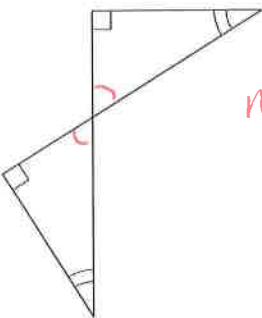
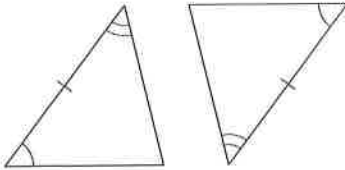
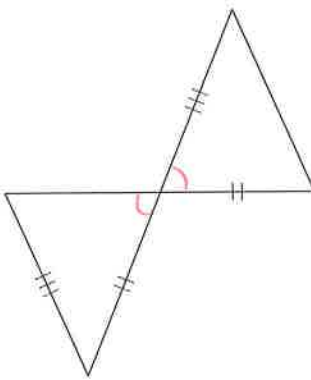


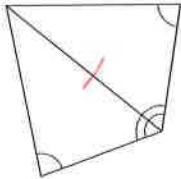
Review - Chapter 4

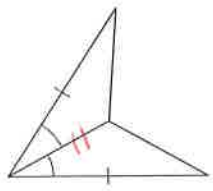
State if the two triangles are congruent. If they are, state how you know.

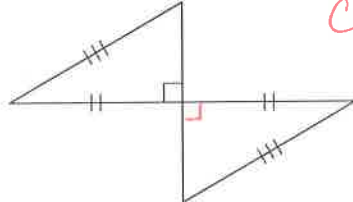
1)  not congruent
AAA

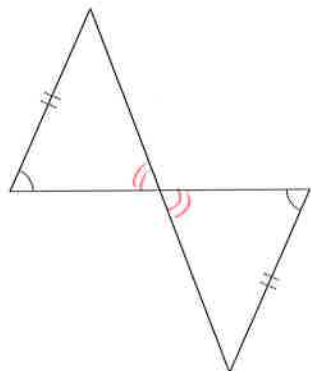
2)  congruent
ASA

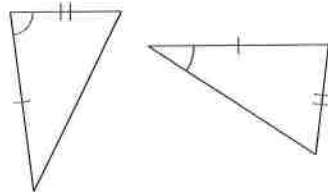
3)  not congruent
trickery

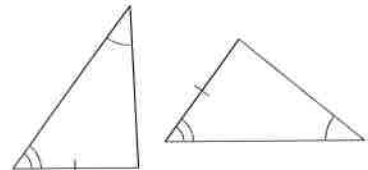
4)  congruent
AAS

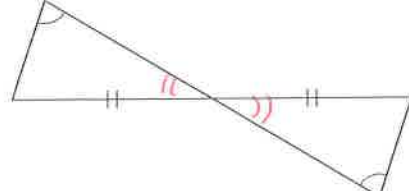
5)  congruent
SAS

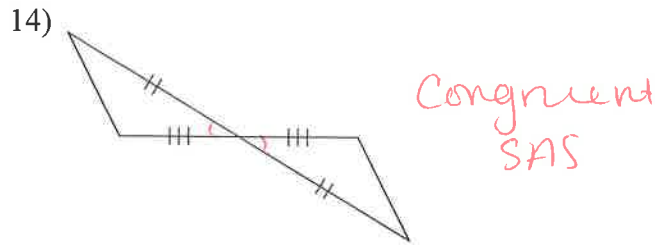
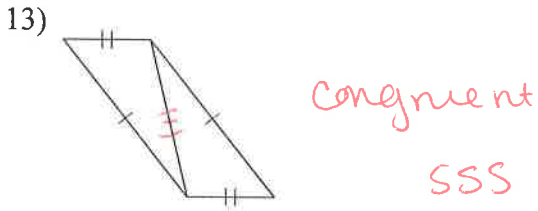
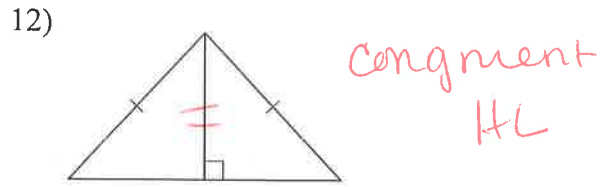
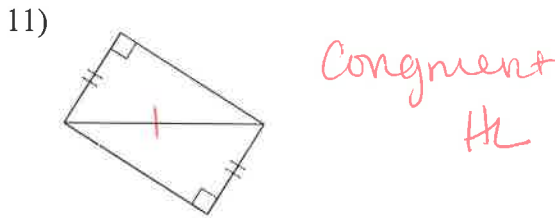
6)  congruent
HL

7)  congruent
AAS

8)  not congruent
trickery

9)  congruent
AAS

10)  congruent
AAS



Complete each congruence statement by naming the corresponding angle or side.

