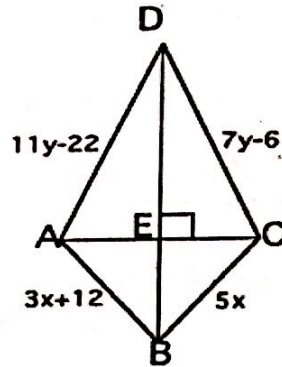
$x = 8$

17. ABCD is a rhombus.



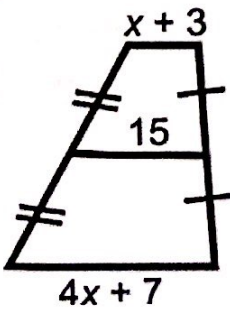
$x = 10$

18. ABCD is a kite.



$x = 6$   
 $y = 4$

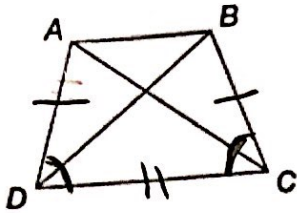
19. Figure is a trapezoid.



$x = 4$

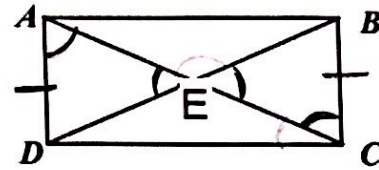
**Proofs with Quadrilaterals**

20. Given: ABCD is an isosceles trapezoid  
 Prove:  $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle BCD$



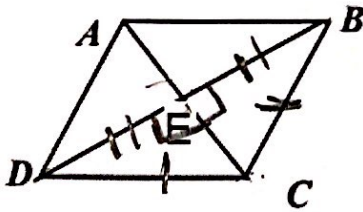
Statement:	Reason:
1. ABCD is isosceles trapezoid	1. Given
2. $\angle ADC \cong \angle BCD$	2. base $\angle s \cong$
3. $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{DC}$	3. Reflexive prop
4. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	4. Legs of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent
5. $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle BCD$	5. SAS

21. Given: ABCD is a rectangle  
 Prove:  $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle BCE$



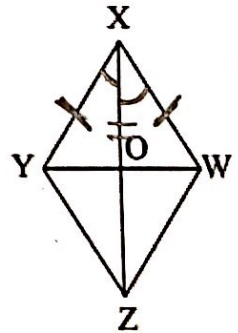
Statement:	Reason:
1. Rectangle ABCD	1. Given
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	2. opp sides $\cong$
3. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$	3. opp sides $\parallel$ pnp
4. $\angle DAE \cong \angle BCE$	4. Alternate interior angles
5. $\angle AED \cong \angle BEC$	5. Vertical $\angle s$
6. $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle BCE$	6. AAS

22. Given: ABCD is a rhombus  
 Prove:  $\triangle DEC \cong \triangle BEC$



Statement:	Reason:
1. ABCD is a rhombus	1. Given
2. $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{BC}$	2. all sides $\cong$ pnp
3. $\overline{ED} \cong \overline{BE}$	3. diagonal bisect
4. $\angle DEC \cong \angle BEC$	4. Diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular
5. $\triangle DEC \cong \triangle BEC$	5. SAS

23. Given:  $\overline{YX} \cong \overline{WX}$ ,  $\overline{ZX}$  bisects  $\angle YXW$   
 Prove:  $\overline{YO} \cong \overline{WO}$



Statement:	Reason:
1. $\overline{YX} \cong \overline{WX}$ , $\overline{ZX}$ bisects $\angle YXW$	1. Given
2. $\angle YXZ \cong \angle WXZ$	2. Definition of bisect
3. $\overline{XO} \cong \overline{XO}$	3. Reflexive pnp
4. $\triangle YXO \cong \triangle WXO$	4. SAS
5. $\overline{YO} \cong \overline{WO}$	5. CPCTC