Answer Key

Lesson 8.4

Practice Level C

Statements

1. $\triangle GEC \cong \triangle GHX$

- 1. true; false 2. false; true 3. true; false 4. false; false
- **5.** true; true; A rhombus is a square if and only if it is a rectangle. **6.** 27°
- **7.** 54° **8.** 126° **9.** 54° **10.** 126° **11.** 90° **12.** 90° **13.** 63° **14.** 11 **15.** 60° **16.** 10
- **17.** rhombus; All sides are \cong .; x = 5, y = 11
- **18.** square; All sides are \cong and all \triangle are right \triangle .; x = 4, y = 9 **19.** 71° **20.** 38° **21.** about 28.6
- **22.** about 41.6 **23.** 34° **24.** 112° **25.** 16.5 **26.** about 18.5

Reasons

1. Given

27. Given; Diagonals of \square bisect each other.; $\overline{HD} \cong \overline{DT}$; DART is a rhombus.; Definition of rhombus; Substitution; WA = WD + DA, HT = HD + DT; WA = HT; Theorem 8.13

28.

1 02	1. 61.011
2. $\overline{GE} \cong \overline{GH}$	2. Corresp. parts
	of $\cong \triangle$'s are \cong .
3. $GEBH$ is a \square .	3. Given
4. $\overline{GH} \cong \overline{EB}, \overline{GE} \cong \overline{HB}$	4. Theorem 8.3
5. $\overline{GH} \cong \overline{EB} \cong$	5. Substitution
$\overline{GE} \cong \overline{HB}$	
6. <i>GEBH</i> is a rhombus.	6. A \square with $4 \cong$ sides is a rhombus.
29.	
Statements	Reasons
1. $JXPE$ is a \square .	1. Given
2. $\overline{EJ} \cong \overline{PX}, \overline{EP} \cong \overline{JX}$	2. Opp. sides of \square
	are ≅.
3. $\overline{EX} \cong \overline{EX}$	3. Reflex. Prop. of \cong
4. $\triangle JXE \cong \triangle PEX$	4. SSS \cong Postulate
5. $\angle J \cong \angle XPE$	5. Corresp. parts
	of $\cong \triangle$'s are \cong .
6. $\overline{XP} \perp \overline{EN}$	6. Given
7. $\angle XPE$ is a right \angle .	7. Definition of \perp
8. $\angle J$ is a right \angle .	8. Substitution
9. JANE is a \square .	9. Given
10. $\angle J$ and $\angle A$ are	10. Adj. ∠s of □ are
supplementary.	supplementary.
11. $\angle A$ is a right \angle .	11. If 2 <u>∕</u> s are suppl.
	and one is a rt. \angle ,
	then the other is
44	a rt. ∠.
12. $\angle N$ and $\angle PEJ$	12. Opp. <u>∕</u> s of a □
are right 🕭.	$are \cong .$
13. <i>JANE</i> is a rectangle.	13. A □ with 4 rt. \(\delta\)
I	is a rectangle.