

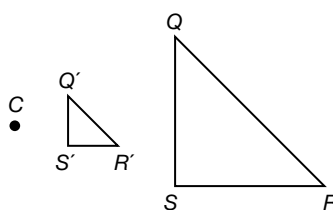

Warm Up 85

1. isometric drawing
2. $S = 576\pi \text{ cm}^2$;
 $V = 2304\pi \text{ cm}^3$
3. C

Lesson Practice 85

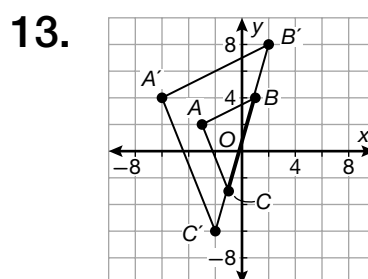
- a. The cross section is a hexagon.
- b. 16 inches
- c. 42.46 inches
- d. 22.63 cm^2
- e. $25\pi \text{ cm}^3$

Practice 85

1. 43°
2. D
3. $\langle -2, 4 \rangle$
4. $x = 4, y = 5$; The ratio of the perimeter of $\angle GHJ$ to the perimeter of $\angle LMN$ is 1:2.
5. 
6. 0.75 in.
7. a. 11 in.
b. 5.5 in.
8. $D(2.5, 1); E(3.5, 3.5)$
9. D
10. a circle 

11. No; Only pairs of right triangles with side lengths that are proportional Pythagorean Triples are similar. For example, (3, 4, 5) and (6, 8, 10)


12. $ZY > WZ$



14. 9, 12, 15; $3n$

15. $\langle -1, 9 \rangle, 9.06$

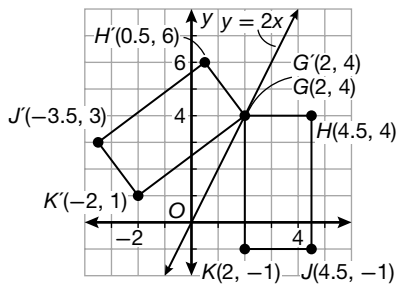
16. a. 

- b.  ;
frieze pattern;
translation symmetry

17. Theorem 64-1 states that the angle is half the arc, not the arc is half the angle, as Todd wrote. The answer should be 74° .

18. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ are right triangles, it is given that $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$, and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$; Therefore, by the *HL* Congruence Theorem, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$.

19.



20. 8 in.

21. 500 cm^3

22. $XY = 10.4 \text{ in.};$
 $WY = 25.2 \text{ in.}$

23. They have a pair of congruent sides, $\angle PRQ \cong \angle TRS$ by the Vertical Angles Theorem, and $\angle RPQ \cong \angle RST$ because alternate interior angles are congruent. Therefore, $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SRT$ by AAS Triangle Congruence

24. 28° 25. 100°

26. A circle has an infinite order and infinitely many lines of symmetry.

27. a circle with a circular hole

28. $75^\circ; 65^\circ$

29. enlargement or expansion; scale factor is 3

30. 70° clockwise rotation