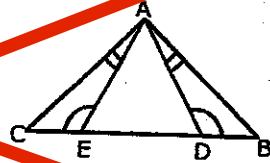


Proof #6)

Given: $\angle CAE \cong \angle BAD$, $\angle ADB \cong \angle AEC$, $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{AD}$

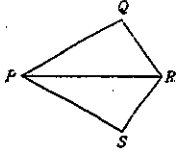
Prove: $\triangle CAD \cong \triangle BAE$

Statements | Reasons



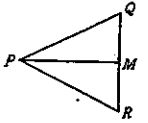
1. Given: \overline{PR} bisects both $\angle SPQ$ and $\angle QRS$

Prove: $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle PSR$



6. Given: $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{PR}$, $\overline{QM} \cong \overline{RM}$

Prove: $\triangle PQM \cong \triangle PRM$

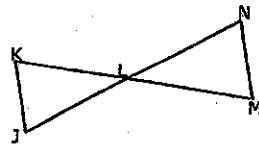


Proof B

Given: \overline{KM} bisects \overline{JN} , $\angle K \cong \angle M$

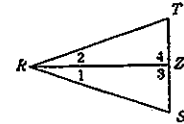
Prove $\triangle JLK \cong \triangle LNM$

Statements | Reasons



14. Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$, $\angle S \cong \angle T$

Prove: $\triangle RSZ \cong \triangle RTZ$

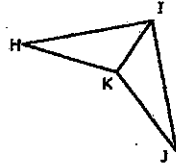


Proof D

1) \overline{IK} is a bisector of obtuse angle $\angle HKJ$, $\overline{HK} \cong \overline{KJ}$

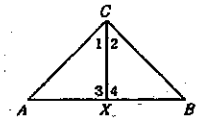
Prove $\triangle HIK \cong \triangle JIK$

Statements | Reasons



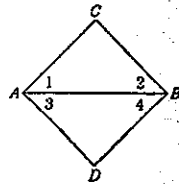
2. Given: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are right angles, $\overline{AX} \cong \overline{BX}$

Prove: $\triangle AXC \cong \triangle BXC$



10. Given: \overline{AB} bisects both $\angle CAD$ and $\angle CBD$

Prove: $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ADB$



5. Given: $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{CF}$, $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{FE}$

Prove: $\triangle CED \cong \triangle CEF$

