Geometry

Unit 3.2 – Segment Proofs "I Can Sheet"

Name: _____

Standards: PL.3, PL.5
I Can…

- *Use geometric postulates to determine if a statement is always, sometimes, or never true*
- *I can identify the postulates used in given scenarios (equality & geometric postulates)*
- *I can determine a valid conclusion based on a given statement*
- *I can set up & complete a 2-column proof using valid reasons & logical order*

Items in bold should be turned in to me or put in your binder.

_____video notes

_____book assignment (postulates)

_____ws #1 (intro to proofs)

_____ws #2 (2-column proofs)

_____extra video

_____extra ws

_____extra book problems

_____pre-mc

_____Mastery check

PRE-MC:

Write a conclusion and justification for the given statement.

1. $Given\colon\ T\ is\ the\ midpoint\ of\ \overline{SR}$

   Conclusion: Reason:

2. $Given\colon\ AE = YP$

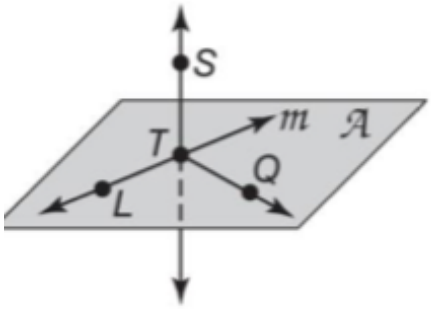
   Conclusion: Reason:

Geometry

Determine if the statement is always, sometimes, or never true. Justify your answer.

3. The intersection of two planes contains at least 2 points.

State the postulate that can be used to show each statement is true.



4. Points L and T and line m lie in the same plane.

5. Line m and line ST intersect at T.

Complete the two column proofs below.

6.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$
B is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$.
E is the midpoint of $\overline{DF}$.
Prove: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$
Proof:

Statements	Reasons
a. _____	a. Given
b. $AB = DE$	b. _____
c. _____	c. Definition of Midpoint
d. $BC = DE$	d. _____
e. $BC = EF$	e. _____
f. _____	f. _____

7.

Given: $ST = RN$; $IT = RU$
Prove: $SI = UN$