4. 

Given: \( \angle TEV = \angle XEW \)

Prove: \( \angle TEW = \angle XEV \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XTEVW</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVEW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WVE</td>
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5. 

Given: \( \overline{AC} = \overline{DF} \)

\( \overline{BC} = \overline{EF} \)

Prove: \( \overline{AB} = \overline{DE} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>F</td>
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</table>
7. Based on the information given, what should be the "prove" statement?

**Given:**
\[ \angle PNO = \angle PON \]
\[ \angle 1 = \angle 2 \]

**Prove:**

8. Based on the information given, what should be the "prove" statement?

**Given:**
\[ \angle T \text{ is compl. to } \angle W \]
\[ \angle X \text{ is compl. to } \angle Z \]
\[ \angle Z = \angle W \]

**Prove:**
9. 

**Given:** \( QR = ST \)

**Find:** \( QS \) and \( QT \)

![Diagram of triangle with points Q, R, S, T, and P. Line segments QR and ST are equal, and angles A and B are complementary.]
17. 

Given: \(BF\) bisects \(\angle DBE\)

a. Does \(BF\) bisect \(\angle CBA\)?

b. What did you discover about \(\angle ABC\) and \(BF\)?

18.

If 2 \(\angle\)s are chosen at random from the 10 \(\angle\)s in the diagram, what is the probability that

a. The sum of their measures is less than 90?

b. They are complementary?
19. **Find the measure of the angle formed by the hands of the clock at 5:55 a.m.**