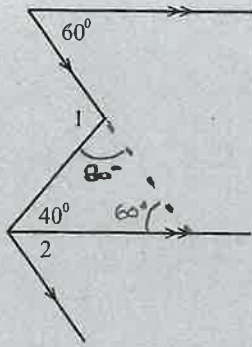
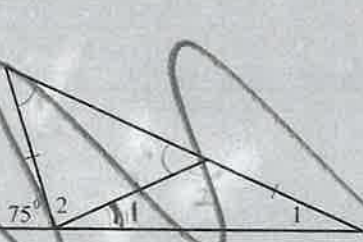


22.



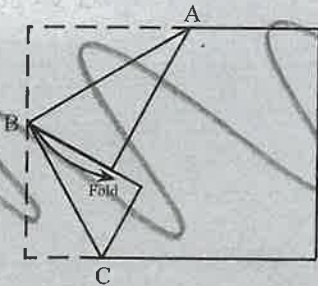
$\angle 1 = 100^\circ$  supplementary, alt interior  
 $\angle 2 = 60^\circ$  alt interior

23.



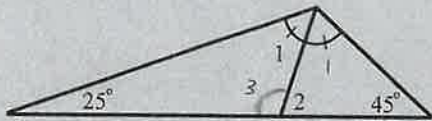
$\angle 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\angle 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

24.



Fold a piece of paper twice such that the folds meet.  
 What is  $\angle ABC$  of the fold? Why?

25.

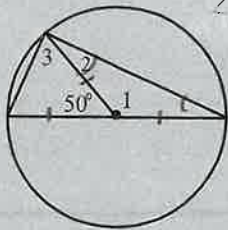


$\angle 1 = 55^\circ$  Angles in a triangle; bisector  
 $\angle 2 = 80^\circ$  sum of a triangle

$2\angle 1 + 25 + 45 = 180 \rightarrow 2\angle 1 = 110$   
 $2\angle 1 = 180 - 70 \rightarrow \angle 1 = 55^\circ$

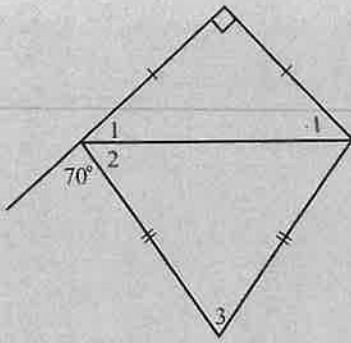
$55^\circ + 45^\circ + \angle 2 = 180$   
 $\angle 2 = 80$

26.



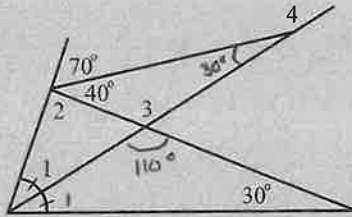
$\angle 1 = 130^\circ$  Angles on a line  
 $\angle 2 = 25^\circ$  Angles in  $\Delta$ ; isosceles  
 $\angle 3 = 65^\circ$  Isosceles, angles in  $\Delta$

27.



- $\angle 1 = 45^\circ$  Isosceles; Angles in  $\Delta$
- $\angle 2 = 65^\circ$  Angles on a line
- $\angle 3 = 50^\circ$  Isosceles; Angles in  $\Delta$

28.

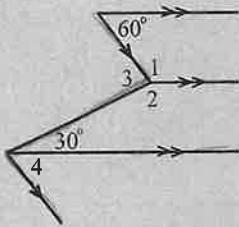


- $\angle 1 = 40^\circ$  Angles in a  $\Delta$
- $\angle 2 = 70^\circ$  Angles on a line
- $\angle 3 = 110^\circ$  Vertical angles
- $\angle 4 = 150^\circ$  Angles on a line

$$\angle 2 + 2\angle 1 + 30 = 180$$

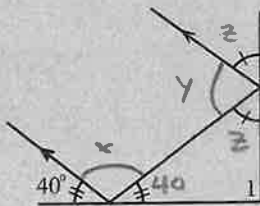
$$70 + 2\angle 1 + 30 = 180 \rightarrow 2\angle 1 = 80 \quad \angle 1 = 40$$

29.



- $\angle 1 = 120^\circ$  co-interior
- $\angle 2 = 150^\circ$  co-interior
- $\angle 3 = 90^\circ$  Angles of a circle add  $360^\circ$
- $\angle 4 = 60^\circ$  Alt interior + complementary

30.



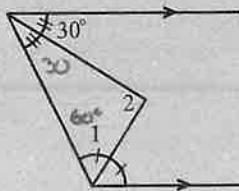
$$x = 100^\circ$$

$$x + y = 180^\circ$$

$$y = 80^\circ$$

- $\angle 1 = 90^\circ$  Angles in  $\Delta$
- $2z + 80 = 180$
- $z = 50^\circ$

31.



