

**Lesson 8.6**

## Homework Answers

Pg 456 - #1-22, 24, 25-32, 35-37, 40-44

<p>1. 1:2; 1:4</p> <p>2. 4:3; 16:9</p> <p>3. 2:3; 4:9</p> <p>4. 3:5; 9:25</p> <p>5. <math>24 \text{ in}^2</math></p> <p>6. <math>54 \text{ m}^2</math></p> <p>7. <math>59 \text{ ft}^2</math></p> <p>8. <math>439 \text{ m}^2</math></p> <p>9. \$384</p> <p>10. \$47.20</p> <p>11. 1:2; 1:2</p> <p>12. 5:2; 5:2</p> <p>13. 7:3; 7:3</p> <p>14. 3:4; 3:4</p> <p>15. 4:1; 4:1</p> <p>16. 1:10; 1:10</p> <p>17. 3:1; 9:1</p> <p>18. 2:5; 4:25</p> <p>19. 2:3; 4:9</p> <p>20. 7:4; 49:16</p> <p>21. 6:1; 36:1</p> <p>22. <math>800 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>24. <math>0.3 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>25. <math>252 \text{ m}^2</math></p> <p>26. <math>x = 2\text{cm}, y = 3\text{cm}</math></p> <p>27. <math>x = 2\sqrt{2}\text{cm}, y = 3\sqrt{2}\text{cm}</math></p> <p>28. <math>x = 4\text{cm}, y = 6\text{cm}</math></p>	<p>29. <math>x = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\text{cm}, 4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}</math></p> <p>30. <math>x = 4\sqrt{2}\text{cm}, y = 6\sqrt{2}\text{cm}</math></p> <p>31. <math>x = 8\text{cm}, y = 12\text{cm}</math></p> <p>32. <math>2\frac{1}{4}\text{in by } 12\text{in}</math></p> <p>35. <math>\frac{5}{2}; \frac{25}{4}</math></p> <p>36. <math>\frac{8}{3}; \frac{64}{9}</math></p> <p>37. <math>\frac{2}{1}; \frac{4}{1}</math></p> <p>40. a) <math>6\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2</math> b) <math>54\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2; 13.5\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2; 96\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2</math></p> <p>41. Always; ~ rectangles with = perimeters have a similarity ratio of 1, so they are <math>\cong</math>.</p> <p>42. Sometimes; a 1-by-8 rect. And 2-by-4 rect. have the same areas, but aren't ~.</p> <p>43. Never; if they were <math>\cong</math> both measures would be the same. If they were ~, but not <math>\cong</math>, their areas would not be =.</p> <p>44. Sometimes; if they are <math>\cong</math>, they are ~ and have = areas.</p>
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