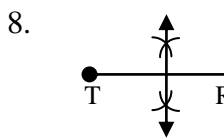
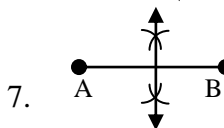
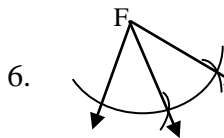
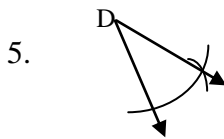
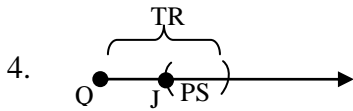
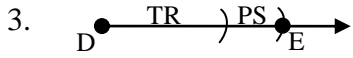
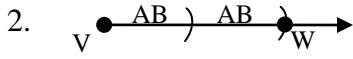
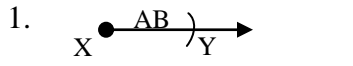


Lesson 1.5

Homework Answers

p. 37, #1-14, 21, 25, 27-35 (diagrams not sized exactly but show construction method)

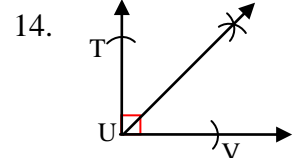
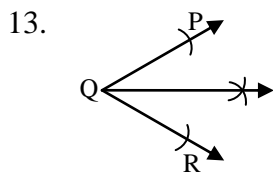


9. a) 11; 30 b) 30 c) 60

10. 5; 50

11. 15; 48

12. 11; 56



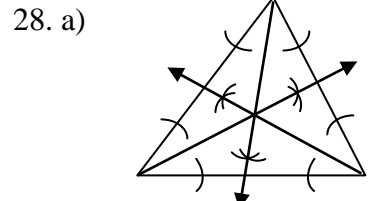
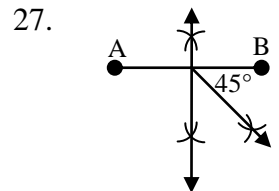
21. Explanations may vary, examples provided:

a) One midpt.; a midpt. \div a segment into $2 \cong$ segments. If there were more than 1 midpt. the segments wouldn't be \cong .

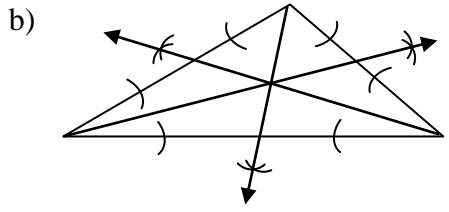
b) Infinitely many; there's only 1 midpt but there exist many lines through the midpt. A segment has exactly 1 \perp bisecting line because there can be only 1 line \perp to a segment at its midpt.

c) There are an infinite # lines in space that are \perp to a segment at its midpt. The lines are coplanar.

25. They're both correct. If you multiply ea side of Lani's eq. by 2, the result is Denyse's eq.



They appear to meet in one pt.



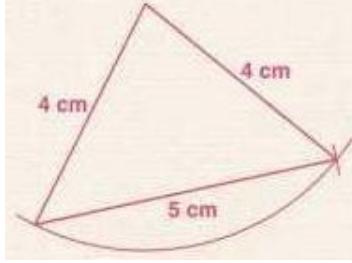
c) The 3 \angle bisectors of a Δ intersect in 1 pt.

Lesson 1.5

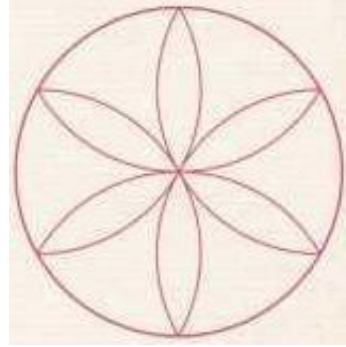
Homework Answers

p. 37, #1-14, 21, 25, 27-35 (diagrams not sized exactly but show construction method)

29. Possible



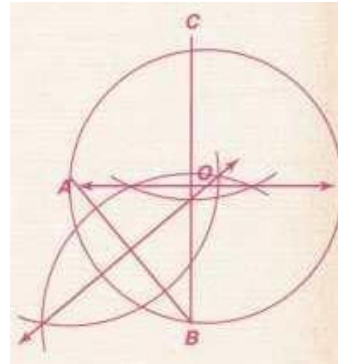
34. a-c)



30. Possible

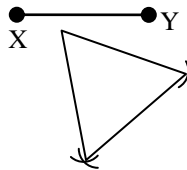


35. a-b)



31-32. Impossible; the short segments are not long enough to meet and form a triangle.

33. a)



b) They are all 60° .

c) Answers may vary. Sample:

Mark a pt A. Swing a long arc from A. From a pt P on the arc, swing another arc the same size that intersects the arc at a 2nd pt Q. Draw $\angle PAQ$. To construct a 30° \angle , bisect the 60° \angle .

c) Point O is the center of the circle.