Written Exercises, Pages 216-217

1. Assume temp. that  $m \angle B \neq 40$ . 3. Assume temp. that a - b = 0. 5. Assume temp. that  $EF \parallel GH$ .

7. Assume temp. that  $\angle Y$  is a rt.  $\angle$ . Since  $m \angle X = 100$ , this contradicts Thm. 3-11 Cor. 3. The temp. assumption must be false. It follows that  $\angle Y$  is not a rt.  $\angle$ . 11. Assume temp. that planes P and Q do not intersect, that is, they are  $\parallel$ . The lines in which plane N intersects planes P and Q, AB and CD, must be  $\parallel$ . This contradicts the given info. that  $AB \nparallel CD$ . The temp. assumption must be false. It follows that planes P and Q intersect. 15. Assume temp. that n does not int. k. Since n and k are coplanar, n and k must be  $\parallel$ . Then P is on n and l, and n and l are both  $\parallel$  to k. This contradicts the thm. which states that through a pt. outside a line there is exactly l line  $\parallel$  to the given line. The temp. assumption must be false. It follows that n does int. k.

17. Assume temp. that there is an n-sided reg. polygon with an interior  $\triangle$  of meas. 155. Then the meas. of each ext.  $\triangle$  is 25 and 25n = 360. This contradicts the fact that there is no whole number n such that 25n = 360. The temp. assumption must be false. It follows that there is no reg. polygon with an interior  $\triangle$  of meas. 155.

### Self-Test 1, Page 218

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. If  $\triangle ABC$  is not acute, then  $m \angle C = 90$ . False

**6.** If  $m \angle C = 90$ , then  $\triangle ABC$  is not acute. True **7.** C **8.** a. ABCD is not a rhom. b. No concl.

c. No concl. d. GHIJ is a  $\square$ . 9. Assume temp. that  $AC \neq 14$ . 10. d, b, a, c

## Written Exercises, Pages 222-223

**1.** 3, 15 **3.** 0, 200 **5.** a - b, a + b **7.**  $\angle$  2 **9.**  $\angle$  3 **11.**  $\overline{WT}$  **13.**  $\overline{WY}$  **15.** c > d > e > b > a **17.**  $m \angle$  2 >  $m \angle$  X >  $m \angle$  XZY >  $m \angle$  Y >  $m \angle$  1 **19.** 1. EFGH is a  $\square$ ; EF > FG (Given) 2. HG > EH (Thm. 5-1 and Subst.) 3.  $m \angle$  1 >  $m \angle$  2 (Thm. 6-2)

#### Written Exercises, Pages 231-232

1.  $m \angle 1 > m \angle 2$ ; SSS Ineq. 3. >; > 5. <; > 7. < 9. > 11. 1.  $m \angle SUV > m \angle STU$  (Ext.  $\angle$  Ineq. Thm.) 2.  $\overline{TU} \cong \overline{US} \cong \overline{SV}$  (Given) 3.  $m \angle SVU = m \angle SUV$  (Isos.  $\triangle$  Thm.) 4.  $m \angle SVU > m \angle STU$  (Subst.) 5. ST > SV (Thm. 6-3) 13. Key steps of proof: 1.  $m \angle P > m \angle Q$  (SSS Ineq. Thm.) 2.  $m \angle PCA + m \angle A + m \angle P = 180$ ;  $m \angle QCB + m \angle QBC + m \angle Q = 180$  (Thm. 3-11) 3.  $m \angle PCA = m \angle A$ ;  $m \angle QCB = m \angle QBC$  (Isos.  $\triangle$  Thm.) 4.  $m \angle PCA < m \angle QCB$  (Subst.)

## Self-Test 2, Page 233

1.  $\overline{XY}$  2.  $\overline{OD}$  3. < 4. = 5. > 6. 1, 11 7. cannot be 8. must be 9. may be

#### Chapter Review, Pages 235-236

1. > 3. = 5. > 7. No concl. 9. Barbara is at least 18 years old. 11.  $m \angle T$  13. < 15. > 17. =

# Algebra Review, Page 237

1.  $\frac{1}{5}$  3.  $\frac{a}{2}$  5.  $\frac{1}{3}$  7.  $-4y^2$  9.  $\frac{ab}{2c}$  11. 3x - 2y 13.  $\frac{1}{3}$  15. t + 1 17.  $\frac{b + 5}{b - 7}$  19.  $\frac{3(x - 4)}{3x - 4}$ 

#### Preparing for College Entrance Exams, Page 238

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. E 7. E 8. C

#### Cumulative Review, Page 239

1. 57 3. a. Yes; SAS b. Yes; ASA c. No d. Yes; AAS 5. a.  $\overline{YZ}$  b.  $\overline{XZ}$  7. 109, 71

9. Assume temp. that  $\angle Q$ ,  $\angle R$ , and  $\angle S$  are all 120° angles. Then  $m \angle P > 0$  and  $m \angle Q + m \angle R + m \angle S + m \angle P > 360$ . This contradicts the thm. that states the sum of the int.  $\triangle$  of a quad. = 360. Therefore, the temp. assumption must be false. It follows that  $\angle Q$ ,  $\angle R$ , and  $\angle S$  are not all 120° angles.