5. Given: \( \angle SOV = \angle TOW \)
\( \angle WSO = \angle VTO \)
Prove: \( SO = TO \)

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6. Given: GJKM is a rhombus
\( OJ \perp GM \)
\( MH \perp GJ \)
Prove: \( MH = JO \)

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9. Given: Triangle as marked.
   Find: \( \angle 1 \)

\[ \angle 50^\circ \]

\[ 4x - 10 \]

\[ 2x + 10 \]

10. Given:
    \[ \angle J = \angle O \]
    \[ JK = OP \]
    \[ HK \text{ not } \cong MP \]

Prove:
    \[ \angle H \text{ not } \cong \angle M \]

Statements | Reasons
---|---

\( H \)
\( J \)
\( K \)
\( O \)
\( P \)
\( M \)
13. **Given:** OHJM is an isos trapezoid with bases HJ & OM
   \[ \angle HPJ = \angle JKH \]

**Prove:**
- a. \( \triangle HRJ \) is isos
- b. \( HP = JK \)
- c. R is equidistant from O & M

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Give the most descriptive name to the figure formed by connecting the consecutive midpoints of each of the following figures. Be prepared to defend your answer in each case!!

a. Rhombus
b. Kite
c. Square
d. Rectangle
e. Parallelogram
f. Quadrilateral
g. Isosceles Trapezoid