

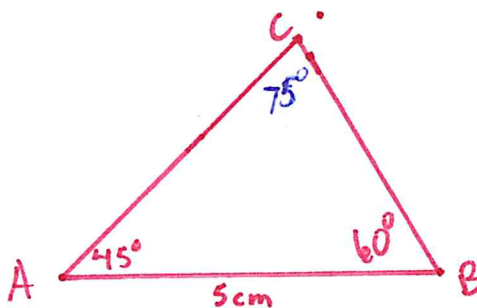
Unit 3 Review

Name: Key Date: _____ Hour: _____

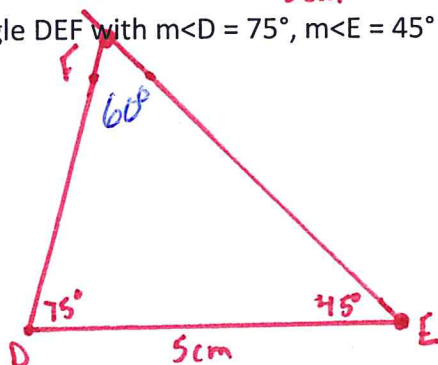
Triangle Construction:

1.) Construct the following triangles based on the given information:

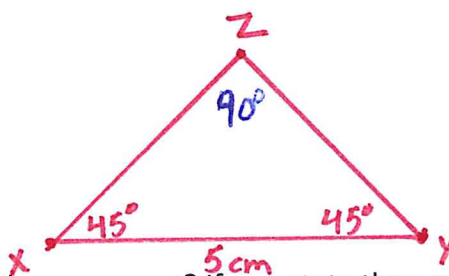
a.) Draw and label triangle ABC with $m\angle A = 45^\circ$, $m\angle B = 60^\circ$ and $\overline{AB} = 5\text{cm}$



b.) Draw and label triangle DEF with $m\angle D = 75^\circ$, $m\angle E = 45^\circ$ and $\overline{DE} = 5\text{cm}$



c.) Draw and label triangle XYZ with $m\angle X = 45^\circ$, $m\angle Y = 45^\circ$ and $\overline{XY} = 5\text{cm}$



2.) Are any of the above constructed triangles congruent? If yes, state the postulate that supports your answer. If no, explain why not.

No; a and b have the same angles, but the known side is not in the same spot.

c has different angle measures.

3.) Can the following lengths make a triangle? Show your work!

a.) 10m, 6m, 5m

Yes

b.) 8cm, 3cm, 5cm

No

c.) 12yd, 12yd, 11yd

Yes

4.) What are the possible lengths for the third side of a triangle using the two given lengths?
Write your answer as an inequality.

