

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف الخطة الأسبوعية للأسبوع الخامس الحلقة الثانية في مدرسة أبو أيوب الأنصاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← ملفات مدرسية ← المدارس ← الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية



روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة المدارس في الفصل الأول

[توجيهات بدء الدراسة للعام الدراسي الجديد](#)

1

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

2

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين التاسع والعاشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

3

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الخامس حتى الثامن في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

4


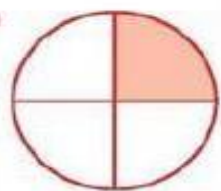
[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الأول حتى الرابع في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

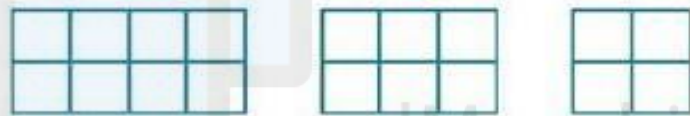

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Q1 Write and analyze conjectures by using inductive reasoning 1-9 P(707)

Write a conjecture that describes the pattern in each sequence. Then use your conjecture to find the next term in the sequence.

- 1. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20
Each term in the pattern is four more than the previous term; 24.
- 2. 2, 22, 222, 2222
Each term has an additional digit two as part of the number; 22222.
- 3. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$
Each term is one half the previous term; $\frac{1}{16}$.
- 4. $6, \frac{11}{2}, \frac{9}{2}$
Each term is one half less than the previous term; $\frac{7}{2}$.
- 5. Arrival times: 3:00 P.M., 12:30 P.M., 10:00 A.M., ...
Each arrival time is 2 hours and 30 minutes prior to the previous arrival time; 7:30 A.M.
- 6. Percent humidity: 100%, 93%, 86%, ...
Each percentage is 7% less than the previous percentage; 79%.

7.  The shaded section in each circle has moved one section counterclockwise from its location in the previous circle. 

8.  Each figure has one fewer column of squares than the previous figure. 

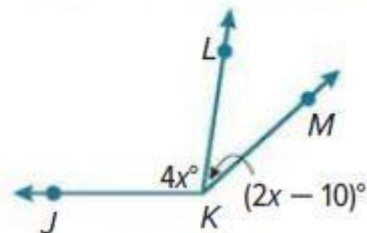
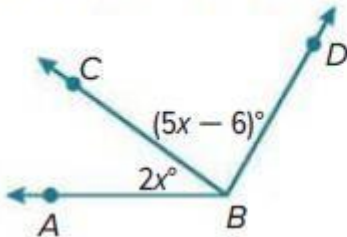
Examples 2 and 3

Make a conjecture about each value or geometric relationship.

- 9. the product of two odd numbers **The product is an odd number.**

Q2 Prove theorems about angles by using the Angle Addition Postulate 11-18 P (754)

- 11. Find $m\angle ABC$ and $m\angle CBD$ if $m\angle ABD = 120^\circ$. 12. Find $m\angle JKL$ and $m\angle LKM$ if $m\angle JKM = 140^\circ$.



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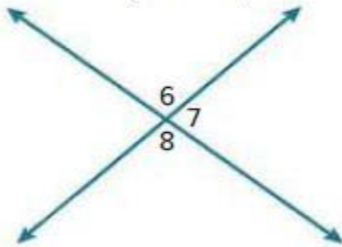
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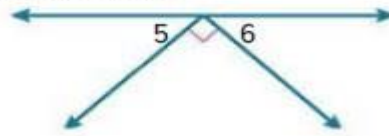
Q2 Prove theorems about angles by using the Angle Addition Postulate 11-18 P (754)

Find the measure of each numbered angle and name the theorems that you used to justify your work.

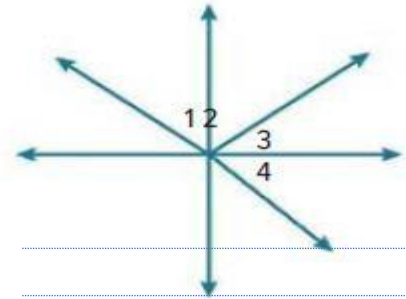
13. $m\angle 6 = (2x - 21)^\circ$
 $m\angle 7 = (3x - 34)^\circ$



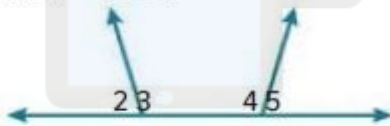
14. $m\angle 5 = m\angle 6$



15. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ are complementary.
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$ and $m\angle 2 = 28^\circ$.



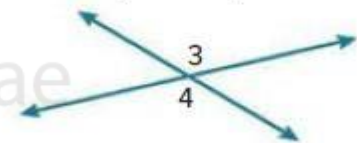
16. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ and $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ are supplementary.
 $m\angle 4 = 105^\circ$.



