

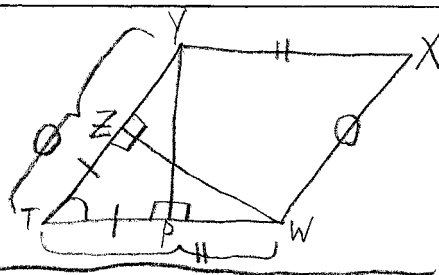
⑧ Given: $YTWX$ is a $\square$

$$\overline{YP} \perp \overline{TW}$$

$$\overline{ZW} \perp \overline{TY}$$

$$\overline{TP} \cong \overline{TZ}$$

Conclusion:
 $TWXY$ is a
rhombus



1. $YTWX$ is a $\square$

2. $\overline{YP} \perp \overline{TW}$

3. $\overline{ZW} \perp \overline{TY}$

4. $\overline{TP} \cong \overline{TZ}$

5. $\overline{YX} \cong \overline{TW}$

6. $\angle T \cong \angle T$

7. $\triangle YTP \cong \triangle WTP$

8. $\overline{TY} \cong \overline{TW}$

9. $TWXY$ is a
rhombus

1. G

2. G

3. G

4. G

5. Opp. sides of a $\square$ are $\cong$

6. Reflex. Prop.

7. ASA (6, 4, 2, 3)

8. CPCTC

9. If two conser. sides of a $\square$
are $\cong$, then it is a rhombus

$\square$

§5.7 #8

Commentary:

1. Full credit — no errors of any
consequence.

2. Step 5 is not needed.

3. Instead of step 5, I would
probably use two steps as
follows:

$\angle TZW, \angle TPY$ are rt. $\angle$ s (by def. $\perp$)

$\angle TZW \cong \angle TPY$ (since all rt. $\angle$ s are $\cong$)

However, by the "general agreement" we made
earlier this year, I would not deduct points.

4. The "congruent" symbol is $\cong$, not $\simeq$.