

1. $\triangle K LJ \cong \triangle OMN$ by SAS; $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{ON}$,
 $\angle K \cong \angle O$, $\angle J \cong \angle N$.
 3. a. $\triangle KRA$
 b. ASA
 c. Corresp. parts of $\cong \triangle$ are \cong .
 4. SAS; so $\overline{EA} \cong \overline{MA}$ because corresp. parts of $\cong \triangle$
 are \cong .
 5. SSS; so $\angle U \cong \angle E$ because corresp. parts of $\cong \triangle$
 are \cong .
 7. $\triangle KHL \cong \triangle NHM$ by AAS Thm.
 - 10–12. Check students' diagrams.
 10. \overline{KL} bisects $\angle PKQ$, so $\angle PKL \cong \angle QKL$. $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$
 by Refl. Prop. of \cong . $\triangle PKL \cong \triangle QKL$ by SAS, so
 $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of $\cong \triangle$ are \cong .
 11. From the def. of \perp bisector, $\overline{PL} \cong \overline{QL}$ and
 $\angle PLK \cong \angle QLK$ because all rt. \triangle are \cong . Since
 $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$, by Refl. Prop. of \cong then $\triangle PKL \cong \triangle QKL$
 by SAS, and $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of
 $\cong \triangle$ are \cong .
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12. $\angle PLK \cong \angle QLK$ because \perp lines form rt.
 \triangle , and all rt. \triangle are \cong . From the \angle bisector,
 $\angle PKL \cong \angle QKL$. So with $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$ by the Refl.
 Prop. of \cong , $\triangle PKL \cong \triangle QKL$ by ASA and
 $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of $\cong \triangle$ are \cong .