17. $m\angle 9 = (3x + 12)^\circ$
 $m\angle 10 = (x - 24)^\circ$



18. $m\angle 3 = (2x + 23)^\circ$
 $m\angle 4 = (5x - 112)^\circ$



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Q3 Identify special angle pairs, parallel and skew lines, and transversals Ex 1 P(757)

Example 1 Identify Parallel and Skew Relationships

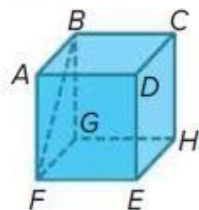
Identify each of the following using the cube shown. Assume lines and planes that appear to be parallel or perpendicular are parallel or perpendicular, respectively.

a. all lines skew to \vec{BC}

$\vec{AF}, \vec{DE}, \vec{FG},$ and \vec{HE}

b. all lines parallel to \vec{EH}

$\vec{AB}, \vec{CD},$ or \vec{FG}



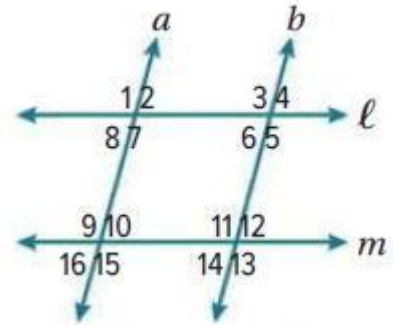
c. all planes parallel to plane DCH

Plane ABG is the only plane parallel to plane DCH .

Q4 Apply angle relationship theorems to identify parallel lines and find missing values. 1-6

P (779)

Use the given information to determine which lines, if any, are parallel. State the postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.



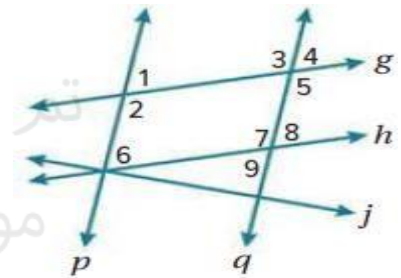
1. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$

2. $\angle 9 \cong \angle 11$

3. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 16$

4. $m\angle 5 + m\angle 12 = 180^\circ$

Given the following information, determine which lines, if any, are parallel. State the theorem that justifies your answer.



5. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 6$

6. $m\angle 7 + m\angle 6 = 180^\circ$

Q5 Use rotational symmetry to describe the rotations that carry a figure onto itself Ex3

P (828)

Example 3 Determine Order and Magnitude of Symmetry

Part A State the order and magnitude of symmetry.

Determine whether each figure has rotational symmetry. If so, locate the center of symmetry and state the order and magnitude of symmetry.



rotational symmetry: yes

order = 5
magnitude = 72°



rotational symmetry: no

order = none
magnitude = none



rotational symmetry: yes

order = 2
magnitude = 180°

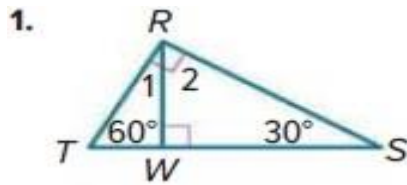
Part B Identify point symmetry.

Which figure(s) in Part A has point symmetry? Justify your reasoning.

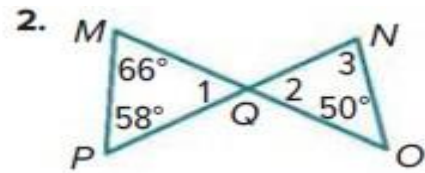
The parallelogram has point symmetry because it can be rotated 180° about its center so it maps onto itself.

Q6 Prove the Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem and apply the theorem to solve problems 1-7 P (843)

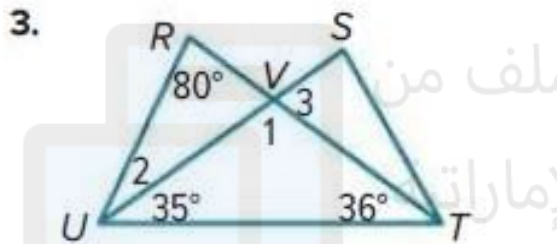
Find the measure of each numbered angle



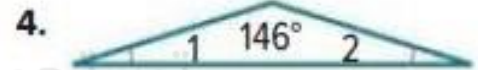
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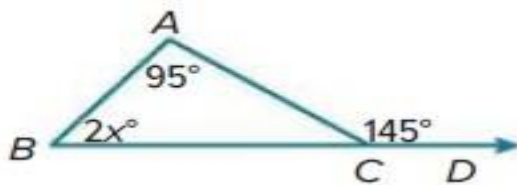
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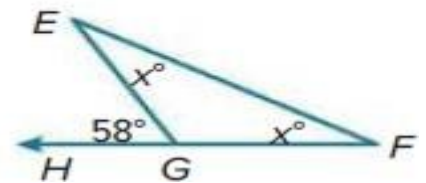
Find each measure

5. $m\angle ABC$



.....

6. $m\angle F$



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7. **TOWERS** A lookout tower sits on a network of struts and posts. Leslie measured two angles on the tower. If $m\angle 1 = (7x - 7)^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = (4x + 2)^\circ$, and $m\angle 3 = (2x + 6)^\circ$, what is $m\angle 1$?

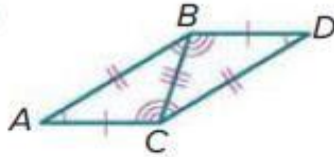
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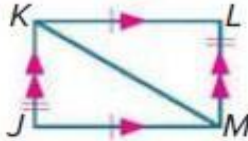
Q7 Use congruence criterion of corresponding congruent parts of triangles to solve problems 1-7 P (851)

Show that the polygons are congruent by identifying all the congruent corresponding parts. Then write a congruence statement.

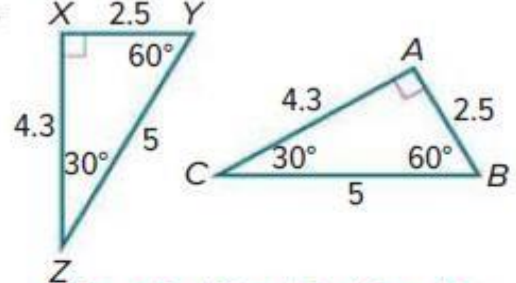
1.



