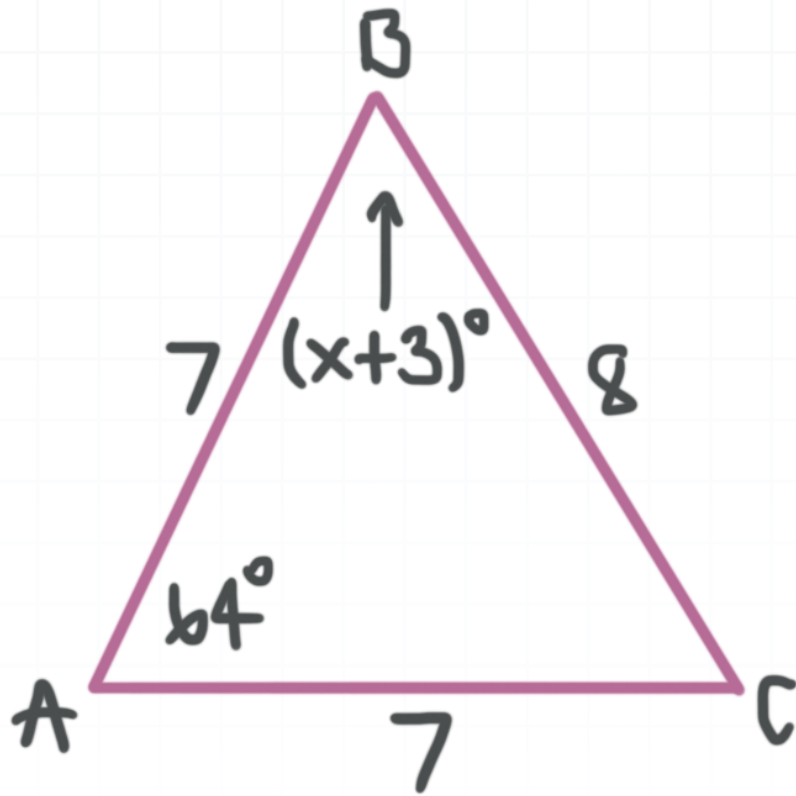


Topic: Isosceles triangle theorem**Question:** Solve for x .**Answer choices:**

- A 49
- B 52
- C 55
- D 58



Solution: C

We know that $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AB}$, so $\angle B \cong \angle C$ and $m\angle C = (x + 3)^\circ$. The measures of the interior angles of a triangle always sum to 180° , so

$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$64^\circ + (x + 3)^\circ + (x + 3)^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$70^\circ + 2x^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x^\circ = 110^\circ$$

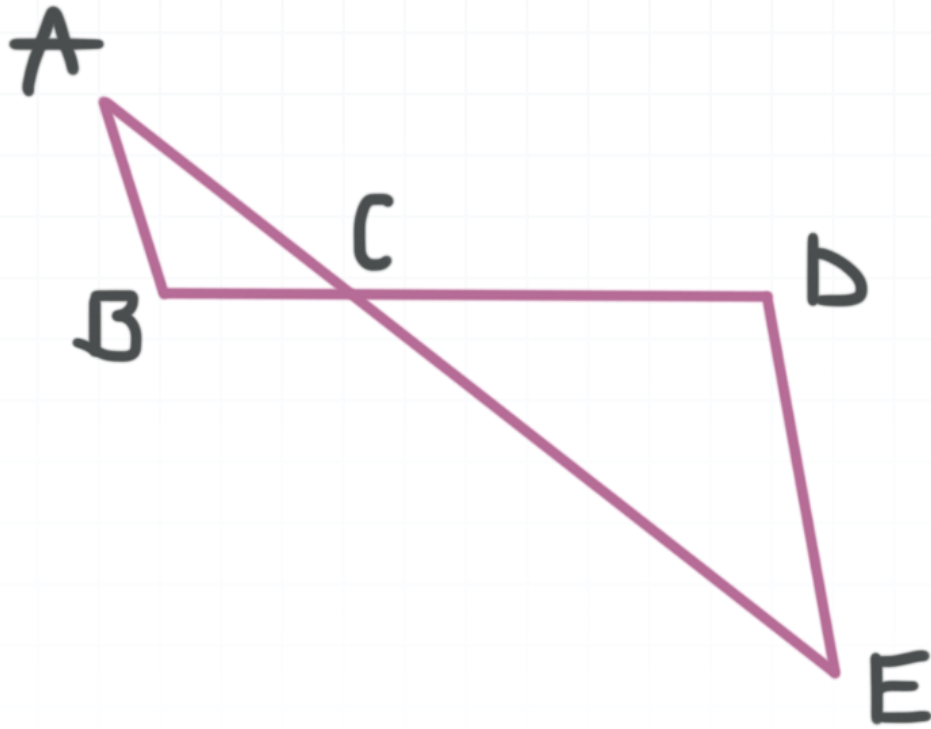
$$x^\circ = 55^\circ$$

$$x = 55$$



Topic: Isosceles triangle theorem

Question: Find the measure of $\angle CDE$, given that $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{DE}$, and $m\angle BAC = 35^\circ$.

