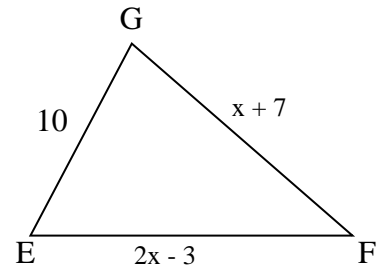


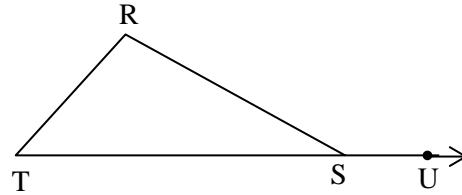
Chapter 4 Review

1. If the perimeter of $\triangle EFG$ is 32, is $\triangle EFG$ scalene, isosceles, or equilateral?



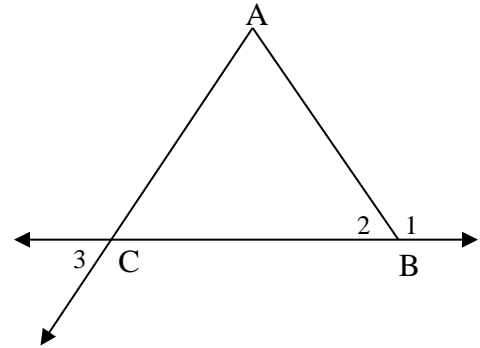
2. Given: $\angle T = (2x + 6)^\circ$
 $\angle RSU = (4x + 16)^\circ$
 $\angle R = (x + 48)^\circ$

Find: $m\angle T$

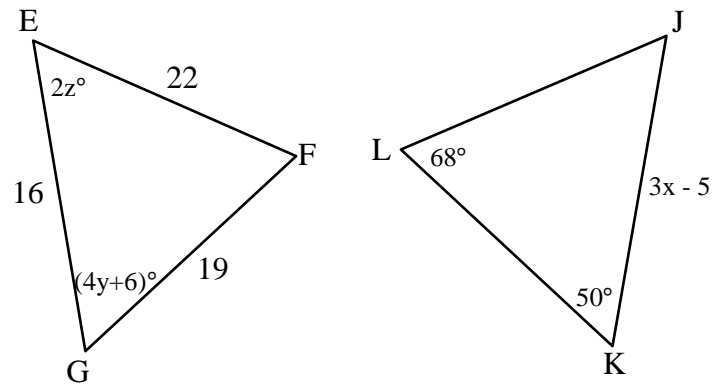


3. Given: \overline{AB} and \overline{AC} are the legs of isosceles $\triangle ABC$.
 $m\angle 2 = (55 + x)^\circ$
 $m\angle 3 = x^2 - 5x$

