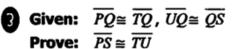
## [2.5] SEGMENTS PROOFS HW---KEY

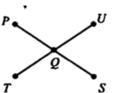
## SEGMENTS PROOFS

Directions: Complete the proofs below by giving the missing statements and reasons.

0	<b>Given:</b> <i>E</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{DF}$ <b>Prove:</b> $2DE = DF$	D E F
	Statements	Reasons
	<b>1.</b> <i>E</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{DF}$	1. Given
	<b>2.</b> $DE = EF$	2 Det of Midpoint
	<b>3.</b> $DE + DE = DE + EF$	3. Addition Property
	<b>4.</b> $2DE = DE + EF$	4. SIMplify
	<b>5.</b> $DE + EF = DF$	5. Spament Addition Postulate
	$6. \ 2DE = DF$	6. Transitive property
0	<b>Given:</b> $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{LN}$ , $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{LN}$ <b>Prove:</b> <i>L</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{KM}$	

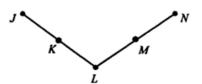
Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{LN}$ , $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{LN}$	1. Given
<b>2.</b> $KL = LN, LM = LN$	2. Det of Congnuence
3. KL = LM	3. Transitive Property
<b>4.</b> <i>L</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{KM}$	4. Def of Midpoint





Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{TQ}$ , $\overline{UQ} \cong \overline{QS}$	1. Given
<b>2.</b> $PQ = TQ$ , $UQ = QS$	2 Det of congruence
<b>3.</b> $PQ + QS = PS; TQ + QU = TU$	3. See Addition Postulate
4. TQ + QS = PS	4. Substitution (PQ =TQ)
<b>5.</b> $TQ + QS = TU$	5. Substitution (Qu=QS)
6. PS = TU	6. Transitive Property
<b>7.</b> $\overline{PS} \cong \overline{TU}$	7. Def of Congruence

**Given:** *K* is the midpoint of  $\overline{JL}$ , *M* is the midpoint of  $\overline{LN}$ , JK = MN**Prove:**  $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{LM}$ 



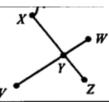
Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> <i>K</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{JL}$ , <i>M</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{LN}$	1. Given
<b>2.</b> $JK = KL, LM = MN$	2 Def of Midpoint
3. JK = MN	3. Given
4. MN = KL, LM = MN	4. Substitution (JK=MN)
5. LM = KL	5. Transitive property
<b>6.</b> <i>KL</i> = <i>LM</i>	6. Symmetric Property
<b>7.</b> $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{LM}$	7. Det of Congritence
Given: $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{UV}$ , $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{TU}$	$\frac{y}{x}$ $\frac{y}{y}$ $\frac{z}{z}$

**5** Given:  $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{UV}$ ,  $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{TU}$ Prove:  $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{TV}$ 

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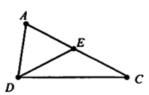
Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{UV}$ , $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{TU}$	1. Given
<b>2.</b> $XY = UV$ , $YZ = TU$	2. Det of Conquience
<b>3.</b> $XY + YZ = XZ$ , $TU + UV = TV$	3. Seg Addition Postulate
4. UV + YZ = XZ, YZ + UV = TV	4. Substitution (XY=UV, TU=YZ)
<b>5.</b> $XZ = TV$	5. Transitive Property
<b>6.</b> $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{TV}$	6. Det of Congritence

6 Given:  $\overline{YW} \cong \overline{YZ}$ ,  $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{VY}$ Prove:  $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{VW}$ 



Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> $\overline{WY} \cong \overline{YZ}$ , $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{VY}$	1. Given
2. WY = YZ, XY = VY	2. Det of congnience
3. XY + YZ = XZ	3. Seg. Addition postulate
4. VY + YW = XZ	4. Substitution (Xy=vy, yz=yw)
5. VY + YW = VW	5. Seq. Addition Postulate
6. XZ = VW	6. Trainsitive Property
<b>7.</b> $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{VW}$	7. Det of Congnience

**Given:** *E* is the midpoint of  $\overline{AC}$ , DE = EC**Prove:**  $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{AE}$ 



Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> <i>E</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$	1. Given
2. AE = EC	2. Definition of Midpoint
3. DE = EC	3. Given
4. AE = DE	4. Transitive Property
5. AT 2 DE	5. Definition of Congruence
<b>6.</b> $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{AE}$	6. Symmetric Property

**Given:** 
$$RS = \frac{1}{2}RT$$

s Т R

**Prove:** S is the midpoint of  $\overline{RT}$ 

Statements	Reasons
$1.  RS = \frac{1}{2}RT$	1. Given
<b>2.</b> $2RS = RT$	2. Multiplication Property
3. RS + ST = RT	3. Segment Addition Postulate
<b>4.</b> $2RS = RS + ST$	4. Substitution (RS=RS+ST)
<b>5.</b> $RS = ST$	5. Subtraction Property
6. Sisthe midplof RT	6. Definition of Midpoint

**9 Given:** *M* is the midpoint of  $\overline{LN}$ , *N* is the midpoint of  $\overline{MO}$ **Prove:**  $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{NO}$ 

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Statements	Reasons
<b>1.</b> <i>M</i> is the midpoint of $\overline{LN}$	1. Given
2. LM = MN	2. Definition of Midpoint
3. N is the midet of MO	3. Given
<b>4.</b> <i>MN</i> = <i>NO</i>	4. Def of Midpoint
5. LM = NO	5. Transitive Property of Equality
6. LM ~ NO	6. Definition of Congruence



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