2.



3.

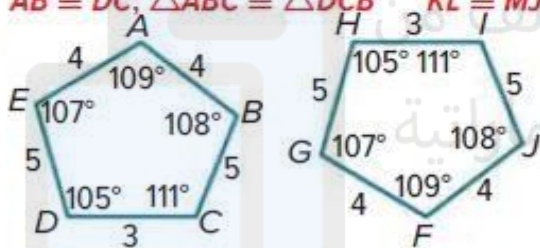


$\angle A \cong \angle D$; $\angle ABC \cong \angle DCB$;
 $\angle ACB \cong \angle DBC$; $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DB}$;
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$; $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$

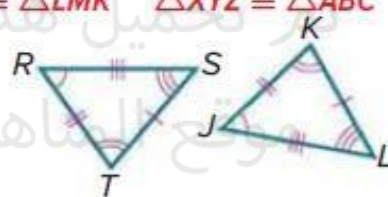
$\angle J \cong \angle L$; $\angle JKM \cong \angle LMK$;
 $\angle KMJ \cong \angle MKL$; $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{ML}$;
 $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{MJ}$; $\triangle JKM \cong \triangle LMK$

$\angle X \cong \angle A$; $\angle Y \cong \angle B$; $\angle Z \cong \angle C$;
 $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{AB}$; $\overline{XZ} \cong \overline{AC}$; $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{BC}$;
 $\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle ABC$

4.



5.

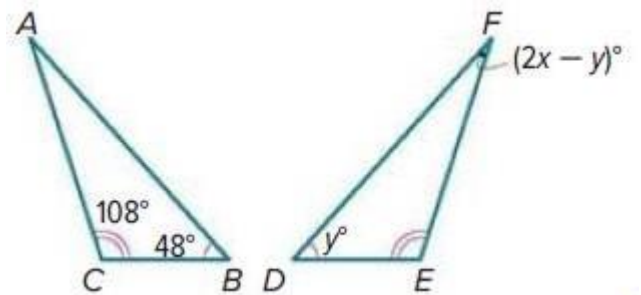


$\angle A \cong \angle F$; $\angle B \cong \angle J$; $\angle C \cong \angle I$; $\angle D \cong \angle H$;
 $\angle E \cong \angle G$; $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{FJ}$; $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{JI}$; $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{IH}$;
 $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{HG}$; $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FG}$;
 polygon $ABCDE \cong$ polygon $FJIHG$

$\angle R \cong \angle J$; $\angle T \cong \angle K$; $\angle S \cong \angle L$;
 $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{JK}$; $\overline{TS} \cong \overline{KL}$; $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{JL}$; $\triangle RTS \cong \triangle JKL$

In the diagram, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$.

6. Find the value of x. 36

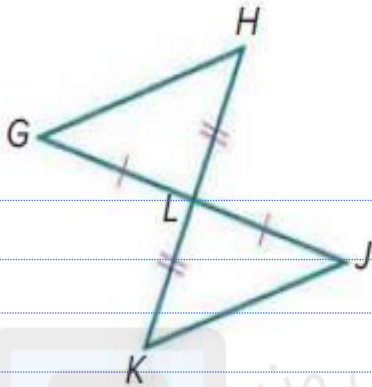


7. Find the value of y. 48

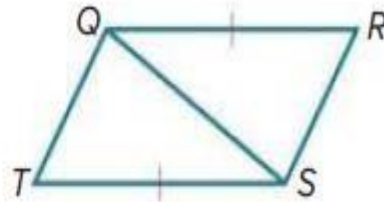
Q8 Use the SSS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 17-20 P (861)

Explain whether there is enough information given in each figure to prove that the triangles are congruent using SSS or SAS

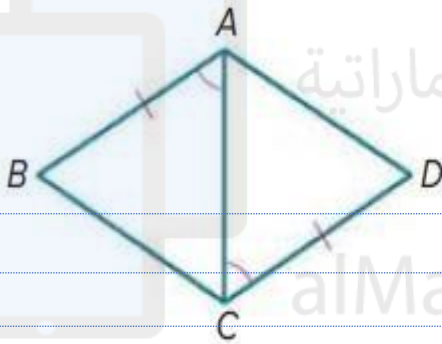
17.



18.



19.



20.



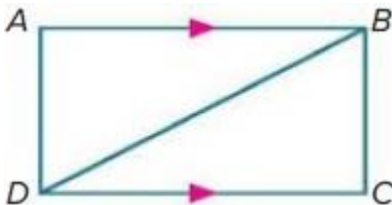
Q9 Use the AAS congruence criterion for triangles to prove relationships in geometric figures. 1-6 P(867)

PROOF Write the specified type of proof.

1. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, $\angle CBD \cong \angle ADB$

Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$



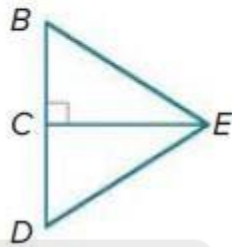
Statements	Reasons

Q9 Use the AAS congruence criterion for triangles to prove relationships in geometric figures. 1-6 P(867)

5. paragraph proof

Given: \overline{CE} bisects $\angle BED$; $\angle BCE$ and $\angle ECD$ are right angles.

