

WS – Justifications for Geometric Proof

1. Given: $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{WU}$
 Conclusion: $AM = WU$
 Why: Def. of \cong

2. Given: E is the midpoint of \overline{BD}
 Conclusion: $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{ED}$
 Why: Def. of midpoint

3. Given: A bisects \overline{CT}
 Conclusion: $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{AT}$
 Why: Def. of Bisect

4. Given: $CO = OL$
 Conclusion: $\overline{CO} \cong \overline{OL}$
 Why: Def. of \cong

★ 5. Given: $\angle DAY$ and $\angle YAK$ are a linear pair
 Conclusion: $\angle DAY$ and $\angle YAK$ are supplementary
 Why: Linear Pair Postulate


6. Given: $\angle TOM$ is the supplement of $\angle SUE$
 Conclusion: $m\angle TOM + m\angle SUE = 180$
 Why: Def. of Supplementary

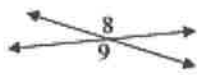
★ 7. Given: A and B lie in Plane JOG
 Conclusion: A and B are collinear
 Why: Two Point Postulate
 (Through any two points, there exists exactly one line)

8. Given: A is in the interior of $\angle GLD$
 Conclusion:
 $m\angle GLA + m\angle ALD = m\angle GLD$
 Why: Angle Addition Postulate

9. Given: $\angle 1$ is the complement to $\angle 3$
 Conclusion: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 3 = 90$
 Why: Def. of Complementary

★ 10. Given: $\angle HAM$ is vertical to $\angle EAT$
 Conclusion: $\angle HAM \cong \angle EAT$
 Why: Vertical \angle 's Thm

11. Given: 
 Conclusion: U is the midpoint of \overline{RN}
 Why: Def. of midpoint

12. Given: 
 Conclusion: $\angle 8$ and $\angle 9$ are vertical angles
 Why: Definition of Vertical \angle 's

13. Given: $m\angle NAT + m\angle WED = 90$
 Conclusion: $\angle NAT$ and $\angle WED$ are complementary
 Why: Def. of complementary

14. Given: $\overline{FA} \cong \overline{RM}$
 Conclusion: $FA = RM$
 Why: Def. of \cong

15. Given: $\overline{MA} \cong \overline{TH}$

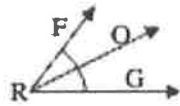
Conclusion: $MA = TH$

Why: Def. of \cong

16. Given: $m\angle AFD + m\angle BAT = 180$

Conclusion: $\angle AFD, \angle BAT$ are
supplementary

Why: Def. of Supplementary

17. Given: 

Conclusion: $\angle FRO \cong \angle ORG$

Why: Def. of bisect

18. Given: $m\angle 2 = m\angle 6$

Conclusion: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 6$

Why: Def. of \cong