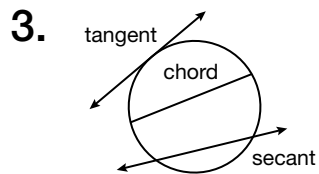


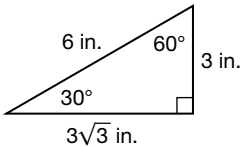
Warm Up 72

1. tangent
2. $RS = 21, RT = 21$

**Lesson Practice 72**

- a. $RS = 8; ST = 13;$
 $SU = 13$
- b. 31 square inches
- c. $x = 5$

Practice 72

1. 38 hours
2. 4 ft 6 in.
3. The image has a different shape and orientation, so the transformation was not an isometry and therefore not a translation.
4. If a polygon does not have six sides; A polygon is not a hexagon
5. $BE = 17$; $CE = 15$;
 $DE = 15$
6. 
7. (3, 3)
8. 22,608 m²
9. A
10. parallel
11. The point of tangency is (0, -1). The tangent line is the horizontal line $y = -1$. The radius of $\odot A$ is 2 and the radius of $\odot B$ is 1.
12. 12 in²
13. 9.2 miles
14. $K'(-1, 11)$
15. (5, 1.125)
16. The point of tangency is (4, -1). The tangent line is the vertical line $x = 4$. The radius of $\odot X$ is 4 and the radius of $\odot Y$ is 3.
17. $T: (x, y) \rightarrow (x - 3, y + 3)$
18. $x = 111^\circ$
19. The apothem is half the side length of the square.
20. $EF = 20.5$ m
21. polyhedron
22. 3.61

23. Based on the given information, \overline{PN} is congruent to \overline{NM} by the definition of midpoint. By the Transitive Property of Congruence, \overline{PN} is congruent to \overline{PQ} . By the definition of midpoint, \overline{PQ} is congruent to \overline{QR} . By the Transitive Property of Congruence, \overline{PN} is congruent to \overline{QR} .
24. 118 in^2
25. both
26. 98 cm
27. $16.5 < y < 34$
28. 10 ft 10 in.
29. \$2525
30. Sample:

