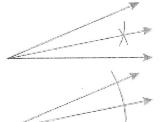
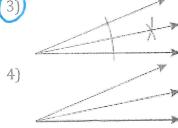
1) Which illustration shows the correct construction of an angle bisector?

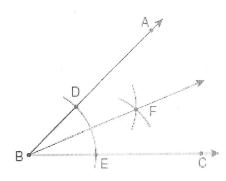
1)

2)





2) The diagram below shows the construction of the bisector of  $\angle ABC$ . Which statement is <u>not</u> true?



1) 
$$_{\mathbf{m}\angle EBF} = \frac{1}{2} \, \mathbf{m}\angle ABC$$

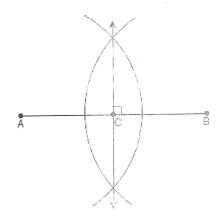
2) 
$$m\angle DBF = \frac{1}{2} m\angle ABC$$

4) 
$$m\angle DBF = m\angle EBF$$

3) One step in a construction uses the endpoints of  $\overline{AB}$  to create arcs with the same radii. The arcs intersect above and below the segment. What is the relationship of  $\overline{AB}$  and the line connecting the points of intersection of these arcs?

- 1) collinear
- 2) congruent
- 3) parallel
- perpendicular

4) The diagram below shows the construction of the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AB}$ . Which statement is *not* true?



1) 
$$AC = CB$$

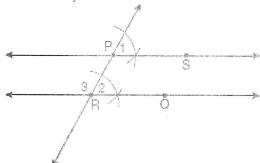
$$CB = \frac{1}{2}AB$$

$$(3)) AC = 2AE$$

4) 
$$AC + CB = AB$$

## 5) The diagram below illustrates the construction of $\overrightarrow{PS}$ parallel to $\overrightarrow{RQ}$ through point *P*. Which

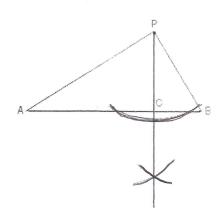
statement justifies this construction?



3) 
$$\overline{PR} \cong \overline{RQ}$$

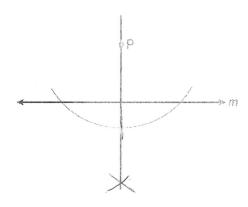
4) 
$$\overline{PS} \cong \overline{RQ}$$

6) In the accompanying diagram of a construction, what does  $\overline{\it PC}$  represent?



- $\bigcirc$  an altitude drawn to  $\stackrel{\frown}{AB}$
- 2) a median drawn to  $\overline{AB}$
- 3) the bisector of  $\angle APB$
- 4) the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AB}$

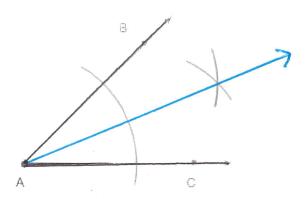
7) The diagram below shows the construction of a line through point *P* perpendicular to line *m*. Which statement is demonstrated by this construction?



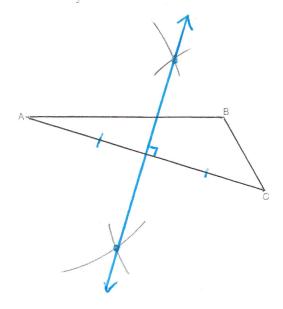
- 1) If a line is parallel to a line that is perpendicular to a third line, then the line is also perpendicular to the third line.
- is also perpendicular to the third line.

  The set of points equidistant from the endpoints of a line segment is the perpendicular bisector of the segment.
- 3) Two lines are perpendicular if they are equidistant from a given point.
- 4) Two lines are perpendicular if they intersect to form a vertical line.

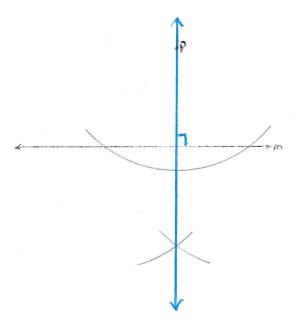
8) Using only a ruler and compass, construct the bisector of angle BAC in the accompanying diagram.



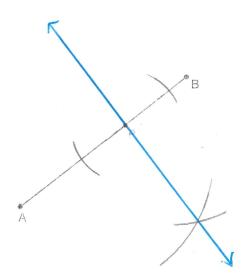
9) On the diagram of  $\triangle ABC$  shown below, use a compass and straightedge to construct the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AC}$ . [Leave all construction marks.]



10) Using a compass and straightedge, construct a line that passes through point *P* and is perpendicular to line *m*. [Leave all construction marks.]



11) Using a compass and straightedge, construct a line perpendicular to  $\overline{AB}$  through point P. [Leave all construction marks.]



12) On the line segment below, use a compass and straightedge to construct equilateral triangle *ABC*. [Leave all construction marks.]