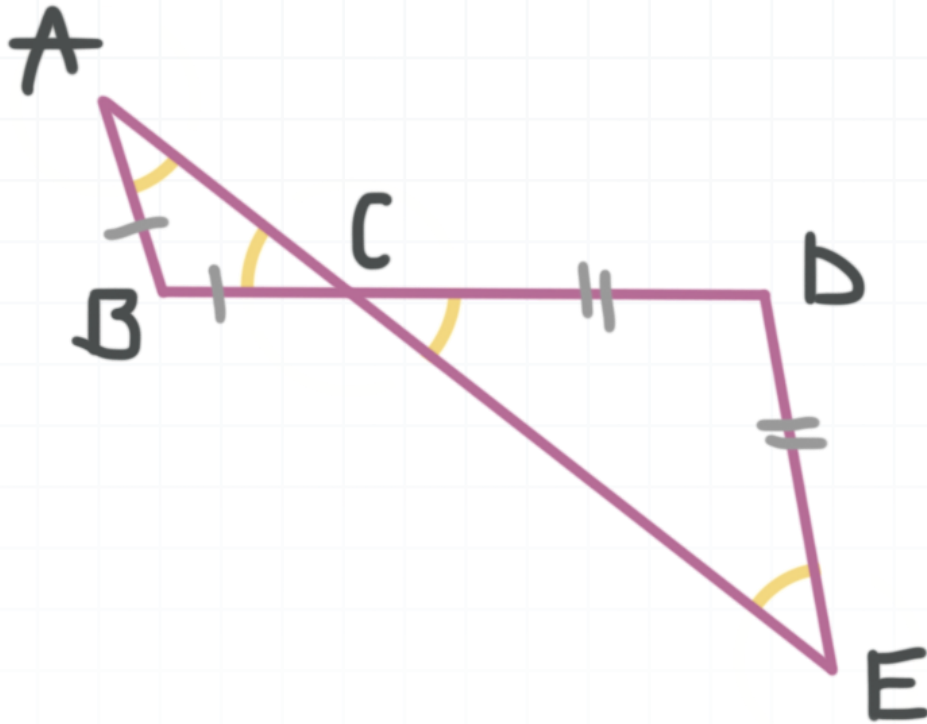
**Answer choices:**

- A 95°
- B 110°
- C 118°
- D 122°



Solution: B

Fill in the figure with the given information.



Because we know $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, we can say $\angle BAC \cong \angle ACB$ and $m\angle ACB = 35^\circ$.

The angles $\angle ACB$ and $\angle ECD$ are a pair of vertical angles, so $m\angle ECD = 35^\circ$, because vertical angles are congruent.

Then we can say $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{DE}$, so $\angle DEC \cong \angle ECD$ and $m\angle DEC = 35^\circ$.

The measures of the interior angles of a triangle always sum to 180° , so

$$m\angle ECD + m\angle DEC + m\angle CDE = 180^\circ$$

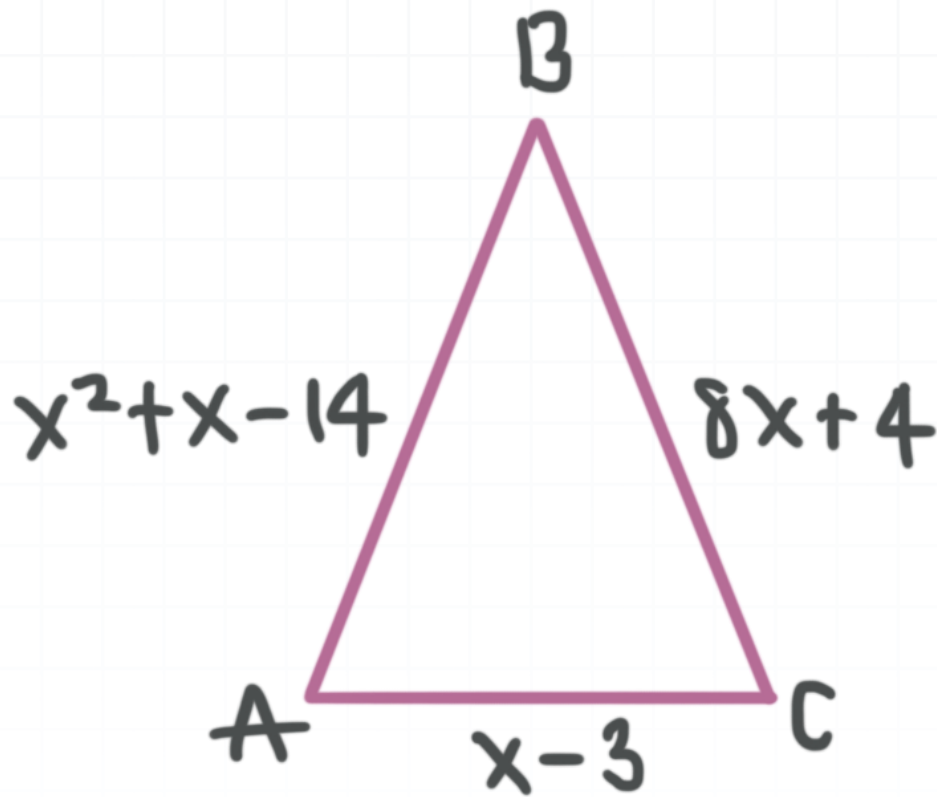
$$35^\circ + 35^\circ + m\angle CDE = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle CDE = 110^\circ$$



Topic: Isosceles triangle theorem

Question: Find the length of \overline{AC} , given that $\angle C \cong \angle A$.



Answer choices:

- A 1
- B 2
- C 5
- D 6



Solution: D

With the given information, $\angle C \cong \angle A$, we can say that $\overline{BA} = \overline{BC}$.

Equate the given expressions for \overline{BA} and \overline{BC} , then solve for x .

$$x^2 + x - 14 = 8x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$(x - 9)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 9 \text{ or } x = -2$$

Using $x = -2$ will lead to a negative value for \overline{BA} (because $(-2)^2 + (-2) - 14 = 4 - 2 - 14 = -12$) and \overline{BC} (because $8(-2) + 4 = -16 + 4 = -12$), so rule out $x = -2$. That leaves $x = 9$.

$$\overline{AC} = x - 3$$

$$\overline{AC} = 9 - 3$$

$$\overline{AC} = 6$$