Prove: $\triangle ECB \cong \triangle ECD$



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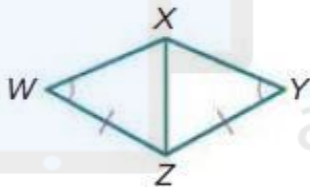
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6. paragraph proof

Given: $\angle W \cong \angle Y$, $\overline{WZ} \cong \overline{YZ}$, and \overline{XZ} bisects $\angle WZY$.

Prove: $\triangle XWZ \cong \triangle XYZ$



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Q10 Use the right triangle congruence theorems to prove relationships in geometric figures 4-9 P (873)

Determine whether each pair of triangles is congruent. If yes, include the theorem that applies.

4. Yes; HL

5. Yes; LA

6. Yes; LL

7. No; not enough information

8. Yes; HA

9. No; not enough information

Q11 Write compound statements for conjunctions and disjunctions and determine truth values of statements 1-6 P(717)

Use the statements to write a compound statement for each conjunction or disjunction. Then find the truth values. Explain your reasoning.

$p: -3 - 2 = -5$

$q:$ Vertical angles are congruent.

$r: 2 + 8 > 10$

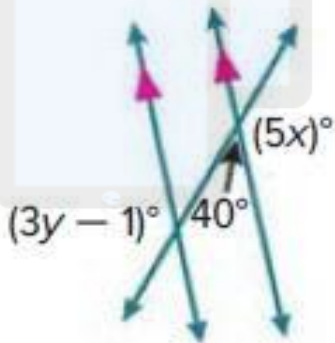
1. p and q 2. $p \wedge r$ 3. $q \vee \sim r$

4. $r \vee q$ 5. $\sim p \wedge \sim q$ 6. $\sim r \vee \sim p$

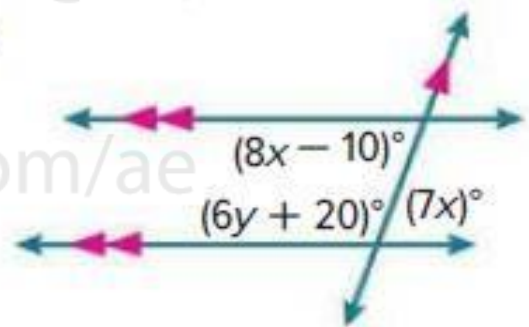
Q12 Find values by applying theorems about parallel lines and transversals. 29-35 P (762)

Find the value of the variables in each figure. Explain your reasoning

29.



30.



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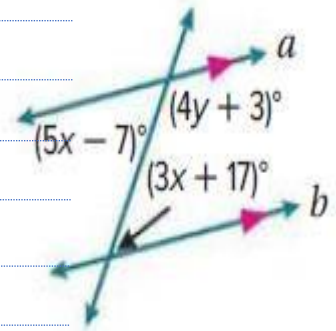
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Q12 Find values by applying theorems about parallel lines and transversals. 29-35 P (762)

31. Find the value of the variables in the figure.



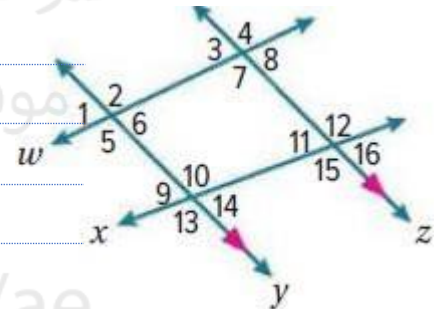
In the figure, $m\angle 3 = 75$ and $m\angle 10 = 105^\circ$. Find the measure of each angle

32. $\angle 2$

33. $\angle 5$

34. $\angle 7$

35. $\angle 15$



Q13 Classify lines as parallel, perpendicular, or neither by comparing the equations of the lines 22-28 P (772)

Write an equation in slope-intercept form for each line described

22. passes through $(-7, -4)$, perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 9$

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Write an equation in slope-intercept form for each line described

23. passes through $(-1, -10)$, parallel to $y = 7$

Handwritten area for question 23 with horizontal lines.

24. passes through $(6, 2)$, parallel to $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1$

Handwritten area for question 24 with horizontal lines.

25. passes through $(-2, 2)$, perpendicular to $y = -5x - 8$

Handwritten area for question 25 with horizontal lines.

Q13 Classify lines as parallel, perpendicular, or neither by comparing the equations of the lines 22-28 P (772)

Write an equation in slope-intercept form for each line described

26. The line containing $(4, -2)$ and $(x, -6)$ is perpendicular to the line containing $(-2, -9)$ and $(3, -4)$

27. The line containing $(-4, 9)$ and $(4, 3)$ is parallel to the line containing $(-8, 1)$ and $(4, y)$.

28. The line containing $(8, 7)$ and $(7, -6)$ is perpendicular to the line containing $(2, 4)$ and $(x, 3)$.

Q14 Find the distance between parallel lines by using perpendicular distance 9-14

P(790)

Find the distance between each pair of parallel lines with the given equations

$$9. \begin{aligned} y &= 7 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

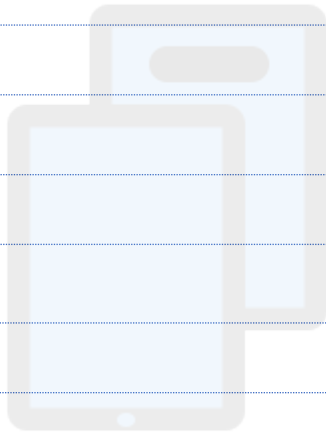
8 units

$$10. \begin{aligned} x &= -6 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

