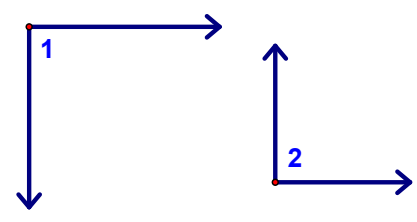


1.

Given: $\angle 1$ is a right \angle
 $\angle 2$ is a right \angle

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

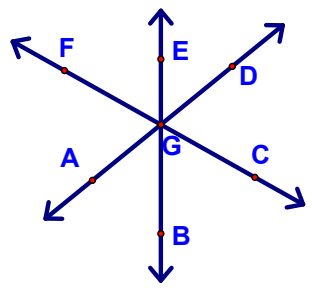


Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle 1$ is a right \angle	1. Given
2. $\angle 2$ is a right \angle	2. Given
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3. If two \angle s are right \angle s, then they are \cong

2.

Given: Diagram

Prove: $\angle AGD \cong \angle EGB$

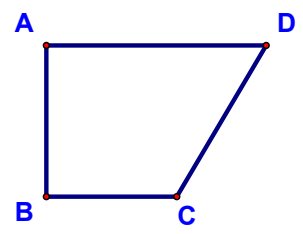


Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle AGD$ is a straight \angle	1. Assumed from diagram
2. $\angle EGB$ is a straight \angle	2. Assumed from diagram
3. $\angle AGD \cong \angle EGB$	3. If 2 \angle s are straight \angle s, then they are \cong

3.

Given: $\angle A$ is a right \angle
 $\angle B$ is a right \angle

Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle B$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A$ is a right \angle	1. Given
2. $\angle B$ is a right \angle	2. Given
3. $\angle A \cong \angle B$	3. If two \angle s are right \angle s, then they are \cong

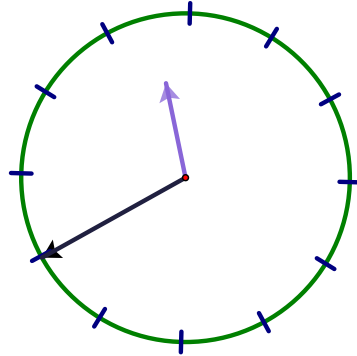
9.

Find the measure of the angle formed by the hands of a clock at 11:40

Whole : $3(30^\circ) = 90^\circ$

Hour hand : $\frac{40}{60}(30^\circ) = 20^\circ$

\therefore the \sphericalangle measures $90 + 20 = 110^\circ$



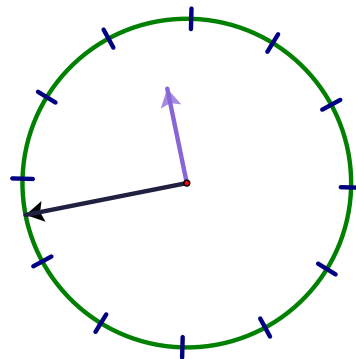
Now, using your own diagram, find the measure of the angle formed at 11:43

Whole : $2(30^\circ) = 60^\circ$

Minute hand : $2(6^\circ) = 12^\circ$

Hour hand : $\frac{43}{60}(30^\circ) = \frac{43}{2} = 21.5^\circ$

\therefore the \sphericalangle measures $60 + 12 + 21.5 = 93.5^\circ$



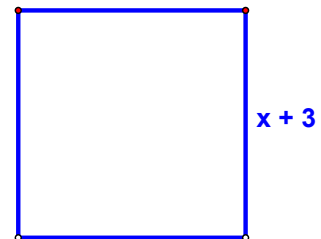
10.

The square has a perimeter of 42.

a. Solve for x

$$4(x + 3) = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7.5$$



b. If the perimeter were greater than 42, what would we know about x?

$$x > 7.5$$

14.

The measure of an obtuse angle is $5y + 45$. What are the restrictions on y?

$$90 < 5y + 45 < 180$$

$$45 < 5y < 135$$

$$9 < y < 27$$