Geometry HW Section 13.1 Due 4/21

1. What is the difference between a postulate and a theorem?

4. When you state AC = AC, what property are you using? When you state $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$, what property are you using?

5. Name the property that supports this statement: If $\angle ACE \cong \angle BDF$ and $\angle BDF \cong \angle HKM$, then $\angle ACE \cong \angle HKM$.

6. Name the property that supports this statement: If x + 120 = 180, then x = 60.

In Exercises 10–17, identify each statement as true or false. Then state which definition, property of algebra, property of congruence, or postulate supports your answer. Draw a figure to visualize it better if you need.

10. If M is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , then AM = BM.

11. If M is the midpoint of \overline{CD} and N is the midpoint of \overline{CD} , then M and N are the same point.

12. If \overrightarrow{AB} bisects $\angle CAD$, then $\angle CAB \cong \angle DAB$.

13. If \overrightarrow{AB} bisects $\angle CAD$ and \overrightarrow{AF} bisects $\angle CAD$, then \overrightarrow{AB} and \overrightarrow{AF} are the same ray.

14. Lines ℓ and *m* can intersect at different points *A* and *B*.

15. If line ℓ passes through points *A* and *B* and line *m* passes through points *A* and *B*, lines ℓ and *m* do not have to be the same line.

16. If point *P* is in the interior of $\angle RAT$, then $m \angle RAP + m \angle PAT = m \angle RAT$.

17. If point *M* is on \overline{AC} and between points *A* and *C*, then AM + MC = AC.

18.

Copy and complete this flowchart proof. For each reason, state the definition, the property of algebra, or the property of congruence that supports the statement.

Given: \overline{AO} and \overline{BO} are radii

Show: $\triangle AOB$ is isosceles





