

Complete the following sentences.

1. \overline{XY} consists of the endpoints X and Y and all the points on \overleftrightarrow{XY} that lie between X and Y .
2. \overrightarrow{MN} consists of the initial point M and all points on \overleftrightarrow{MN} that lie on the same side of M as N .
3. \overrightarrow{CA} and \overrightarrow{CB} are opposite rays if C is between A and B .
4. The distance between points A and B is denoted AB .

Draw a diagram and complete the following postulates.

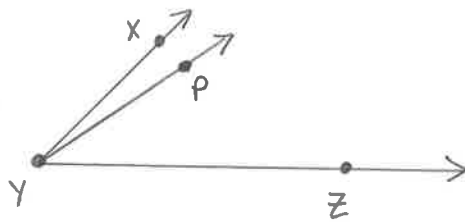
5. Segment Addition Postulate

If B is between A and C , then $AB + BC = AC$.



6. Angle Addition Postulate

If P is in the interior of $\angle XYZ$, then $m\angle XYP + m\angle PYZ = m\angle XYZ$.

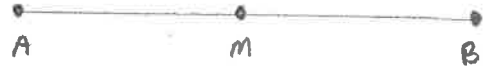


7. Prove the Midpoint Theorem on the back of this paper!

The Midpoint Theorem

If m is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , then $AM = mB$, $AM = \frac{1}{2}AB$, and $mB = \frac{1}{2}AB$.

Given: m is the midpoint of \overline{AB}



Prove: $AM = mB$, $AM = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $mB = \frac{1}{2}AB$

Statements	Reasons
① m is the midpoint of \overline{AB}	Given
② $\overline{Am} \cong \overline{mB}$	Def. of Midpoint
③ $AM = mB$	Def. of \cong segments
④ $AM + mB = AB$	Seg. Add. Post.
⑤ $AM + AM = AB$	Subst. Prop. of $=$ (③ \rightarrow ④)
⑥ $2AM = AB$	Distributive Property
⑦ $AM = \frac{1}{2}AB$	Division Prop. of $=$
⑧ $mB = \frac{1}{2}AB$	Subst. Prop. of $=$ (③ \rightarrow ⑦)