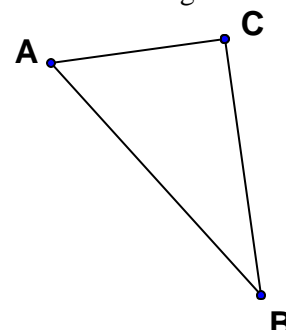


Chapter 2 – Applications

Problem 1
(2.1 – page 67)

Refer to $\triangle ABC$ in which $m\angle C = 90^\circ$ and $AC \neq BC \neq AC$. Answer the following:

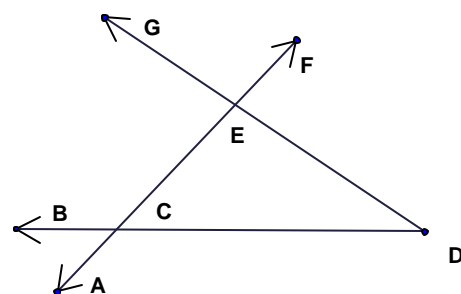
- Classify the triangle using its angles.
- Classify the triangle using its sides.
- What angle is included by \overline{AC} and \overline{BC} ?
- What angle is opposite \overline{AC} ?
- What side is included by $\angle A$ and $\angle B$?
- What side is opposite $\angle A$?
- What is the hypotenuse of the triangle?
- What are the legs of the triangle?



Problem 2
(2.1 - #33 – 39)

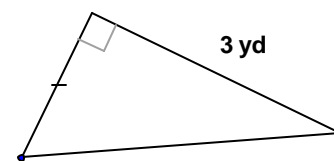
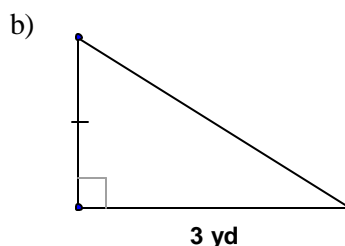
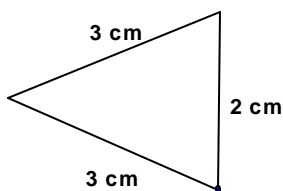
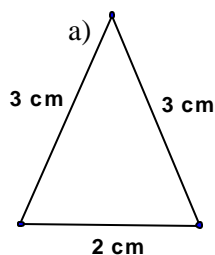
Refer to the given figure. Answer *true* or *false*.

- $\angle CED$ is an interior angle of $\triangle EDC$.
- $\angle FED$ is an exterior angle of $\triangle EDC$.
- $\angle ACB$ is an interior angle of $\triangle EDC$.
- $\angle CED$ is an interior adjacent angle to $\angle GEF$
- $m\angle ACB = m\angle ECD$
- Exterior angle $\angle BCE$ is supplementary to interior angle $\angle ECD$



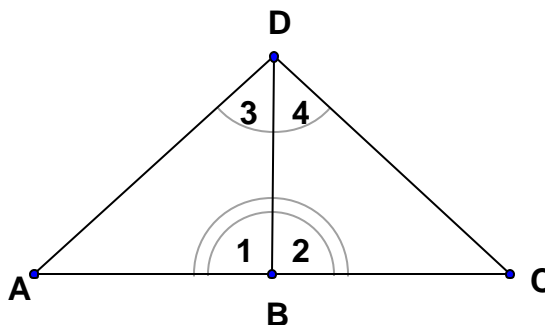
Problem 3
(2.2 - #1, 3)

Decide whether the triangles given are congruent. Explain your reasoning.



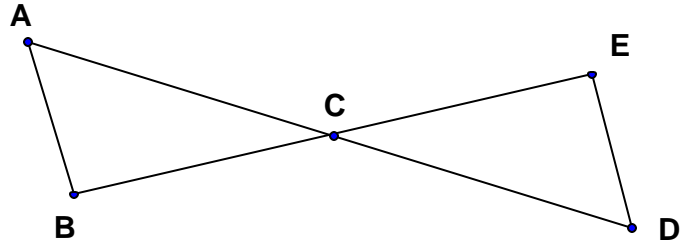
Problem 4
(2.2 - # 7)

Given $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
 $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$
Prove $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$



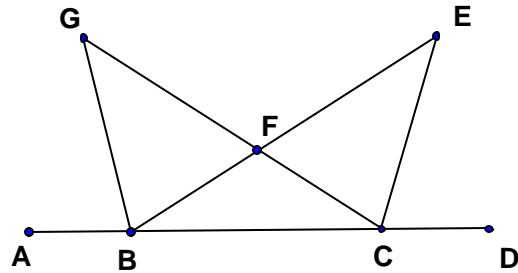
Problem 5
(2.2 - # 12)

Given: $\angle B, \angle E$ right angles
 \overline{AD} bisects \overline{BE}
 Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$



Problem 6
(2.3 - #5)

Given: $\overline{BG} \cong \overline{CE}$
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
 Prove: $\angle G \cong \angle E$



Problem 7
(2.3 - #10)

Given: \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BAD$
 \overline{CA} bisects $\angle BCD$
 Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle D$

