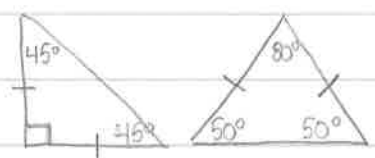


GEOMETRY (SECTION 5.7)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>6. $AB < AD$</p> <p>8. $LM < KL$</p> <p>10. 40° hinge because it is smaller</p> <p>12. $2x - 12 < 36$ $2x - 12 > 0$
 $2x < 48$ $2x > 12$
 $x < 24$ $x > 6$
 $6 < x < 24$</p> <p>14. $4x - 10 < 50$ $4x - 10 > 0$
 $4x < 60$ $4x > 10$
 $x < 15$ $x > 2.5$
 $2.5 < x < 15$</p> <p>20. Ship A because the included angle is bigger.</p> <p>21. $AB \rightarrow 32$ 4
 $BC \rightarrow 28$ 2
 $CD \rightarrow 34$ 5
 $DE \rightarrow 30$ 3
 $EF \rightarrow 26$ 1</p> <p>26. D (8)</p> <p>27. I (AD)</p> | <p>7. $PR \perp RT$</p> <p>9. no conclusion</p> <p>11. $x - 6 < 38$ $x - 6 > 0$
 $x < 38$ $x > 6$
 $6 < x < 38$</p> <p>13. $2y - 7 < 28$ $2y - 7 > 0$
 $2y < 35$ $2y > 7$
 $y < 17.5$ $y > 3.5$
 $3.5 < y < 17.5$</p> <p>15. (A). Def of isosceles triangle
 (B). Given
 (C). Def of midpoint
 (D). $\overline{BC} = \overline{CB}$
 (E). Given
 (F). Hinge Theorem</p> <p>22. </p> <p>Right isosceles triangle b/c side across from $90 > 80$.</p> |
|---|--|