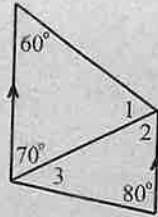
- $\angle 1 = 60^\circ$  co-interior
- $\angle 2 = 90^\circ$  Angles in a  $\Delta$

$$2\angle 1 + 60 = 180$$

$$2\angle 1 = 120$$

$$\angle 1 = 60$$

32.



$\angle 1 = 50^\circ$

Angles in  $\Delta$

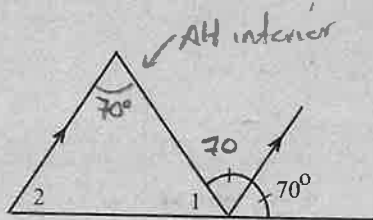
$\angle 2 = 70^\circ$

Alt interior angles

$\angle 3 = 30^\circ$

Angles in  $\Delta$

33.



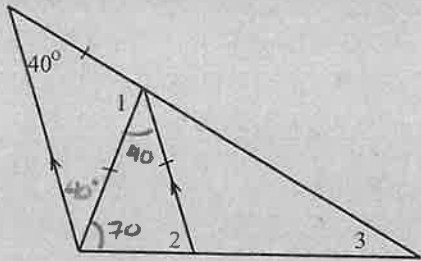
$\angle 1 = 40^\circ$

Angles on a line

$\angle 2 = 70^\circ$

Corresponding Angles

34.



$\angle 1 = 100^\circ$

Angles in  $\Delta$ ; Isosceles

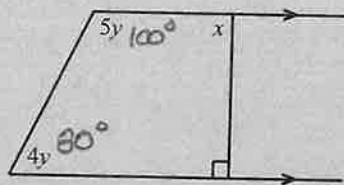
$\angle 2 = 70^\circ$

Isosceles; Angles in  $\Delta$

$\angle 3 = 30$

Angles in  $\Delta$

35.



$x = 90$

co-interior

$y = 20$

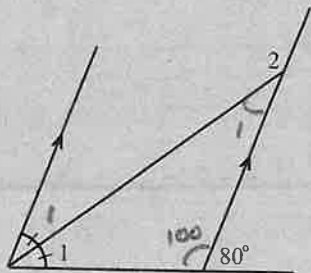
co-interior

$5y + 4y = 180$

$9y = 180$

$y = 20$

36.



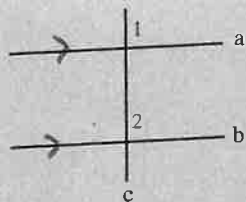
$\angle 1 = 40^\circ$

Isosceles; Alt interior, Angles in  $\Delta$

$\angle 2 = 140^\circ$

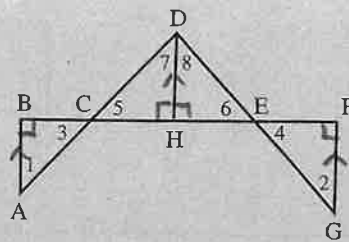
Angles on line

21. Given:  $c \perp b$   
 $a \parallel b$   
 Prove:  $c \perp a$



Statement	Reason
$c \perp b$	Given
$a \parallel b$	Given
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$	Corresponding
$\angle 2 = 90^\circ$	Def <sup>n</sup> $\perp$
$\angle 1 = 90^\circ$	substitution
$c \perp a$	Def <sup>n</sup> $\perp$ 90° angles

22. Given:  $AB \perp BF$   
 $FG \perp BF$   
 $DH \perp BF$   
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$

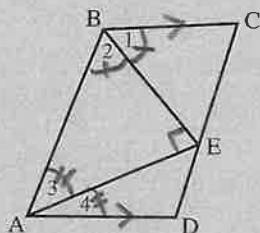


Prove:  $\angle 7 = \angle 8$

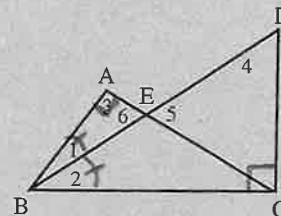
Statement	Reason
$AB \perp BF$	Given
$FG \perp BF$	Given
$DH \perp BF$	Given
$AB \parallel DH \parallel FG$	All $\perp$
$\angle 1 = \angle 7$	Alt angles
$\angle 2 = \angle 8$	Alt angles
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$	Given
$\angle 7 = \angle 8$	Substitution

Challenge proofs

23. Given:  $BC \parallel AD$   
 $\angle 1 = \angle 2$   
 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$   
 Prove:  $BE \perp AE$