11 units

$$11. \begin{aligned} y &= 3x \\ y &= 3x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{10}$ or about 3.16 units



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Q14 Find the distance between parallel lines by using perpendicular distance 9-14

P(790)

Find the distance between each pair of parallel lines with the given equations

12. $y = -5x$

$y = -5x + 26$

 $\sqrt{26}$ or about 5.10 units

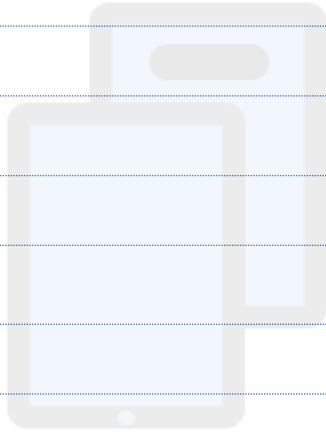
13. $y = x + 9$

$y = x + 3$

 $3\sqrt{2}$ or about 4.24 units

14. $y = -2x + 5$

$y = -2x - 5$

 $2\sqrt{5}$ or about 4.47 units

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Determine the translation vector (8-12) P (806)

Name the image of each point after the given translation vector

8. $F(-3, 1); \langle 5, -1 \rangle$

9. $Q(4, -2); \langle -2, -5 \rangle$

10. $P(9, 1.5); \langle 3, -0.5 \rangle$

11. The image of $A(-3, -5)$ under a translation is $A'(6, -1)$. Find the image of $B(3, -2)$ under the same translation.

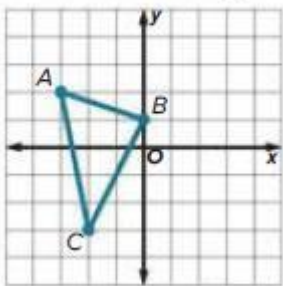
12. **CONSTRUCT ARGUMENTS** Explain why $\triangle A'B'C'$ with vertices $A'(-1, -2)$, $B'(0, 0)$, and $C'(-6, 0)$ is not a translation image of $\triangle ABC$ with vertices $A(1, 2)$, $B(0, 0)$, and $C(6, 0)$.

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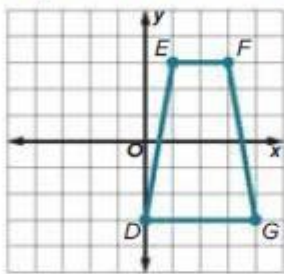
Q16 Use rigid motions to reflect figures on the coordinate plane and describe the effects of the reflections 1-6 P(801)

Graph the image of each figure under the given reflection. Determine the coordinates of the image.

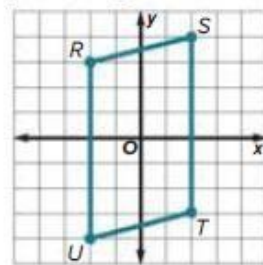
1. $\triangle ABC$ in the line $y = x$



2. trapezoid $DEFG$ in the line $x = -1$



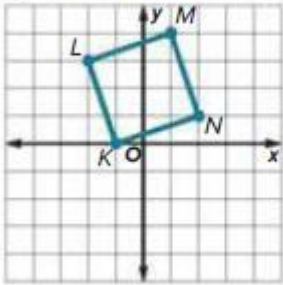
3. parallelogram $RSTU$ in the line $y = x$



Q16 Use rigid motions to reflect figures on the coordinate plane and describe the effects of the reflections 1-6 P(801)

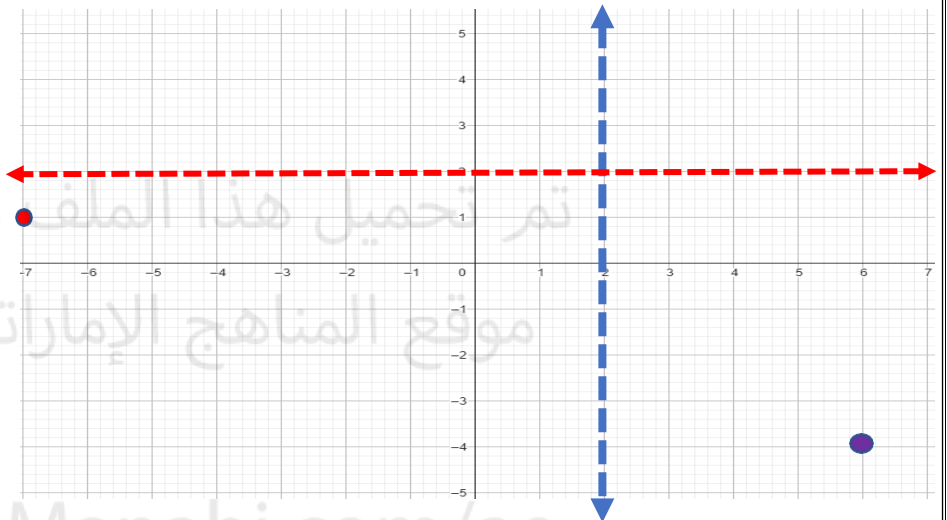
Graph the image of each figure under the given reflection. Determine the coordinates of the image

4. square $KLMN$ in the line $y = -2$



5. Determine the coordinates of $S(-7, 1)$ after a reflection in the line $y = 3$.

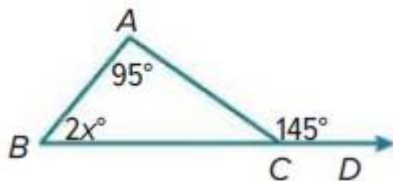
6. Determine the coordinates of $Q(6, -4)$ after a reflection in the line $x = 2$.



