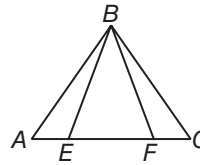


4 Chapter 4 Test, Form 2A *(continued)*

9. If $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles with vertex angle $\angle B$, and $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$, which theorem or postulate can be used to prove $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle CFB$?

- A SSS
 B SAS
 C ASA
 D AAS

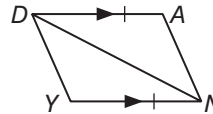


9. B

Use the proof for Questions 10 and 11.

Given: $\overline{DA} \parallel \overline{YN}$
 $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{YN}$

Prove: $\angle NDY \cong \angle DNA$



Proof:

| Statements | Reasons |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. $\overline{DA} \parallel \overline{YN}$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $\angle ADN \cong \angle YND$ | 2. Alt. int. \angle s are \cong . |
| 3. $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{YN}$ | 3. Given |
| 4. $\overline{DN} \cong \overline{DN}$ | 4. Reflexive Property |
| 5. $\triangle NDY \cong \triangle DNA$ | 5. (Question 10) |
| 6. $\angle NDY \cong \angle DNA$ | 6. (Question 11) |

10. What is the reason for statement 5?

- F ASA
 G AAS
 H SAS
 J SSS

10. H

11. What is the reason for statement 6?

- A Alt. int. \angle s are \cong .
 B CPCTC
 C Corr. angles are \cong .
 D Isosceles Triangle Theorem

11. B

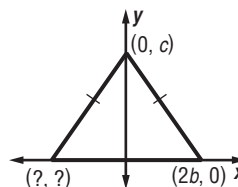
12. What is the classification of a triangle with vertices $A(3, 3)$, $B(6, -2)$, $C(0, -2)$ by the length of its sides?

- F isosceles
 G scalene
 H equilateral
 J right

12. F

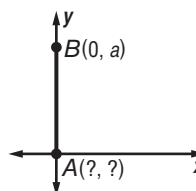
13. What are the missing coordinates of the triangle?

- A $(-2b, 0)$
 B $(0, 2b)$
 C $(-c, 0)$
 D $(0, -c)$



13. A

Bonus Name the coordinates of points A and C in isosceles right $\triangle ABC$ if point C is in the second quadrant.



B: $A(0, 0)$, $C(-a, 0)$