## Chap 7 and 8 REVIEW

Study all of your Chapter 7 and 8 Notes, HW, and Review

1. Rotate ΔABC whose coordinates are A(3, 2), B(3, 6), C(6, 1) 90° counterclockwise about the origin and then Reflect it over the Y axis.



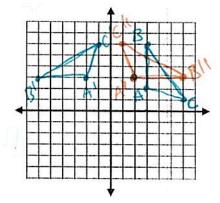
B'(\_6,3)

C'(-1, 6)

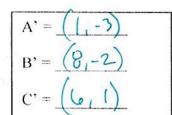
A"(2,3)

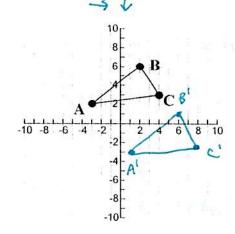
B"(6,3)

C"(1,6)



2. Find the image of ΔABC after a translation of <4, -5>



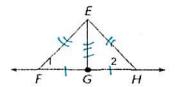


Proof

Given: G is the midpoint of  $\overline{FH}$ .

$$\overline{EF} \cong \overline{EH}$$

Prove:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ 



1. Given

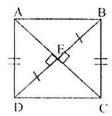
## #4-11. For each pair of triangles, tell which postulate, if any, can be used to prove the triangles congruent.

ΔAEB ≅ ΔDEC



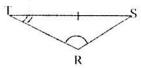
6. ADEA ≅ ∆BEC

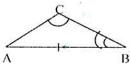




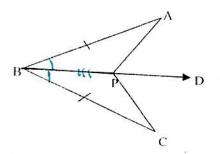
8. ∆RTS ≅ ∆CBA



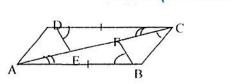




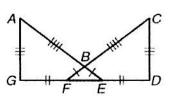
10. ΔBAP ≅ ΔBCP Given: BD bisects ∠ABC



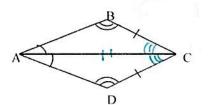
5. ΔCDE ≅ ΔABF \_



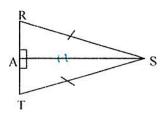
7. ΔAGE ≅ ΔCDF\_



9. ∆ABC ≅ ∆ADC \_



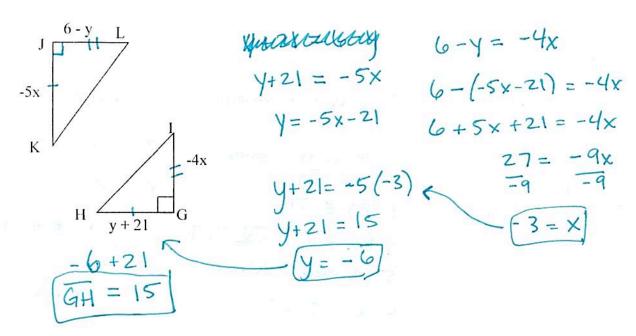
11. ∆SAT ≅ ∆SAR



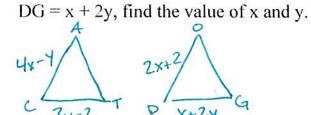
SAS

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12. What is the length of  $\overline{GH}$  , if  $\Delta GHI \cong \Delta JKL$ ?



13. If  $\triangle$  CAT  $\cong$   $\triangle$  DOG, CA = 4x - y, CT = 3y - 2, DO = 2x + 2 and



$$4(y-2) - y = 2x + 2$$

$$4(y-2) - y = 2(y-2) + 2$$

$$4(y-2) - y = 2(y-2) + 2$$

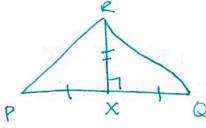
$$4(y-8 - y) = 2y - 4 + 2$$

$$3y - 8 = 2y - 2$$

$$4y = 9$$

$$x = 4$$

- 14. What conjecture can you make if X is the midpoint of  $\overline{PQ}$  and  $\overline{RX} \perp \overline{PQ}$ ? (draw a picture first)
  - A.  $\triangle RXQ \cong \triangle RPQ$  by ASA congruence.
  - B.  $\triangle PRX \cong \triangle QRX$  by SAS congruence.
  - C.  $\triangle RXP \cong \triangle XQP$  by HL congruence.
  - D. The triangles are not congruent.



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15. Given: R is the midpoint of  $\overline{PS}$ R is the midpoint of  $\overline{QT}$ 

$$\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{ST}$$

Prove:  $\angle P \cong \angle S$ 

1. R is the midpoint

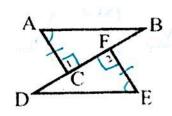
2. R is the midpoint 3. Pa = ST

4 PR PRS, QR PRT S. A PRO = A SRT 6. ZP = 25

4. Def. of midpoint

Given:  $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{DB}$ ;  $\overline{EF} \perp \overline{DB}$ 16.  $\overrightarrow{AC} \cong \overrightarrow{EF}$ ;  $A \cong E$ 

Prove:  $\_B = \_D$ 



· ACLOB; EFL DB

2. AC º EF; CA º CE

3. <1 and <2 0

4. 21= <2

6. KB = KD

1. Given

4. Def. = x's 5. ASA