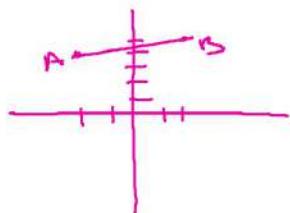


Write the equation of the perpendicular bisector of segment AB given A(-2, 4) and B(2, 5)

$$m: \text{dpt} \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \right)$$



$$\text{Slope } AB = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5 - 4}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{-2+2}{2}, \frac{4+5}{2} \right) = (0, 4.5)$$

$$m = -4 \quad (0, 4.5)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 4.5 = -4(x - 0)$$

$$y - 4.5 = -4x$$

$$y = -4x + 4.5$$

List the angles of triangle RST in order from smallest to biggest if R(-3, 1), S(2, -1) and T(5, 4)

$$\begin{aligned} RS &= \sqrt{(-3-2)^2 + (1+1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$

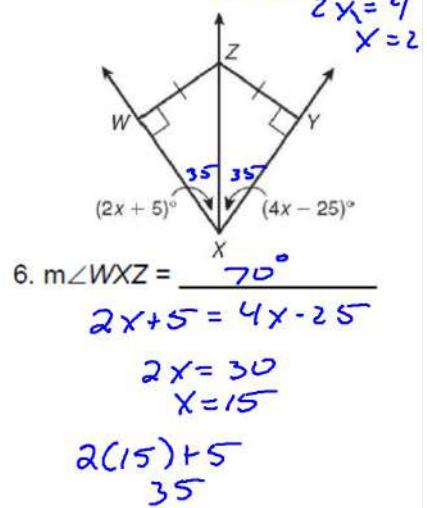
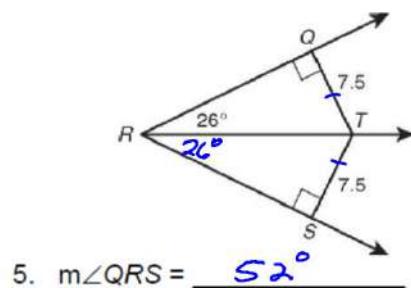
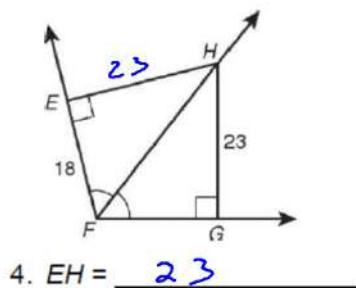
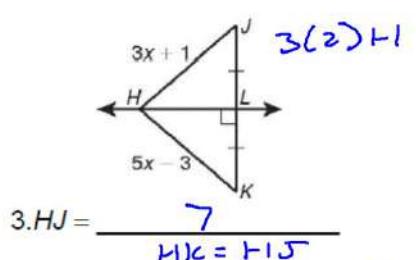
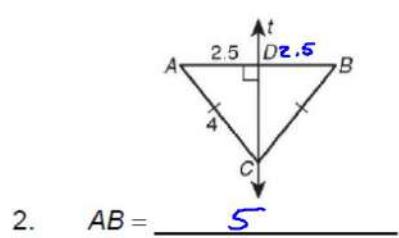
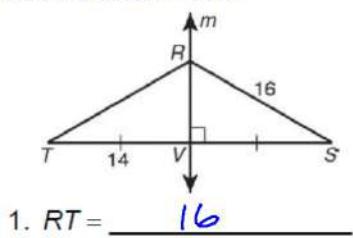
$$\begin{aligned} ST &= \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (4+1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{34} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RT &= \sqrt{(5+3)^2 + (4-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{73} \end{aligned}$$

$$\angle T, \angle R, \angle S$$

Practice:

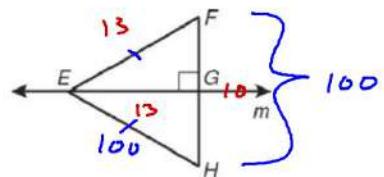
Find each measure.



Use the figure for #1-2.

1. Given that line m is the perpendicular bisector of

\overline{FH} and $EH = 100$, find EF . 100



2. Given that $EF = 13$, $FH = 10$, and $EH = 13$, find GH . 5

Use the figure for #3-6.