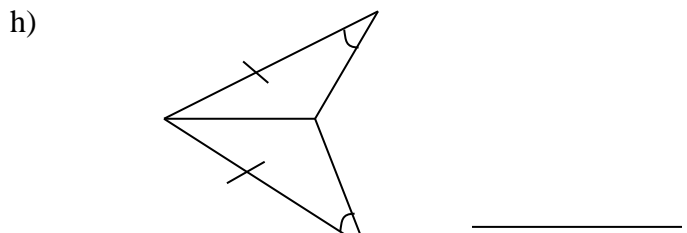
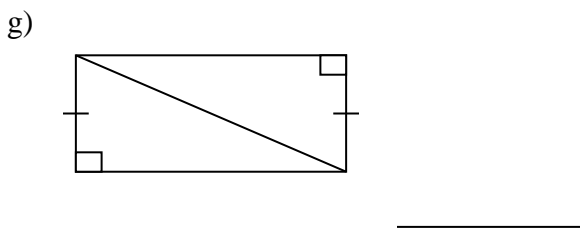
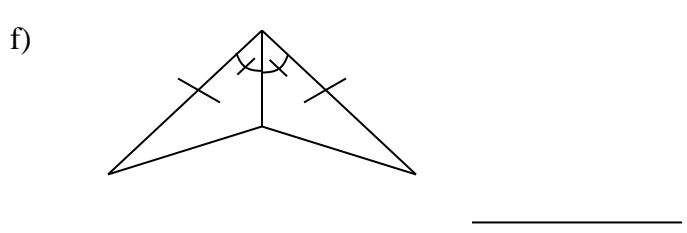
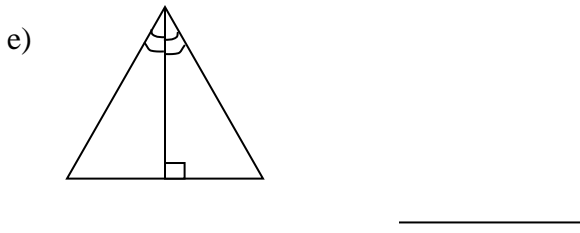
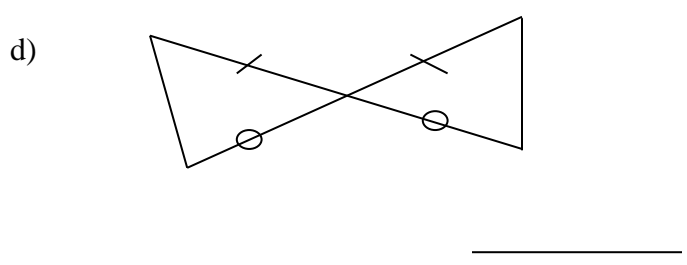
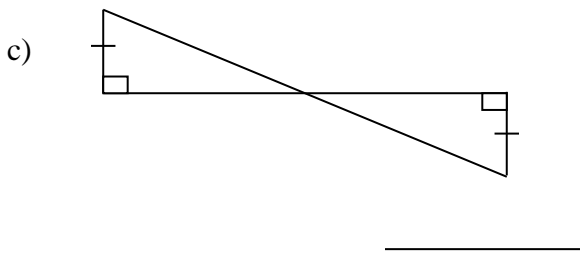
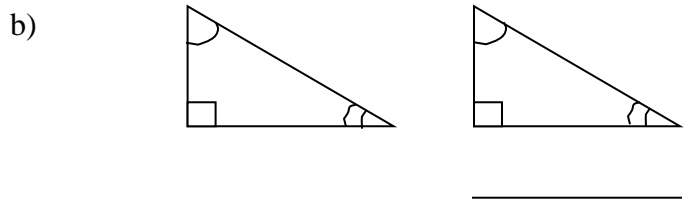
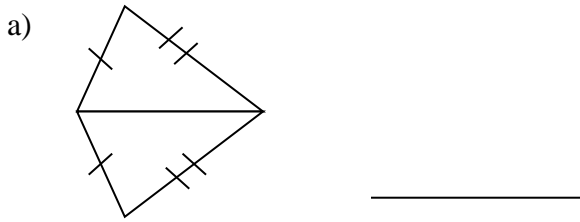
Find: $m\angle 1$



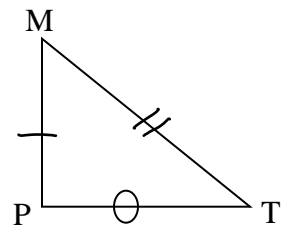
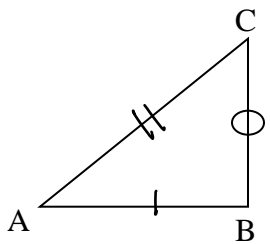
4. Given: $\triangle EFG \cong \triangle JKL$
 Find x, y, z .



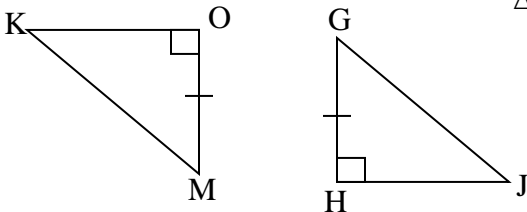
5. Name the triangle postulate for proving the triangles congruent. (SSS, ASA, SAS, AAS, HL).
 If there is not a triangle postulate, then write NONE.

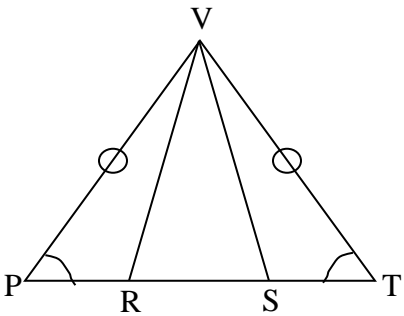


6. Please make a triangle congruency statement for the following diagram.



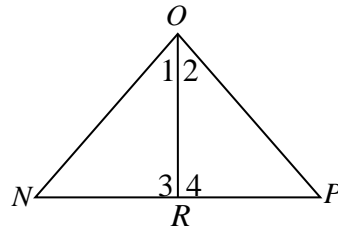
7. Identify the additional pair of corresponding sides or angles needed to support the method for proving the triangles congruent.

a)  $\Delta OMK \cong \Delta HGJ$ by SAS _____
 by ASA _____
 by HL _____

b)  $\Delta PSV \cong \Delta TRV$ by SAS _____
 by ASA _____
 by AAS _____

8. Given: $\overline{OR} \perp \overline{NP}$
 \overline{RO} bisects $\angle NOP$

Prove: ΔNOP is isosceles



9. Given: $\overline{PW} \cong \overline{TM}$
 $\overline{PM} \cong \overline{TW}$

Prove: $\angle P \cong \angle T$