Q17 Prove the Exterior Angle Theorem and apply the theorem to solve problems 5-8

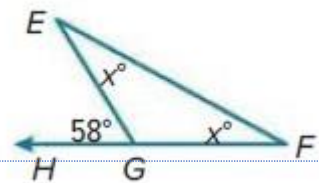
P(843)

5. $m\angle ABC$



Find each measure

6. $m\angle F$

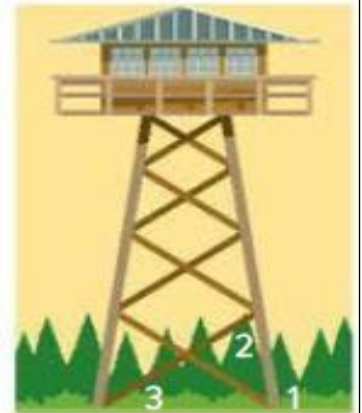


Q17 Prove the Exterior Angle Theorem and apply the theorem to solve problems 5-8

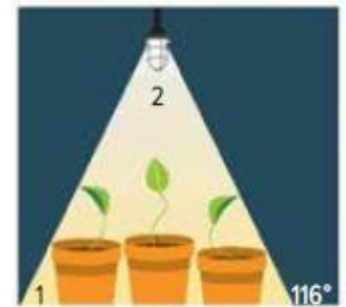
P(843)

Find each measure

7. **TOWERS** A lookout tower sits on a network of struts and posts. Leslie measured two angles on the tower. If $m\angle 1 = (7x - 7)^\circ$, $m\angle 2 = (4x + 2)^\circ$, and $m\angle 3 = (2x + 6)^\circ$, what is $m\angle 1$?



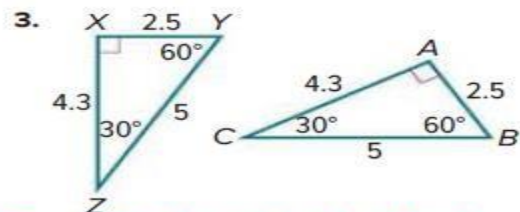
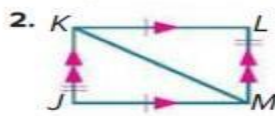
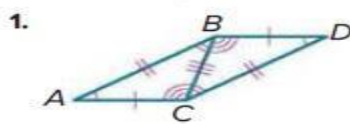
8. **GARDENING** A gardener uses a grow light to grow vegetables indoors. If $m\angle 1 = (8x)^\circ$ and $m\angle 2 = (7x - 4)^\circ$, what is $m\angle 1$?



Q18 terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresp 1-5 P(851)

Example 1

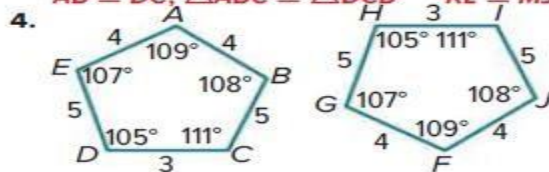
Show that the polygons are congruent by identifying all the congruent corresponding parts. Then write a congruence statement.



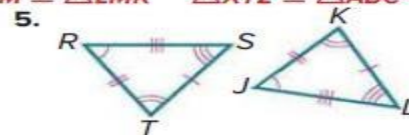
$\angle A \cong \angle D$; $\angle ABC \cong \angle DCB$;
 $\angle ACB \cong \angle DBC$; $AC \cong DB$;
 $AB \cong DC$; $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$

$\angle J \cong \angle L$; $\angle JKM \cong \angle LMK$;
 $\angle KMJ \cong \angle MKL$; $KJ \cong ML$;
 $KL \cong MJ$; $\triangle JKM \cong \triangle LMK$

$\angle X \cong \angle A$; $\angle Y \cong \angle B$; $\angle Z \cong \angle C$;
 $XY \cong AB$; $XZ \cong AC$; $YZ \cong BC$;
 $\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle ABC$



$\angle A \cong \angle F$; $\angle B \cong \angle J$; $\angle C \cong \angle I$; $\angle D \cong \angle H$;
 $\angle E \cong \angle G$; $AB \cong FJ$; $BC \cong JI$; $CD \cong IH$;
 $DE \cong HG$; $AE \cong FG$;
 polygon $ABCDE \cong$ polygon $FJIHG$



$\angle R \cong \angle J$; $\angle T \cong \angle K$; $\angle S \cong \angle L$;
 $RT \cong JK$; $TS \cong KL$; $RS \cong JL$; $\triangle RTS \cong \triangle JKL$

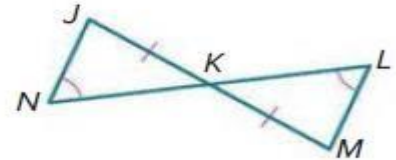
Q19 Use the AAS congruence criterion for triangles to prove relationships in geometric figures 12-16 P(869)

Write the specified type of proof.