a.) 7cm, 15cm

$$8 < x < 22$$

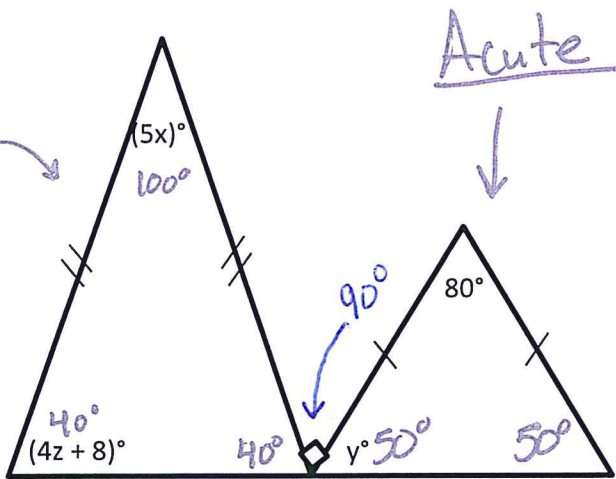
b.) 3ft, 10ft

$$7 < x < 13$$

c.) 2m, 8m

$$6 < x < 10$$

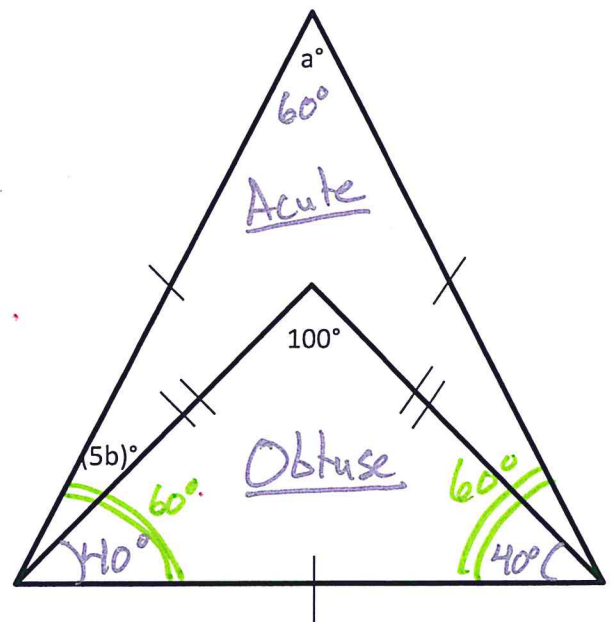
5.) Solve for each variable and find the measures of the angles of each triangle. Then classify each triangle by its angles. (Diagrams may not be drawn to scale)



$$y = 50^\circ$$

$$z = 8$$

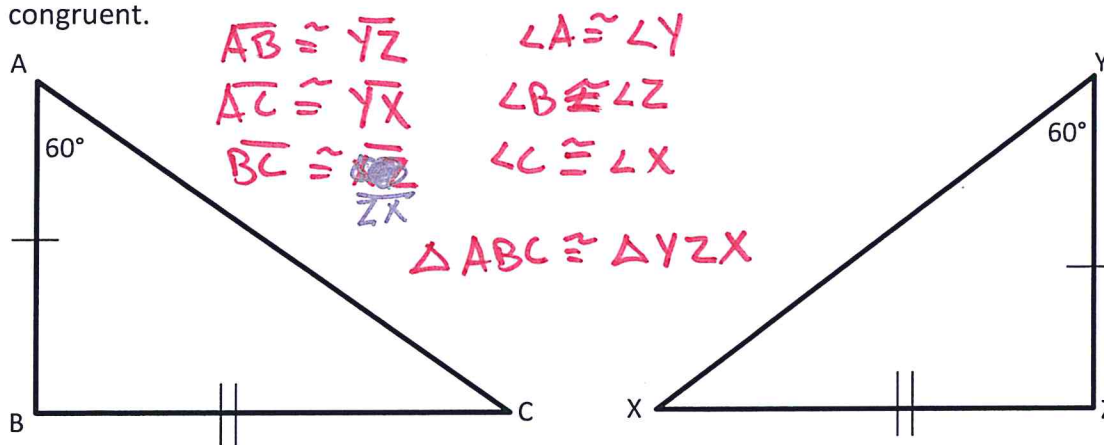
$$x = 20$$



$$a = 60^\circ$$

$$b = 4$$

6.) List all possible congruency statements for the two triangles. You can assume the triangles are congruent.

