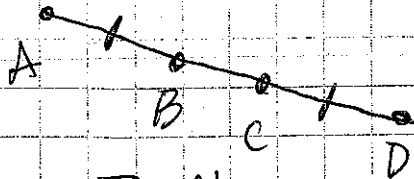
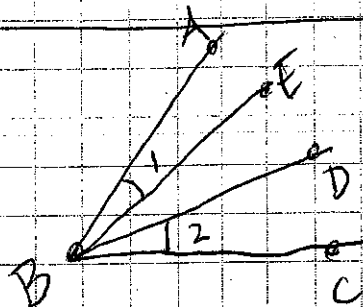


Addition Property

If a segment (or an \angle) is added to congruent (\cong) segments (or \angle 's), then the sums are congruent.

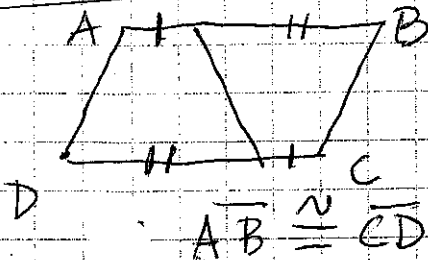


If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$,
then $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

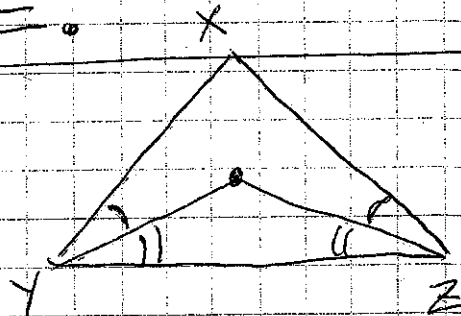


If $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$,
then $\angle ABC \cong \angle EBC$

If \cong segments (or \angle 's) are added to \cong segments (or \angle 's) then the sums are \cong .



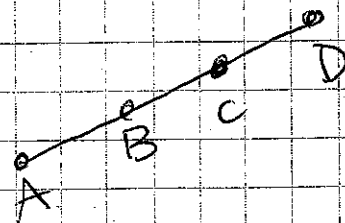
b/c of add. prop.



$\angle XYZ \cong \angle XZY$,
b/c of add. prop.

Proof Given: B & C trisect AD

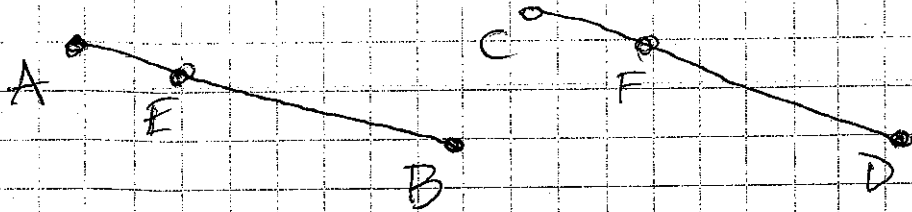
Prove: $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$



Statements	Reasons
① B & C tris. AD	① Given
② $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD} \cong \overline{BC}$	② Def of tris.
③ $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$	③ Add. prop.

Subtraction Property.

If a segment (or \cong segments) is subtracted from \cong segments, then the differences are \cong .



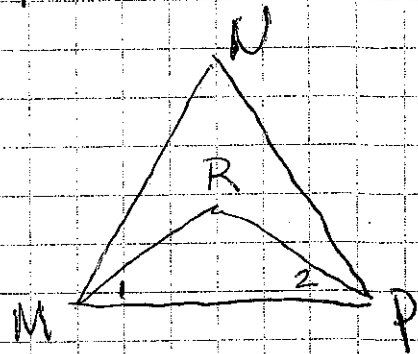
If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ & $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CF}$, then $\overline{EB} \cong \overline{FD}$.

"This works the same way for \angle 's."

Proof

Given: $\angle NMP \cong \angle NPM$
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $\angle NMR \cong \angle NPR$



Statements	Reasons
① $\angle NMP \cong \angle NPM$ $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	① Given
② $\angle NMR \cong \angle NPR$	② Subtraction prop.

Do # 1, 2, 4, 9-12, 17, 19