

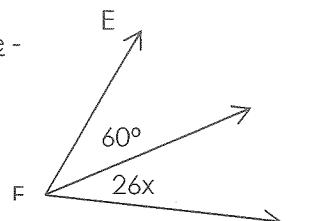
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**CCGPS Analytic Geometry  
Unit 2A Practice**

RECAP: Let's review what you have learned so far. These are the topics that will be covered on your test this FRIDAY.

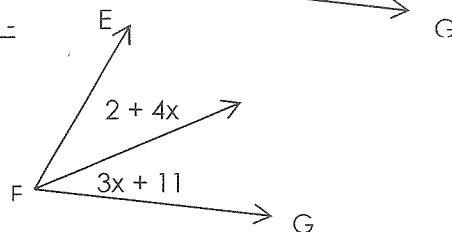
1. Angle addition postulate -

$$m\angle EFG = 56x$$



2. Angle bisector -

Find x.



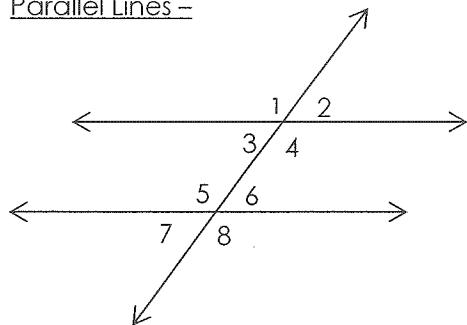
3. Segment addition postulate -

$$WX = 2, YZ = 4, \text{ and } WZ = 12.$$

Find XY.



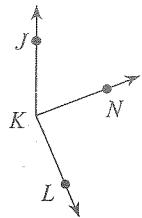
4. Parallel Lines -



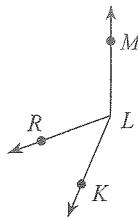
5. Postulates and Theorems used to prove triangle congruence -

ASA Postulate	AAS Theorem	SAS Postulate	SSS Postulate	HL Theorem	Vertical Angles	Reflexive Property	CPCTC

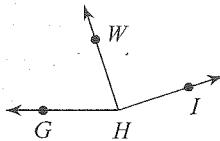
- 1) Find  $m\angle NKL$  if  $m\angle JKL = 157^\circ$   
and  $m\angle JKN = 69^\circ$ .



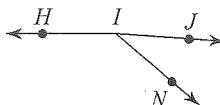
- 2) Find  $x$  if  $m\angle KLM = 157^\circ$ ,  
 $m\angle KLR = x + 52$ , and  $m\angle RLM = x + 115$ .



- 3)  $m\angle GHW = 17x + 4$ ,  $m\angle GHI = 41x - 2$ ,  
and  $m\angle WHI = 90^\circ$ . Find  $m\angle GHI$ .

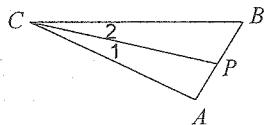


- 4)  $m\angle NIH = 140^\circ$ ,  $m\angle JIN = 4x + 4$ ,  
and  $m\angle JIH = 23x - 8$ . Find  $m\angle JIH$ .

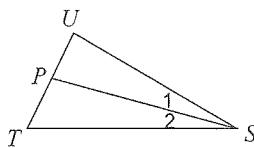


Each figure shows a triangle with one of its angle bisectors.

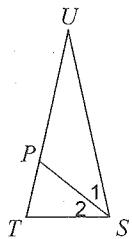
- 5) Find  $m\angle 2$  if  $m\angle ACB = 24^\circ$ .



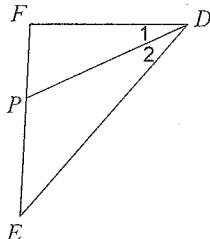
- 6) Find  $x$  if  $m\angle 2 = 2x - 3$  and  
 $m\angle 1 = x + 6$ .



- 7) Find  $m\angle UST$  if  $m\angle 2 = 6x + 9$  and  $m\angle 1 = 8x - 1$ .

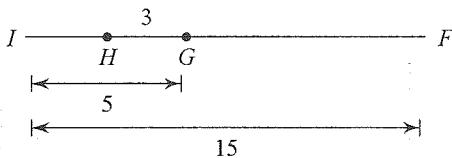


- 8)  $m\angle 1 = 10 + 2x$  and  $m\angle 2 = 4x - 4$ .  
Find  $m\angle FDE$ .

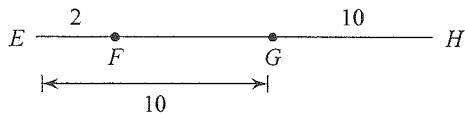


**Find the length indicated.**

- 9) Find  $HF$



- 10) Find  $FH$



Solve for  $x$ .