24. Given:  $BD$  bisects  $\angle ABC$   
 $AB \perp AC$   
 $DC \perp BC$



Prove:  $\angle 4 = \angle 5$

Statement	Reason
$BC \parallel AD$	Given
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$	Given
$\angle 3 = \angle 4$	Given
$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$	co-interior
$\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90^\circ$	division
$\angle BEA = 90^\circ$	Angles in $\Delta$
$BE \perp AE$	def <sup>n</sup> of $\perp$

Statement	Reason
$BD$ bisects $\angle ABC$	Given
$AB \perp AC$	Given
$DC \perp BC$	Given
$\angle 3 = 90^\circ$	Def <sup>n</sup> $\perp$
$\angle 1 + \angle 6 = 90^\circ$	Angles in $\Delta$
$\angle 2 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ$	Angles in $\Delta$
$\angle 1 + \angle 6 = \angle 2 + \angle 4$	Both = 90°
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$	Def <sup>n</sup> Bisects
$\angle 2 + \angle 6 = \angle 2 + \angle 4$	substitution
$\angle 6 = \angle 4$	subtract

$\angle 5 = \angle 4$  subtraction, vertical angles



2.3 Exercise Set

$$(n-2)180^\circ$$

1. Find the sum of the interior angles of the polygons for each number of sides.

- |       |                  |       |                  |
|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| a) 20 | <u>3240°</u>     | b) 17 | <u>2700°</u>     |
| c) 39 | <u>6660°</u>     | d) 23 | <u>3780°</u>     |
| e) x  | <u>(x-2)180°</u> | f) y  | <u>(y-2)180°</u> |

2. One interior angle of a regular polygon is given. Find the number of sides.  $\frac{(n-2)(180)}{n} = \text{Int Ang}$

- |         |           |         |            |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| a) 90°  | <u>4</u>  | b) 156° | <u>15</u>  |
| c) 144° | <u>10</u> | d) 179° | <u>360</u> |
| e) 160° | <u>15</u> | f) 165° | <u>24</u>  |

$$(n-2)180 = 90n \rightarrow 180n - 90n = 360 \rightarrow 90n = 360 \quad n = 4$$

3. The number of sides of a regular polygon is given. Calculate the measure of each interior angle.  $\frac{(n-2)180}{n}$

- |       |  |       |  |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| a) 4  | <u>90°</u>                             | b) 8  | <u>135°</u>                            |
| c) 13 | <u>152.3°</u>                          | d) 17 | <u>158.8°</u>                          |
| e) x  | <u><math>\frac{(x-2)180}{x}</math></u> | f) y  | <u><math>\frac{(y-2)180}{y}</math></u> |

4. The sum of the interior angles of a regular polygon is given. Calculate the measure of each exterior angle.

- |          |              |          |              |
|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| a) 2880° | <u>20°</u>   | b) 1620° | <u>32.7°</u> |
| c) 3780° | <u>15.7°</u> | d) 3420° | <u>17.1°</u> |
| e) 4860° | <u>12.4°</u> | f) 7740° | <u>8°</u>    |

Need n 1st then  $\frac{360}{n}$

$$(n-2)180 = \text{sum.}$$

12. Two circles have areas of  $16\pi$  and  $25\pi$ . Find the ratio of their circumferences.

$$16\pi : 25\pi \rightarrow \pi r^2 : \pi r^2$$

$$\pi 4^2 : \pi 5^2 \quad r=4 \text{ and } r=5$$

circumference

•  $2\pi r$  for  $r \rightarrow 4:5$

Section 1.5

14. A sphere has radius 3 and a hemisphere has radius 6. Compare the ratio of the volume of the sphere to the volume of the hemisphere.

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 : \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi r^3 \quad 27 : 108$$

$$\frac{4(3)^3}{8} : \frac{4(6)^3}{8 \cdot 2} \quad 1 : 4$$

$$3^3 : \frac{6^3}{2} \rightarrow 27 : \frac{216}{2}$$

16. Two spheres of the same density have a ratio of 4 to 9 in surface area. If the small sphere weighs 10 kg, what does the large sphere weigh?

18. A toy boat has a scale of 1:40 to an actual boat. If the mast on the toy boat weighs 216 grams, how many metric tons does the actual boat's mast weigh? (1000 g = 1 kg, 1000 kg = 1 t)

13. Two regular pentagons have perimeters 8 cm and 16 cm. What is the ratio of their areas?

Pentagon 5 sides each side



15. The ratio of the volume of two cubes is 125 to 64. What is the ratio of their surface areas?

$$x^3 : x^3$$

$$6x^2 : 6x^2$$

$$125 : 64$$

$$x^2 : x^2$$

$$5 : 4$$

$$5^2 : 4^2$$

$$x=5 \quad x=4$$

$$25 : 16$$

17. A cylinder has its height doubled and its radius halved. What is the ratio of the volumes of the original cylinder to the modified cylinder?

19. A sphere is inscribed in a right circular cylinder. What is the ratio of the volume of the sphere to the volume of the cylinder?