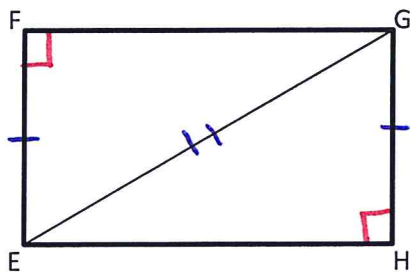


7.) Given: $\overline{GF} \perp \overline{EF}$

$\overline{EH} \perp \overline{GH}$

$\overline{EF} \cong \overline{GH}$

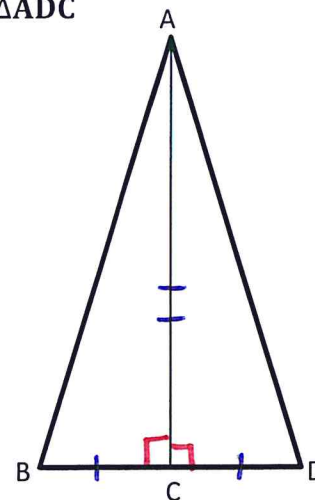
Prove: $\Delta FGE \cong \Delta HEG$



8.) Given: $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$

C is the midpoint of $\overline{BD}$

Prove: $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta ADC$



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1) $\overline{GF} \perp \overline{EF}, \overline{EH} \perp \overline{GH}$, ① Given

$\overline{EF} \cong \overline{GH}$

2) $\angle F$ and $\angle H$ are 90°

3) $\overline{EG} \cong \overline{EG}$

4) ΔFGE & ΔHEG are Right Δ 's

5) $\Delta FGE \cong \Delta HEG$

② Def. of Perpendicular

③ Reflexive Property

④ Def. of Right Δ

⑤ HL Theorem

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1) $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$, C is the midpoint of $\overline{BD}$

2) $\angle ACB \cong \angle ACD$

3) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$

3.1 $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$

4) $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta ADC$

① Given

② Both 90°

③ Reflexive Prop.

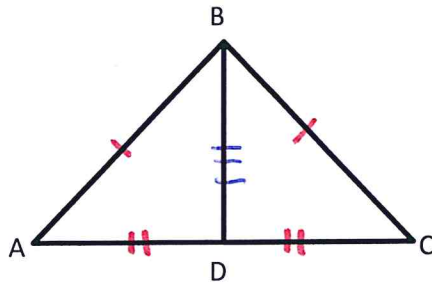
3.1 Def. of Midpoint

④ SAS Postulate

9.) Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$

D is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$

Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$



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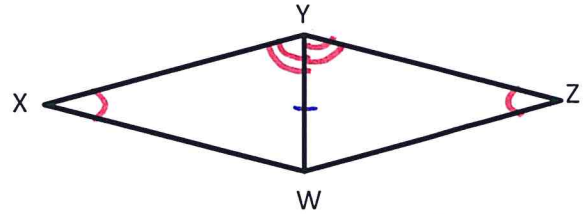
- ① $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$
 ② $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$
 ③ $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$
 ④ $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

- ① Given
 ② Def. of Midpoint
 ③ Reflexive Property
 ④ SSS Postulate

10.) Given: $\angle X \cong \angle Z$

$\overline{WY}$ bisects $\angle XYZ$

Prove: $\triangle WXY \cong \triangle WZY$



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- ① $\angle X \cong \angle Z$, $\overline{WY}$ bisects $\angle XYZ$.

- ② $\angle XYW \cong \angle ZYW$

- ③ $\overline{YW} \cong \overline{YW}$

- ④ $\triangle WXY \cong \triangle WZY$

- ① Given

- ② Def. of Bisector

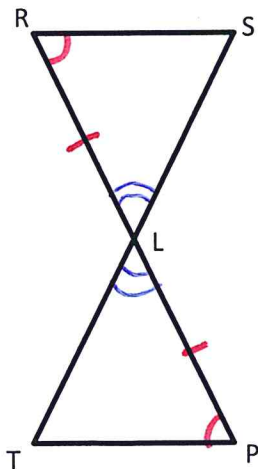
- ③ Reflexive Property

- ④ AAS Postulate

11.) Given: $\angle R \cong \angle P$

$\overline{RL} \cong \overline{PL}$

Prove: $\triangle RLS \cong \triangle PLS$



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R

- ① $\angle R \cong \angle P$, $\overline{RL} \cong \overline{PL}$

- ② $\angle RLS \cong \angle PLS$

- ③ $\triangle RLS \cong \triangle PLS$

- ① Given

- ② Vertical $\angle$'s

- ③ ASA Postulate