15) $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle CAW$

$\angle B \cong ?$ $\angle W$

16) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle JKC$

$\overline{AB} \cong ?$ \overline{JK}

17) $\triangle JHI \cong \triangle HJS$

$\overline{HI} \cong ?$ \overline{JS}

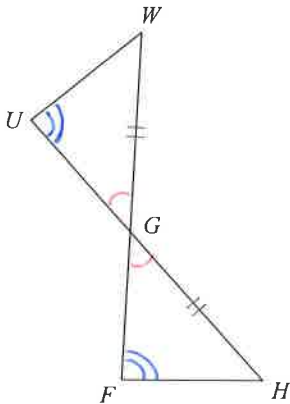
18) $\triangle KJI \cong \triangle BCI$

$\angle K \cong ?$ $\angle B$

State what additional information is required in order to know that the triangles are congruent for the reason given.

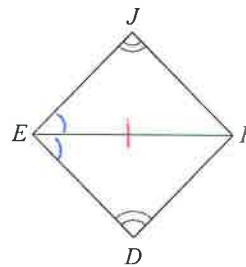
19) AAS

red = always allowed to mark
blue = new information needed



$\angle WUG \cong \angle GFH$

20) AAS

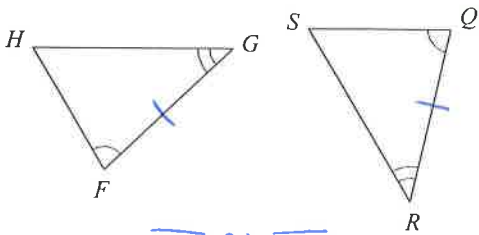


$\angle JEF \cong \angle FED$

OR

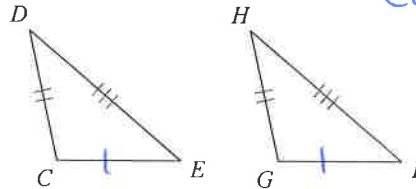
$\angle JFE \cong \angle DFE$

21) ASA



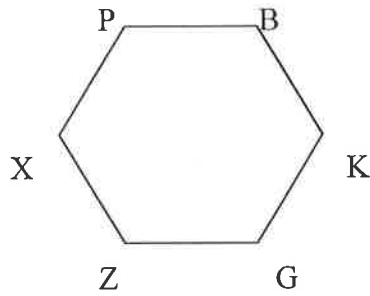
$\overline{FG} \cong \overline{QR}$

22) SSS



$\overline{CE} \cong \overline{GI}$

29. List two ways that you can properly name the hexagon.



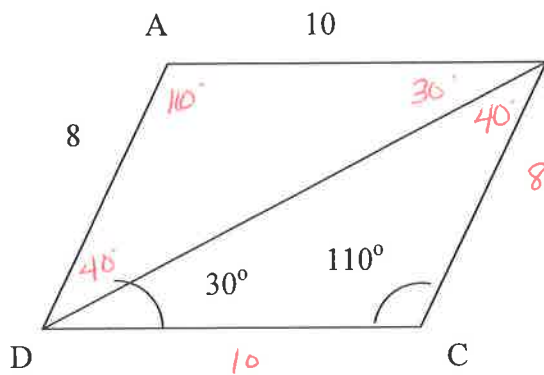
hexagon PBKGZX

hexagon BKGZXP

30. If triangle ABC is congruent to triangle XYZ, then $\angle A$ is congruent to $\angle X$.

What statement / postulate allows this to be true? CPCTC

31. Find the requested measurements for the parallelogram.



B $\angle DBC = \underline{40^\circ}$

$\angle BDA = \underline{40^\circ}$

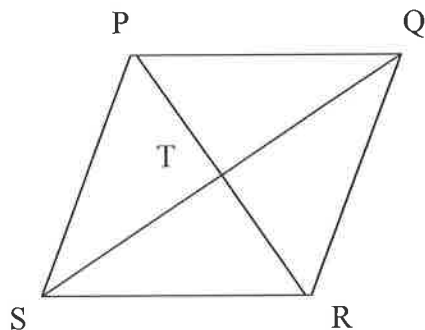
$\angle A = \underline{110^\circ}$

$\angle ADC = \underline{70^\circ}$

DC = 10

BC = 8

32. List all of the congruent segments for rhombus PQRS.



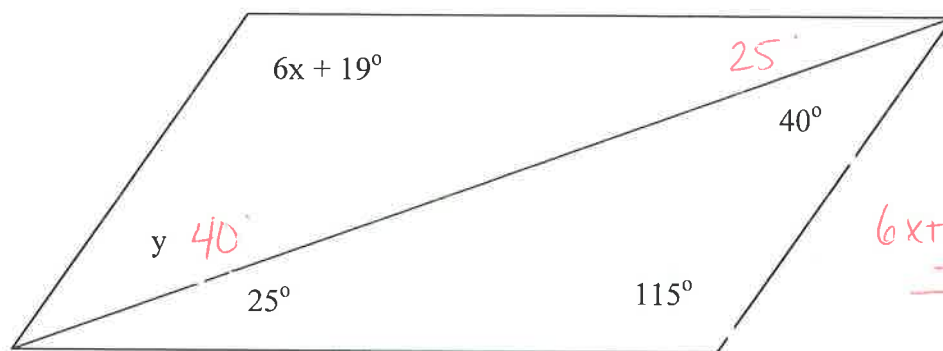
Congruent to PT:

\overline{TR}

Congruent to PQ:

$\overline{QR}, \overline{RS}, \overline{SP}$

34. Given the below picture, solve for x and y

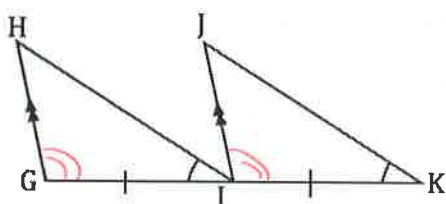


