

Florida Geometry
Lesson 4B-4 - Practice and Problem-Solving Exercises Answers

5. $\triangle K LJ \cong \triangle OMN$ by SAS; $\angle K \cong \angle O$, $\angle J \cong \angle N$, $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{ON}$ 24. $\angle A$
- 7a. $\triangle KRA$ 25. 105
- 7b. ASA
- 7c. Corresp. parts of \cong triangles are \cong .
8. It is given that $\overline{SP} \cong \overline{OP}$ and $\angle SPT \cong \angle OPT$. Also, $\overline{TP} \cong \overline{TP}$ by the Refl. Prop. of \cong . So, $\triangle K LJ \cong \triangle OMN$ by SAS. $\angle S \cong \angle O$ because corresp. parts of \cong triangles are \cong .
10. It is given that $\overline{QK} \cong \overline{PK}$ and \overline{KL} bisects $\angle PKQ$. Also, $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$ by the Refl. Prop. of \cong . So $\triangle PKL \cong \triangle QKL$ by SAS. $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of \cong triangles are \cong .
11. It is given that \overline{KL} is the \perp bis. of \overline{PQ} . $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$ by the Refl. Prop. of \cong . By def. of \perp bis., $\angle KLP$ and $\angle KLQ$ are rt. angles and $\overline{PL} \cong \overline{QL}$. $\angle KLP \cong \angle KLQ$ because all rt. angles are \cong . Since two pairs of corresp. sides and their included angles are \cong , the triangles are \cong by SAS. $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of \cong triangles are \cong .
12. It is given that $\overline{KL} \perp \overline{PQ}$ and \overline{KL} bisects $\angle PKQ$. $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$ by the Refl. Prop. of \cong . By the def. of \perp , $\angle KLP$ and $\angle KLQ$ are rt. angles. $\angle KLP \cong \angle KLQ$ because all rt. angles are \cong . By the def. of angle bis., $\angle PKL \cong \angle QKL$. Since two pairs of corresp. angles and their included side are \cong , the triangles are \cong by ASA. $\angle P \cong \angle Q$ because corresp. parts of \cong triangles are \cong .
16. 3.5
17. 42
18. 38
19. 10
20. ASA
21. AAS
22. \overline{AC}