## *Lesson 4.7*

### Practice Level C

**1.** $x = 9, y = 11$ **2.** $x = 6, y = 13$ **3.** $x = 3.5, y = 9$ **4.** $x = 12, y = 5$ **5.** $x = 6, y = 7$

**6.** $x = 3, y = 9.5$ **7.** $x = 20.5, y = 6$ **8.** $x = 8, y = 3$ **9.** $x = 7$, cannot determine $y$; could find $y$ if it was given that $9y - 10$ is equal to $5y - 8$.

**10.** 98 in. **11.** 72.5 m **12.** 149.25 ft

**13.** $x = 64.5, y = 25.5, z = 129$ **14.** $x = 58, y = 32, z = 32$ **15.** $x = 68, y = 40, z = 36$

**16.** Given; $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{BC}$; Reflexive Property of Congruence; $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BE}$; $\triangle BDC \cong \triangle BEA$; Corresponding parts of $\cong$ triangles are $\cong$.

**17.** $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$; Converse of Base Angles Theorem; $NL \cong NK$; $\overline{JN} \cong \overline{MN}$; Definition of $\cong$ segments; $JN + NL = MN + NK$; Segment Addition Postulate; $JL = MK$; Definition of $\cong$ segments; $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$; SAS Congruence Postulate; Corresponding parts of $\cong$ triangles are $\cong$.