$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 19 &= 115 \\ -19 &-19 \\ \hline 6x &= 96 \\ \frac{6x}{6} &= \frac{96}{6} \\ x &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

x = 16 y = 40

35.

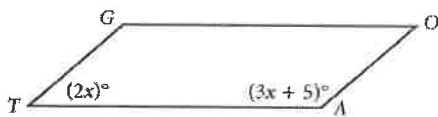
Given: $\overline{HG} \parallel \overline{JI}$, $\overline{GI} \cong \overline{IK}$, and $\angle HIG \cong \angle JKI$



Prove: $\angle C \cong \angle F$
 $\angle H \cong \angle J$

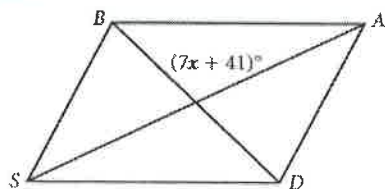
Statements	Reasons
$\overline{HG} \parallel \overline{JI}$	given
$\overline{GI} \cong \overline{IK}$	given
$\angle HIG \cong \angle JKI$	given
$\angle HGI \cong \angle JIK$	corresponding
$\triangle HGI \cong \triangle JIK$	ASA
$\angle H \cong \angle J$	CPCTC III

1. Multiple Choice Find the value of x for parallelogram GOAT.



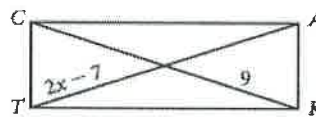
- (A) 70° (B) 35°
(C) 110° (D) 25°

2. Multiple Choice If SBAD is a rhombus, what is the value of x?



- (A) 10 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7

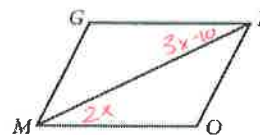
3. Multiple Choice TCAK is a rectangle. Solve for x.



- (A) 8 (B) 7
(C) 9 (D) 4

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 7 &= 9 \\ +7 &+7 \\ \hline 2x &= 16 \\ \frac{2x}{2} &= \frac{16}{2} \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

4. Multiple Choice For parallelogram GEOM if $m\angle GEM = 3x - 10$ and $m\angle EMO = 2x$, what is x?



- (A) 12 (B) 12
(C) 10 (D) 21

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= 3x - 10 \\ -3x &-3x \\ \hline -x &= -10 \\ \frac{-x}{-1} &= \frac{-10}{-1} \\ x &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3x + 5 &= 180 \\ 5x + 5 &= 180 \\ -5 &-5 \\ \hline 5x &= 175 \\ \frac{5x}{5} &= \frac{175}{5} \\ x &= 35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7x + 41 &= 90 \\ -41 &-41 \\ \hline 7x &= 49 \\ \frac{7x}{7} &= \frac{49}{7} \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$