3. Given that line p is the perpendicular bisector of

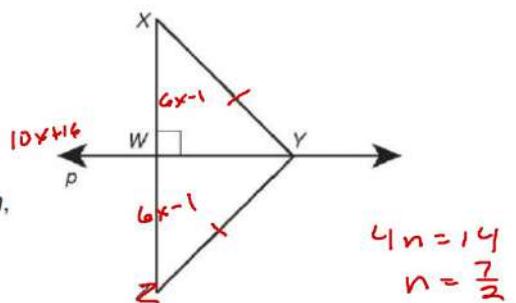
\overline{XY} and $XY = 15.5$, find ZY . 15.5

4. Given that $XZ = 38$, $YX = 27$, and $YZ = 27$,

find ZW . 19

5. Given that line p is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{XZ} ; $XY = 4n$,

and $YZ = 14$, find n . $\frac{7}{2} = 3.5$



$$4n = 14$$

$$n = \frac{7}{2}$$

6. Given that $XY = ZY$, $WX = 6x - 1$, and $XZ = 10x + 16$, find ZW . 53

$$6x - 1 + 6x - 1 = 10x + 16$$

$$12x - 2 = 10x + 16$$

$$2x - 2 = 16$$

$$2x = 18$$

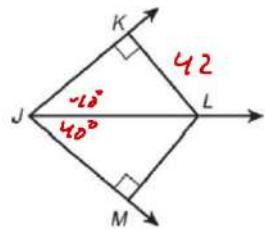
$$x = 9$$

Use the figure for Exercises #7-8.

7. Given that \overline{JL} bisects $\angle KJM$ and $KL = 42$, find ML . 42

8. Given that $KL = 4$ and $ML = 4$ and $m\angle MJL = 40^\circ$, find

$m\angle KJL$. 40°



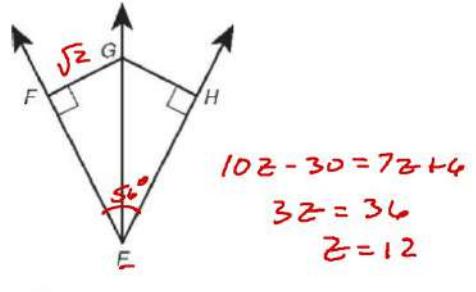
Use the figure for Exercises #9-12.

9. Given that $FG = HG$ and $m\angle FEH = 56^\circ$, find
 $m\angle GEH$. 28°

10. Given that \overline{EG} bisects $\angle FEH$ and $GF = \sqrt{2}$, find GH .
 $\sqrt{2}$

11. Given that $\angle FEG \cong \angle GEH$, $FG = 10z - 30$, and
 $HG = 7z + 6$, find FG . 90

12. Given that $GF = GH$, $m\angle GEF = 8a^\circ$, and $m\angle GEH = 24^\circ$, find a . 3



$$8a = 24$$
$$a = 3$$

Solve each proportion

$$\frac{8}{b+10} = \frac{4}{2b-7}$$

$$8(2b-7) = 4(b+10)$$

$$16b - 56 = 4b + 40$$

$$12b - 56 = 40$$

$$12b = 96$$

$$b = 8$$

$$\frac{m}{8} = \frac{m+7}{9}$$

$$9m = 8(m+7)$$

$$9m = 8m + 56$$

$$m = 56$$

$$\frac{3x+2}{2x} = \frac{x+4}{x}$$

$$x(3x+2) = 2x(x+4)$$

$$3x^2 + 2x = 2x^2 + 8x$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 8x$$

$$x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$x(x-6) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x-6=0$$

$$x=6$$

$$\frac{9+x}{x} = \frac{2x+2}{x}$$

$$x(9+x) = x(2x+2)$$

$$9x + x^2 = 2x^2 + 2x$$

$$9x = x^2 + 2x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 7x$$

$$x(x-7) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x-7=0$$

$$x=7$$

$$\frac{n-9}{n+5} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$4(n-9) = 7(n+5)$$

$$4n - 36 = 7n + 35$$

$$-36 = 3n + 35$$

$$-71 = 3n$$

$$n = -\frac{71}{3}$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{-4}{x-9}$$

$$x(x-9) = -20$$

$$x^2 - 9x = -20 \quad -\frac{20}{-5 \cdot -4}$$

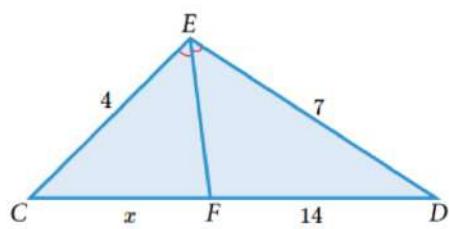
$$x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x-5=0 \quad x-4=0$$

$$x=5 \quad x=4$$

Find the value for x .



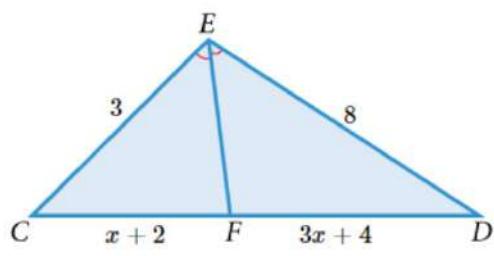
$$\frac{x}{14} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{7}{14}$$

$$7x = 56$$

$$x = 8$$

Find the value for x .



$$\frac{x+2}{3x+4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$8(x+2) = 3(3x+4)$$

$$8x+16 = 9x+12$$

$$x = 4$$