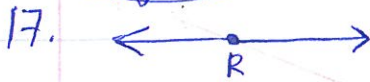


# Ch. 1

pg. 9



pg. 25

29. 16.33

41. D

42. H

pg. 32

27.  $72^\circ$  &  $108^\circ$

29.  $61^\circ$  &  $29^\circ$

pg. 35

15.  $\angle LMN$  (or  $\angle NML$  or  $\angle 1$ ),  $\angle NMP$  (or  $\angle PMN$  or  $\angle 2$ ),  $\angle LMP$  (or  $\angle PML$ )

16. acute

17. obtuse

18. obtuse

19.  $14^\circ$

21. adjacent & linear pair

22. adjacent

23. not adjacent

pg. 59

6.  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 7)$

7.  $(12, 8)$

8.  $QR = 7.28$

9. 8.6

# Ch. 3

pg. 181

5.  $\angle 3$  &  $\angle 5$  or  $\angle 4$  &  $\angle 8$

6.  $\angle 1$  &  $\angle 7$  or  $\angle 2$  &  $\angle 6$

7.  $\angle 2$  &  $\angle 8$  or  $\angle 3$  &  $\angle 7$  or  $\angle 1$  &  $\angle 5$  or  $\angle 4$  &  $\angle 6$

8.  $\angle 4$  &  $\angle 5$  or  $\angle 3$  &  $\angle 8$

9.  $135^\circ$

10.  $23^\circ$

11.  $122^\circ$

pg. 201

3.  $-\frac{2}{3}$

4.  $\frac{3}{7}$

8.  $\circ$

11. neither

12. perp. ( $\perp$ )

15.  $y - 4 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 5)$

20.  $y = 3$

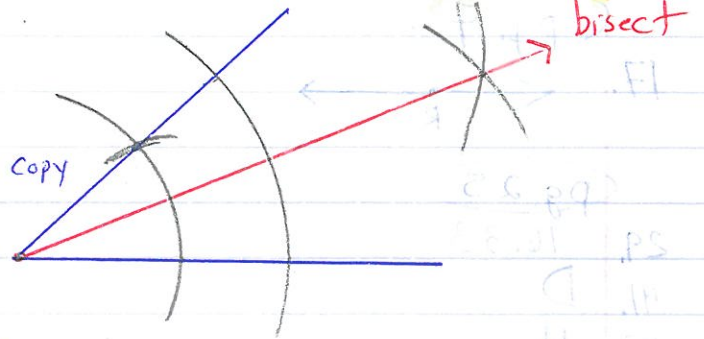
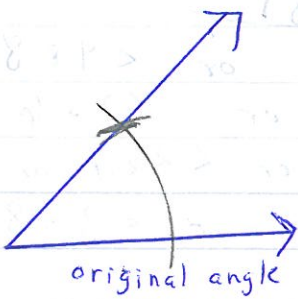
21.  $y = 2x + 3$

Write.)  $y = 3x + 8$

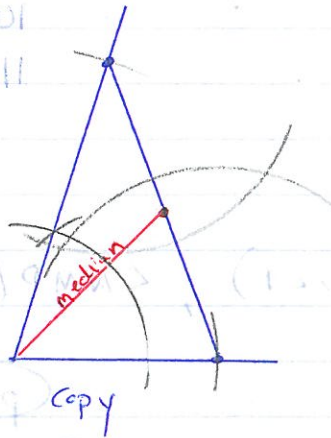
Write.)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$

# Construct

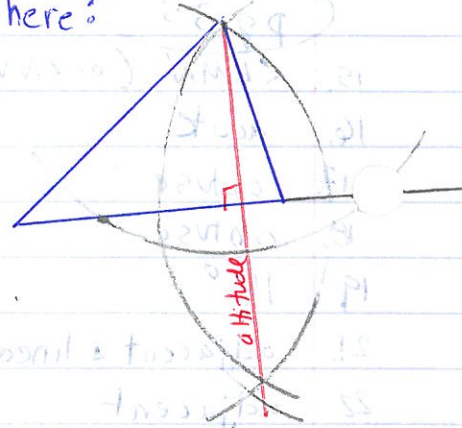
①



②



OK, maybe too much on one triangle, so altitude here:



$$b + x^2 = p \quad (\text{Mark 1})$$

$$1 - x^2 = p \quad (\text{Mark 2})$$