- $$11) \quad K \bullet \xrightarrow{2x+19} \bullet \xrightarrow{7} M$$

$\leftarrow \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{\text{---}} \rightarrow$

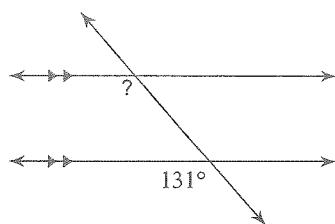
$x+19$

- $$12) \quad S \bullet \overset{2x+19}{\longrightarrow} \bullet \overset{7}{\longrightarrow} \bullet Q$$

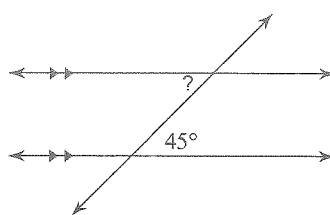
$R$

Find the measure of each angle indicated. Then state the relationship between the two angles using proper vocabulary.

13)

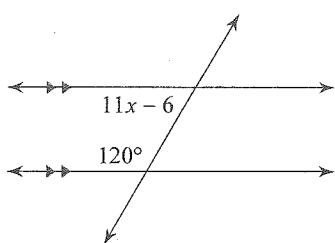


14)

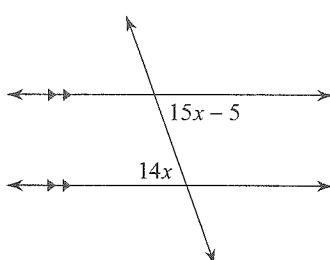


Solve for  $x$ . Then state the relationship between the two angles using proper vocabulary.

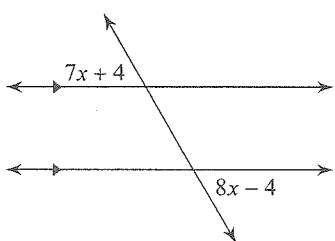
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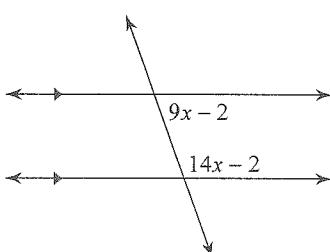
16)



17)

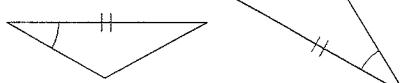


18)

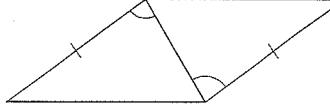


State if the two triangles are congruent. If they are, state how you know.

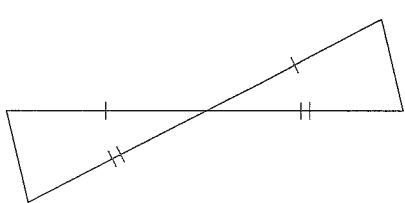
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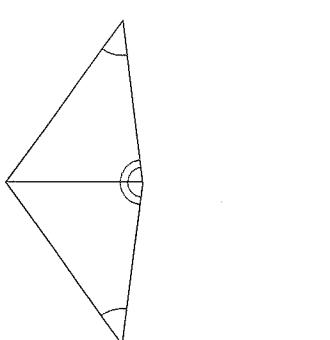
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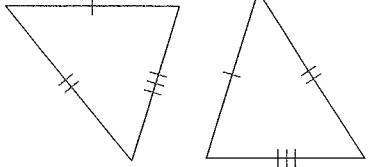
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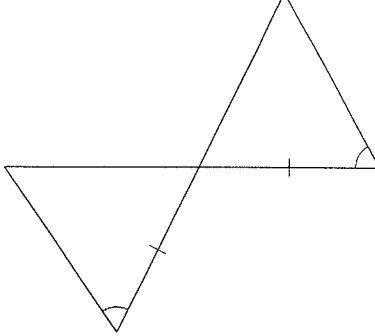
22)



23)

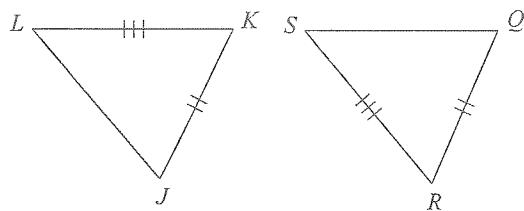


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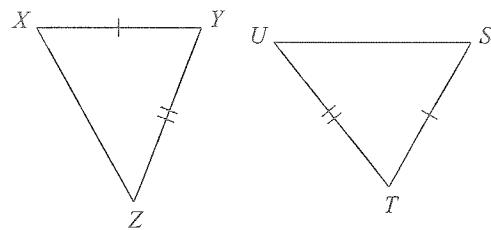


State what additional information is required in order to know that the triangles are congruent for the reason given.

