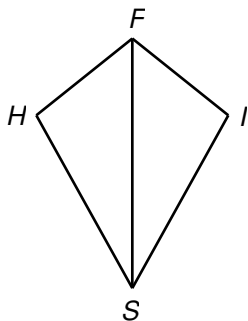


In problems 1-9, write complete proofs.

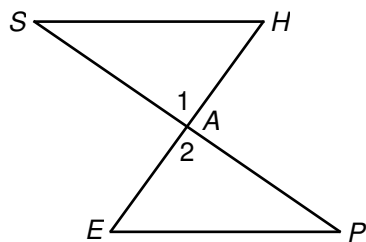
1. Given:  $\overline{FH} \cong \overline{FI}$  \_\_\_\_\_ Conclusions \_\_\_\_\_ Justifications \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\overline{SH} \cong \overline{SI}$

Prove:  $\angle H \cong \angle I$



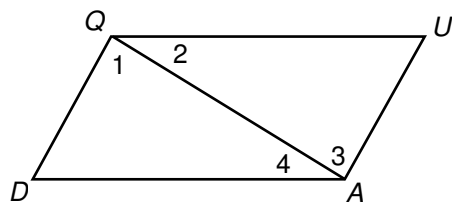
2. Given:  $\overline{SH} \cong \overline{PE}$  \_\_\_\_\_ Conclusions \_\_\_\_\_ Justifications \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\angle S \cong \angle P$

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



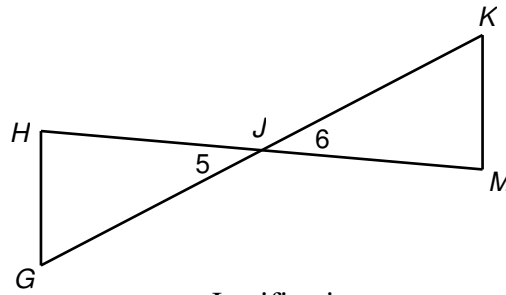
3. Given:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$  \_\_\_\_\_ Conclusions \_\_\_\_\_ Justifications \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

Prove:  $\overline{QU} \cong \overline{AD}$



4. Given:  $J$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{HM}$   
 $\angle H \cong \angle M$

Prove:  $\overline{GJ} \cong \overline{JK}$

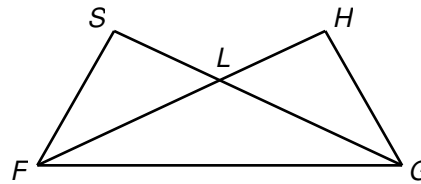


Conclusions

Justifications

5. Given:  $\angle SFG \cong \angle HGF$   
 $\overline{FS} \cong \overline{GH}$

Prove:  $\overline{FH} \cong \overline{GS}$



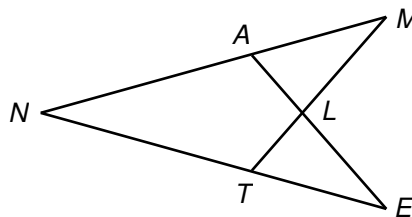
Hint: Look for two triangles that overlap and share a part.

Conclusions

Justifications

6. Given:  $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{EN}$   
 $\overline{NT} \cong \overline{NA}$

Prove:  $\angle M \cong \angle E$



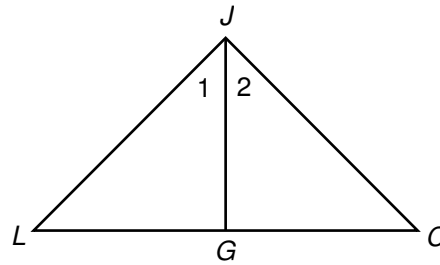
Hint: Look for two triangles that overlap and share a part.

Conclusions

Justifications

7. Given:  $\triangle LJC$  is isosceles with vertex  $\angle J$   
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove:  $\triangle LJG \cong \triangle CJG$



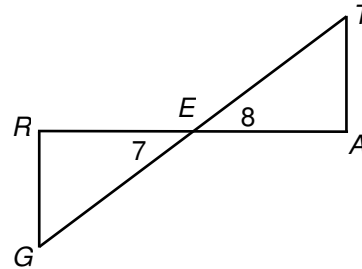
Conclusions

Justifications

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8. Given:  $\overline{GR} \perp \overline{RA}$   
 $\overline{TA} \perp \overline{RA}$   
 $E$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{RA}$

Prove:  $\overline{GR} \cong \overline{TA}$



Conclusions

Justifications

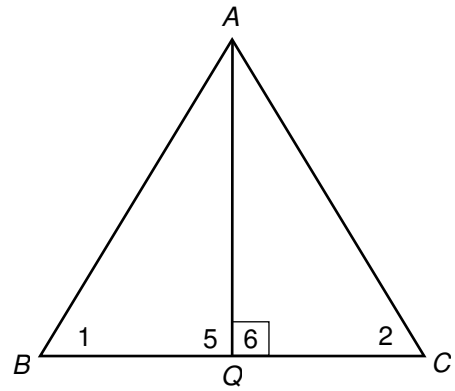
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9. Prove the *Isosceles Triangle Converse Theorem*:

*“If a triangle has two congruent angles,  
then it is an isosceles triangle.”*

Given:  $\triangle ABC$   
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$




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Conclusions

Justifications

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0.  $\triangle ABC$ ;  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

0. Given

1. Construct  $\overline{AQ} \perp \overline{BC}$

1. Through a point not on a line, there is exactly one line perpendicular to the given line