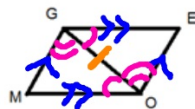


8. Given: GEOM is a parallelogram  
Prove:  $GE \cong OM$ ,  $MG \cong EO$



Statements	Reasons
1. GEOM is a parallelogram	a. Given
2. $GM \parallel EO, GE \parallel MO$	b. def. of parallelog.
3. $\angle EGO \cong \angle GOM, \angle MGO \cong \angle GOE$	e. alt. int. $\cong$
4. $GO \cong GO$	h. Reflexive
5. $\triangle GEO \cong \triangle OMG$	m. ASA
6. $GE \cong OM, MG \cong EO$	P. CPCTC

Use the following reasons to complete the proof. There are more reasons than needed.

a. Given

b. Definition of parallelogram.

c. When two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, same side interior angles are congruent.

d. When two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, same side interior angles are supplementary.

e. When two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, alternate interior angles are congruent.

f. When two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, alternate interior angles are supplementary.

g. Vertical Angles are congruent.

h. Shared Side. **Reflexive**

i. Transitive Property of Congruence

j. SSS

k. AAA

l. SAS

m. **ASA**

n. AAS

o. AA

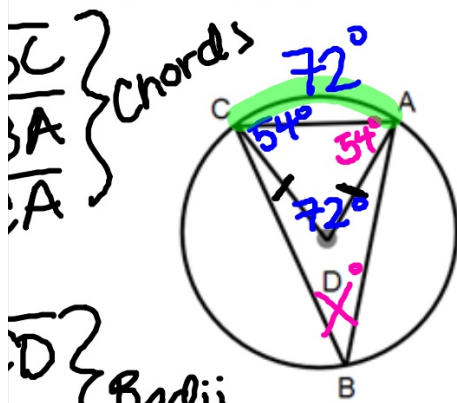
p. ~~Congruent~~ parts of congruent triangles are congruent.

**Corresponding**



a)

Find  $m\angle ABC$  if the  $m\angle CAD = 54$  degrees.

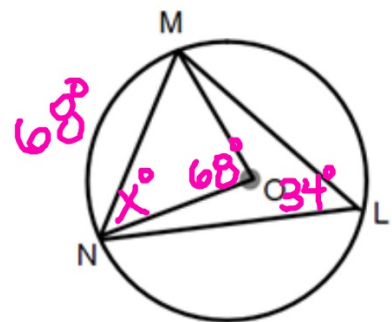


$$\begin{aligned} 54 + 54 + \angle D &= 180 \\ 108 + \angle D &= 180 \\ -108 & \\ \angle D &= 72^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{72^\circ}{2}$$

b)

Find  $m\angle MNO$  if the  $m\angle MLN = 34$  degrees



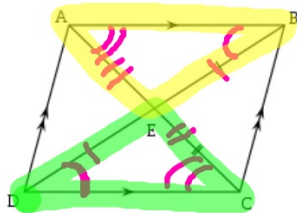
O is the center of the circle

$\triangle ADC$  : Isosceles

$\angle ADC$  Central Angle = measure of arc  
 $\angle ABC$  Inscribed Angle =  $\frac{1}{2}$  measure of arc

9. One method that can be used to prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other is shown below. There are 3 mistakes in the proof. Find and correct them.

Given: ABCD is a parallelogram  
 Prove:  $AE = CE$  and  $DE = BE$



Statement	Reason
1. ABCD is a parallelogram	1. Given ✓
2. AB is parallel to DC AD is parallel to BC	2. Definition of parallelogram ✓
3. $\angle ABD \cong \angle CDB, \angle BAC \cong \angle DCA$	3. When two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, <del>some side</del> interior angles are congruent.
4. $AE \cong EC$ and $DE \cong EB$	4. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent
5. $\triangle DCE \cong \triangle BAE$	<del>5. AAA</del> <b>AAS</b>
6. $AE \cong CE, DE \cong BE$	6. CPCTC
7. $AE = CE$ $DE = BE$	7. Definition of congruent segments

Alternate  
 Diagonals of  
 a parallelogram  
 bisect each  
 other.