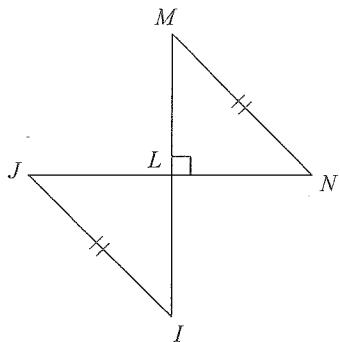
25) SAS



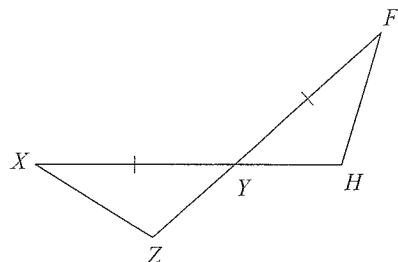
26) SSS



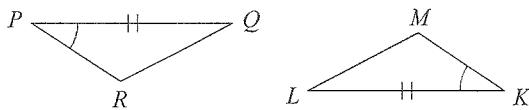
27) HL



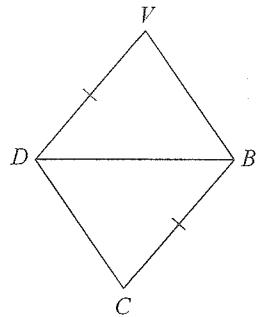
28) SAS



29) ASA

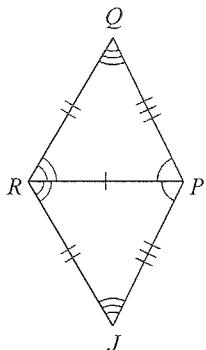


30) SSS

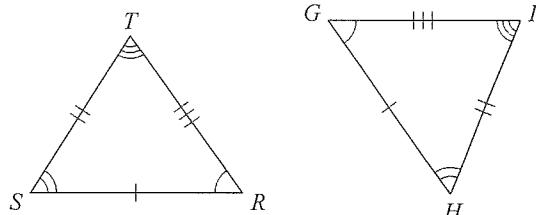


Write a statement that indicates that the triangles in each pair are congruent.

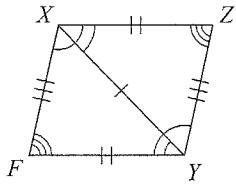
31)



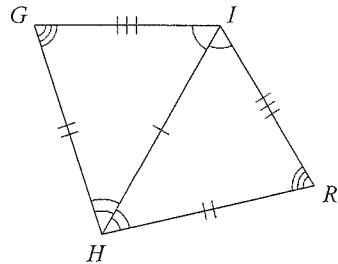
32)



33)

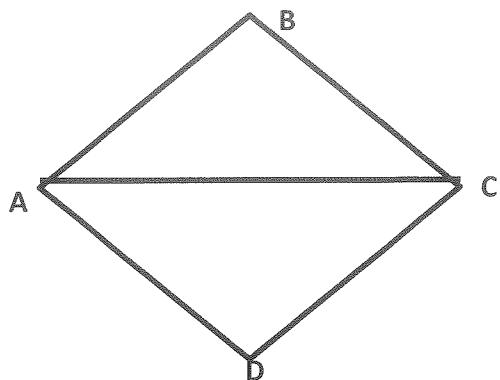


34)



Given:  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$  and  $\overline{AC}$  bisects  $\angle BCD$

Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$

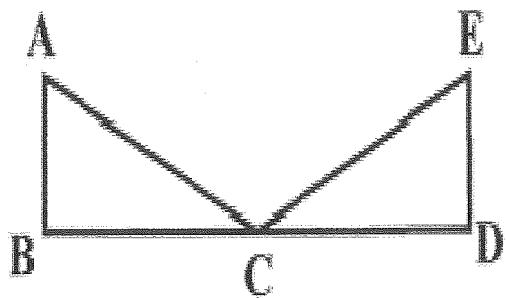


Statements

Reasons

Given:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$ , C is the midpoint of  $\overline{BD}$ ,  $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BD}$  and  $\overline{ED} \perp \overline{BD}$

Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$

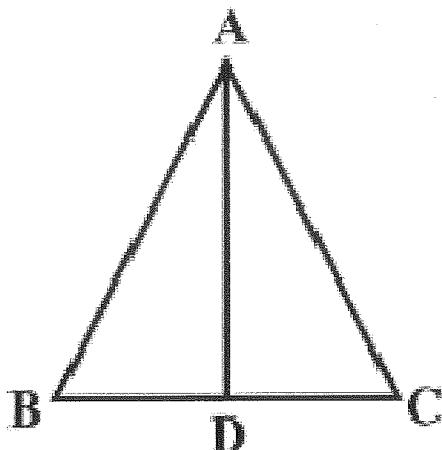


Statements

Reasons

Given:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{AD}$  bisects  $\overline{BC}$

Prove:  $\angle BAD \cong \angle CAD$

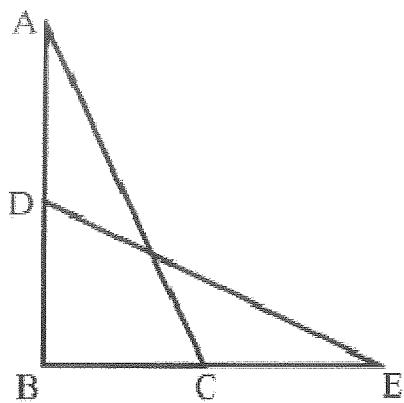


Statements

Reasons

Given:  $\angle A \cong \angle E$  and  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BE}$

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



Statements

Reasons