12. flow proof

Given: $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{MK}$, $\angle N \cong \angle L$

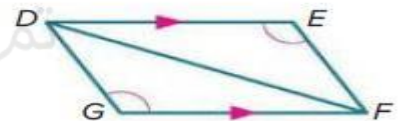
Prove: $\triangle JKN \cong \triangle MKL$



13. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{FG}$, $\angle E \cong \angle G$

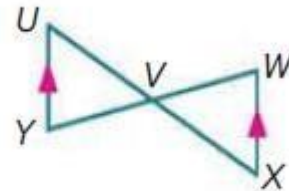
Prove: $\triangle DFG \cong \triangle FDE$



14. two-column proof

Given: V is the midpoint of \overline{YW} ; $\overline{UY} \parallel \overline{XW}$,

Prove: $\triangle UYV \cong \triangle XWV$

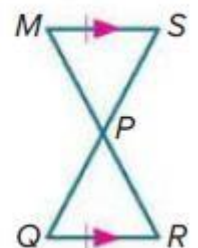


15. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{MS} \cong \overline{RQ}$,

$\overline{MS} \parallel \overline{RQ}$,

Prove: $\triangle MSP \cong \triangle RQP$



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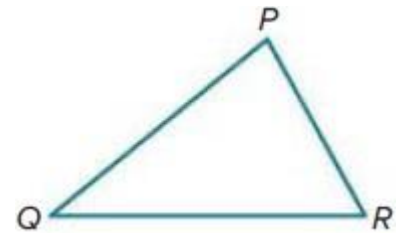
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Statements	Reasons

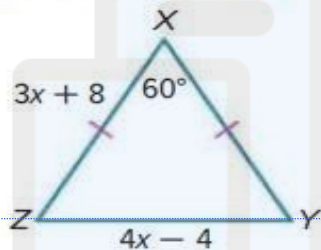
Statements	Reasons

16. **USE TOOLS** Use a compass and straightedge and the ASA Congruence Postulate to construct a triangle congruent to $\triangle PQR$.

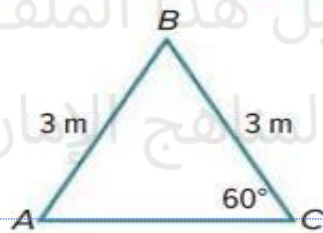


Q20 Solve problems involving equilateral triangles 8-13 **P(880)**

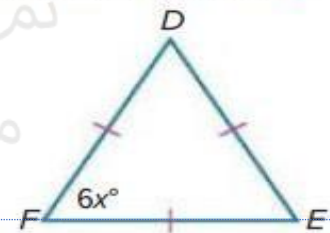
8. Find the value of x . **12**



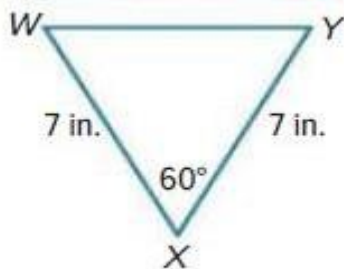
9. Find $m\angle B$ and AC . **60° ; 3 m**



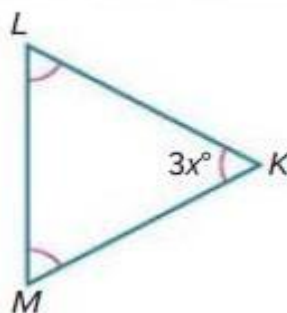
10. Find the value of x . **10**



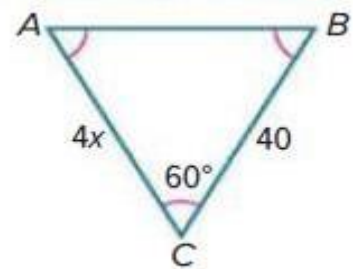
11. Find $m\angle Y$ and WY . **60° ; 7 in.**



12. Find the value of x . **20**



13. Find the value of x . **10**



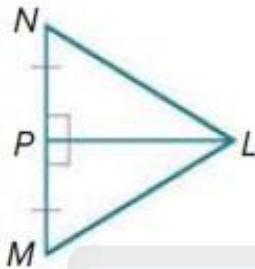
Q21 Use the SAS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 11-15 P(860)

PROOF Write the specified type of proof.

11. two-column proof

Given: $NP = PM, \overline{NP} \perp \overline{PL}$

Prove: $\triangle NPL \cong \triangle MPL$



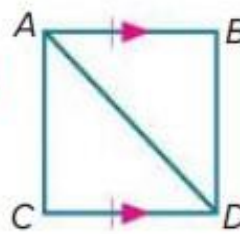
Proof:

- Statements (Reasons)**
1. $NP = PM, \overline{NP} \perp \overline{PL}$ (Given)
 2. $\overline{NP} \cong \overline{MP}$ (Def. of congruence)
 3. $\angle MPL$ and $\angle NPL$ are rt. angles. (\perp lines form rt. angles.)
 4. $\angle MPL \cong \angle NPL$ (All right angles are congruent.)
 5. $\overline{PL} \cong \overline{PL}$ (Reflexive Property of \cong)
 6. $\triangle NPL \cong \triangle MPL$ (SAS)

12. two-column proof

Given: $AB = CD, \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

Prove: $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle DBA$



Proof:

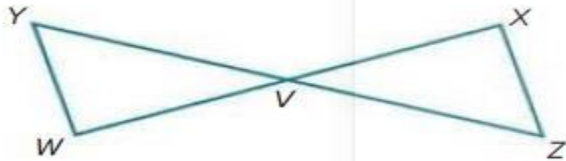
- Statements (Reasons)**
1. $AB = CD, \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ (Given)
 2. $\angle BAD \cong \angle CDA$ (Alternate Interior Angles Thm.)
 3. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$ (Reflexive Property)
 4. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ (Def. of congruent segments)
 5. $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle DBA$ (SAS)

Q21 Use the SAS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 11-15 P(860)

13. paragraph proof

Given: V is the midpoint of \overline{WX} and \overline{YZ} .

