

4. All angles should be less than  $90^\circ$ ; no angles or sides should have the same measure.
5. no
6. By definition, all angles in an acute triangle are less than  $90^\circ$ .
7.  $A = \frac{1}{2}(6)(18.4) = 55.2 \text{ ft}^2$
8.  $A = (7.7)(4.9) = 37.73 \text{ m}^2$
9.  $P = 12 + 10 + 18.4 = 40.4 \text{ ft}$
10.  $P = 7.7 + 5.3 + 7.7 + 5.3 = 26 \text{ m}$
11.  $\perp$ ;  $\angle ACD$  is marked as a right angle
12. bisects;  $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$
13.  $\angle ACB$  and  $\angle ACD$ , or 1 and 2
14. C is the midpoint of  $\overline{BD}$ .
15.  $A = (11)(11) - (7)(7) = 121 - 49 = 72 \text{ in}^2$
16.  $P = 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 = 44 \text{ in}$

For numbers 17-20,  
the last term may vary.

17.  $Y = -\frac{1}{2}X - 1$  *Part*
18.  $Y = 3X + 5$
19.  $Y = -2X$
20.  $Y = 4X + 3$

### Lesson Practice 11A

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. e
5. f
6. a
7. 5
8. 6
9.  $180^\circ \times 6 = 1,080^\circ$
10.  $1,080^\circ \div 8 = 135^\circ$
11.  $180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ$

12.  $45^\circ \times 8 = 360^\circ$
13.  $(N-2)(180^\circ)$
14. dodecagon;  
 $360^\circ \text{ total} \div 30^\circ = 12 \text{ sides}$
15.  $8 + 2 = 10$ ; decagon
16.  $(N-2)(180^\circ) \Rightarrow ((15)-2)(180^\circ) = 13(180^\circ) = 2,340^\circ$
17.  $2,340^\circ \div 15 = 156^\circ$
18.  $360^\circ \div 15 = 24^\circ$   
for each exterior angle;  
 $180^\circ - 24^\circ = 156^\circ$   
for each interior angle

### Lesson Practice 11B

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. f
5. e
6. c
7. 2
8. 3
9.  $180^\circ \times 3 = 540^\circ$
10.  $540^\circ \div 5 = 108^\circ$
11.  $180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ$
12.  $72^\circ \times 5 = 360^\circ$
13.  $(N-2) \times 180^\circ$
14. decagon:  $360^\circ \div 36^\circ = 10 \text{ sides}$
15. Six triangles would mean 8 sides,  
so it would be an octagon.
16.  $(N-2) \times 180^\circ \Rightarrow ((3)-2) \times 180^\circ = (1) \times 180^\circ = 180^\circ$
17.  $180^\circ \div 3 = 60^\circ$
18. Exterior angles add up to  $360^\circ$ :  
 $360^\circ \div 3 = 120^\circ$   
for each exterior angle.  
Interior angles  
are  $180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$ .

## Systematic Review 11C

1. 3
2. 4
3.  $180^\circ \times 4 = 720^\circ$
4.  $720^\circ \div 6 = 120^\circ$
5.  $180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$
6.  $60^\circ \times 6 = 360^\circ$
7. square: Exterior angles add up to  $360^\circ$ .  
 $360^\circ \div 90^\circ = 4$  sides
8. five sides, so it would be a pentagon
9.  $(N-2)180^\circ \Rightarrow ((12)-2)180^\circ = (10)180^\circ = 1,800^\circ$
10.  $1,800^\circ \div 12 = 150^\circ$   
check:  $360^\circ \div 12 = 30^\circ$   
for each exterior angle.  
 $180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$   
for each interior angle.
11.  $60^\circ$ :  $\angle ACB$  is supplementary to  $\angle ACD$ , which has a measure of  $90^\circ$ , so  $\angle ACB$  must also have a measure of  $90^\circ$ .  $\angle ACB$ ,  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle BAC$  must add up to  $180^\circ$ , so  $m\angle ABC = 180^\circ - (30^\circ + 90^\circ) = 60^\circ$ .
12. ABC: The angles add up to  $90^\circ$ .
13.  $\angle ADC = 60^\circ$ , using reasoning similar to that used in question number 11. Since  $\angle ADC$  and  $\angle ADE$  are supplementary,  $m\angle ADE = 180^\circ - m\angle ADC = 120^\circ$ .
14. supplementary
15. equilateral
16. right
17. yes
18. yes:  $9 + 8 > 15$
19. A =  
 $(1.2)(1.1) + (1.4)(2.2) + (1.1)(3.4) + (1.2)(4.2) =$   
 $1.32 + 3.08 + 3.74 + 5.04 = 13.18 \text{ m}^2$
20. P =  
 $(1.2 + .8 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.1) \times 2 =$   
 $9.1 \times 2 = 18.2 \text{ m}$

## Systematic Review 11D

1. 4
2. 5
3.  $180^\circ \times 5 = 900^\circ$
4.  $900^\circ \div 7 \approx 128.57^\circ$
5.  $180^\circ - 128.57^\circ = 51.43^\circ$
6.  $51.43^\circ \times 7 = 360.01^\circ$   
The  $.01^\circ$  is due to rounding in a previous step.
7. hexagon:  $360^\circ \div 60^\circ = 6$  sides
8. hexagon
9.  $(N-2)180^\circ \Rightarrow ((9)-2)180^\circ = (7)180^\circ = 1,260^\circ$
10.  $1,260^\circ \div 9 = 140^\circ$   
check:  
Exterior angles add up to  $360^\circ$ .  
 $360^\circ \div 9 = 40^\circ$   
for each exterior angle.  
 $180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$   
for each interior angle
11. GHK or FHJ
12. JHK
13. yes: They are alternate interior angles. It may help to extend  $\vec{JC}$ .
14. yes: They are alternate interior angles. It may help to extend  $\vec{FK}$ .
15. isosceles
16. scalene
17. no:  $1 + 1 = 2$ , and the two short sides need to add up to something greater than the long side.
18.  $A = bh$
19. check with a protractor: angle should measure  $125^\circ$
20. check with a protractor: new angles should both measure  $62.5^\circ$

## Systematic Review 11E

1. 7
2. 8

3.  $180^\circ \times 8 = 1,440^\circ$
4.  $1,440 \div 10 = 144^\circ$
5.  $180^\circ - 144^\circ = 36^\circ$
6.  $36^\circ \times 10 = 360^\circ$
7. triangle:  $360^\circ \div 120^\circ = 3$  sides
8. octagon
9.  $(N-2)180^\circ \Rightarrow ((20)-2)180^\circ = (18)180^\circ = 3,240^\circ$
10.  $3,240^\circ \div 20 = 162^\circ$   
check:  $360^\circ \div 20 = 18^\circ$   
 $180^\circ - 18^\circ = 162^\circ$
11.  $85^\circ$ : vertical angles
12.  $180^\circ - 85^\circ = 95^\circ$ :  
supplementary angles
13.  $m\angle JFK = 180^\circ - (85^\circ + 45^\circ) = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$
14.  $m\angle GJK = 90^\circ - m\angle FJG = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$   
The measure of  $\angle \alpha$  is unnecessary for solving this question.
15.  $A = \text{average base} \times \text{height}$   
 $A = \frac{10+17}{2} \times 6 = \frac{27}{2} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{162}{2} = 81 \text{ m}^2$
16.  $P = 6+10+11+17 = 44 \text{ m}$
17.  $Y = X - 1$   
 $-X + Y = -1$  or  
(multiplying both sides by  $-1$ )  
 $X - Y = 1$
18.  $2X + Y + 4 = 0$   
 $Y + 4 = -2X$   
 $Y = -2X - 4$
19.  $Y = 4X + 2$   
 $-4X + Y = 2$  or  
 $4X - Y = -2$
20.  $X + 2Y - 8 = 0$   
 $2Y - 8 = -X$   
 $2Y = -X + 8$   
 $Y = -\frac{1}{2}X + 4$

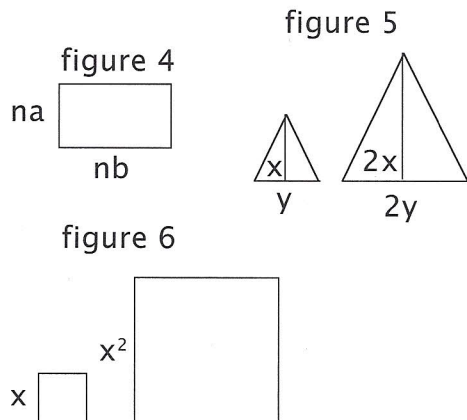
### Lesson Practice 12A

1. sphere
2. circumference
3. chord
4. radius
5. diameter
6.  $\overline{GE}$ ,  $\overline{GC}$ ,  $\overline{GA}$ , or  $\overline{GD}$
7. sector
8. arc
9. tangent
10. ellipse
11. perpendicular
12. secant
13.  $360^\circ - 60^\circ = 300^\circ$
14. 4
15.  $86^\circ$ : The measure of an intercepted arc is the same as the measure of the central angle that intercepts it.
16.  $86^\circ \div 2 = 43^\circ$ : The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of a central angle intercepting the same arc.
17.  $100^\circ$ : Answers that are close are acceptable.
18.  $100^\circ$ : Answers that are close are acceptable, but the answers to 17 and 18 must be the same.

### Lesson Practice 12B

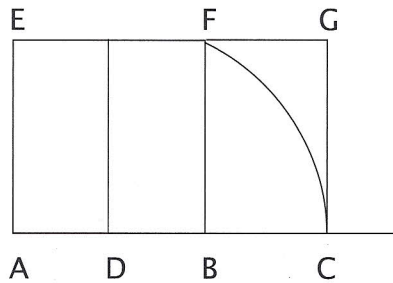
1. circumference
2. chord
3. sphere
4. radius
5. radius
6. diameter
7. tangent
8. arc
9. sector
10. two
11. one





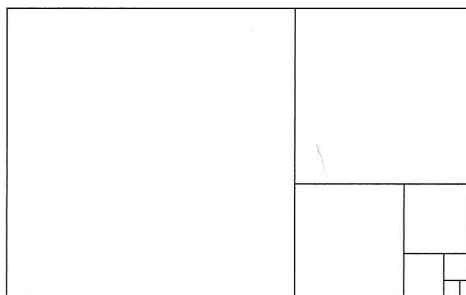
### Honors Lesson 10

1-4.



5. your answer should be close to 0.61803.
6. See illustration above.  
The ratio should be close to what you got in #5.

7-8.



### Honors Lesson 11

1.

	green, buttons	green, zipper	red, zipper	blue, buttons
Chris	yes	x	x	x
Douglas	x	yes	x	x
Ashley	x	x	x	yes
Naomi	x	x	yes	x

2.

	planning games	refreshments	place for party	birthday guest
Sam	x	x	yes	x
Jason	x	x	x	yes
Shane	yes	x	x	x
Troy	x	yes	x	x

3.

	train	boat	airplane	car
Janelle	yes	x	x	x
Walter	x	x	x	yes
Julie	x	yes	x	x
Jared	x	x	yes	x

4.

	hot dog	pizza	chicken soup	tossed salad
Molly	yes	x	x	x
Tina	x	x	x	yes
Logan	x	x	yes	x
Sam	x	yes	x	x

5. Answers will vary.

### Honors Lesson 12

1.