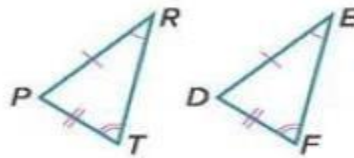
Prove: $\triangle XVZ \cong \triangle WVY$



14. flow proof

Given: $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{DE}, \overline{PT} \cong \overline{DF}, \angle R \cong \angle E, \angle T \cong \angle F$

Prove: $\triangle PRT \cong \triangle DEF$

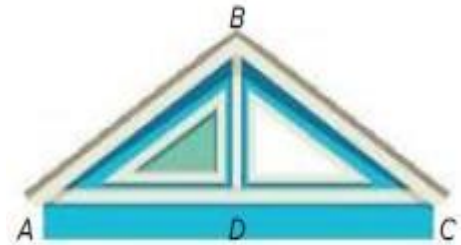


Statements	Reasons

Statements	Reasons

Q21 Use the SAS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 11-15 P(860)

15. **GAMING** Devontae is building a house in a simulation video game. He wants the roof of the house and the main support beam to create congruent triangles. If $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$ and \overline{BD} bisects \overline{AC} , write a two-column proof to prove $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$.



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$, \overline{BD} bisects \overline{AC}	.(Given)
2. $\angle BDA$ and $\angle BDC$ are rt. angles.	(\perp lines form rt. angles.)
3. $\angle BDA \cong \angle BDC$	(All right angles are congruent.)
4. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$	(Def. of segment bisector)
5. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	(Reflexive Property of \cong)
6. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$	(SAS)

Q22 Classify lines as parallel, perpendicular, or neither by comparing the slopes of the lines Ex1 P(765)

Example 1 Determine Line Relationships When Given Points

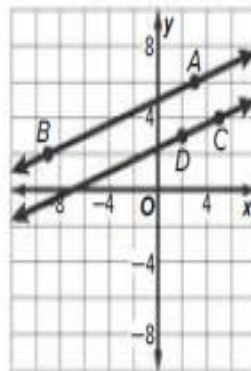
Determine whether \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} are parallel, perpendicular, or neither for $A(3, 6)$, $B(-9, 2)$, $C(5, 4)$, and $D(2, 3)$. Graph each line to verify your answer.

Step 1 Find the slope of each line.

$$\text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}, \text{ where } x_1 \neq x_2$$

$$\text{slope of } \overline{AB} = \frac{6 - 2}{3 - (-9)} = \frac{4}{12} \text{ or } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{slope of } \overline{CD} = \frac{4 - 3}{5 - 2} \text{ or } \frac{1}{3}$$



Step 2 Determine the relationship.

The two lines have the same slope, so they are parallel.

Check

Determine whether \overleftrightarrow{AB} and \overleftrightarrow{CD} are parallel, perpendicular, or neither for $A(14, 13)$, $B(-11, 0)$, $C(-3, 7)$, and $D(-4, -5)$. Graph each line to verify your answer.

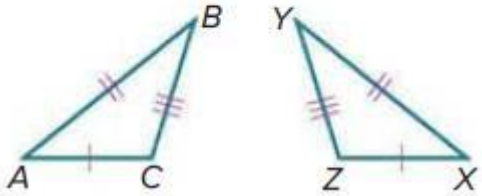
Q23 Use the SSS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 1-6 P(859)

PROOF Write the specified type of proof.

1. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ}$, $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$

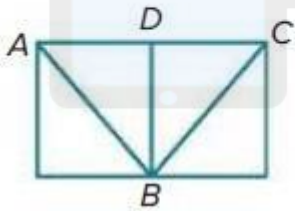


Statements	Reasons

3. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$, D is the midpoint of \overline{AC} .

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

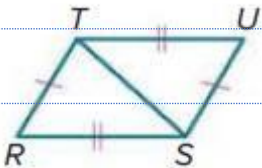


Statements	Reasons

2. flow proof

Given: $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{UT}$, $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{US}$

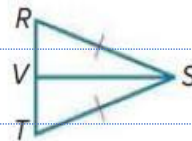
Prove: $\triangle RST \cong \triangle UTS$



4. flow proof

Given: $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TS}$, V is the midpoint of \overline{RT} .

Prove: $\triangle RSV \cong \triangle TSV$

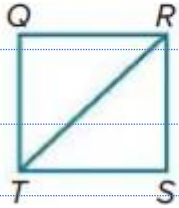


Q23 Use the SSS congruence criterion for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures 1-6 P(859)

5. paragraph proof

Given: $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{SR}$, $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{QT}$

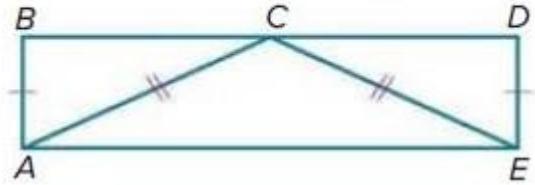
Prove: $\triangle QRT \cong \triangle SRT$



6. two-column proof

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{ED}$, $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CE}$, \overline{AC} bisects \overline{BD}

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



Statements	Reasons

Good luck Girls

