

Answer Key

Chapter 6

Lesson 6.2

Practice B

1. No, only one pair of opposite sides are parallel. 2. yes 3. No; it's a hexagon. 4. 13
5. 10.15 6. 6 7. 12 8. 5 9. 15
10. 68.3° 11. 50° 12. 61° 13. 68.3°
14. 46.3 15. $x = 9, y = 11$
16. $x = 30, y = 27, z = 36$ 17. $x = 7, y = 3$
18.

Statements	Reasons
1. $\square ABCD$	1. Given
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	2. Opposite sides of \square are \cong .
3. $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CE}$, $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{BE}$	3. Diagonals of \square bisect each other.
4. $\triangle AED \cong \triangle CEB$	4. SSS Congruence Postulate

19.

Statements	Reasons
1. $\square WXYZ$	1. Given
2. $\overline{ZM} \perp \overline{WX}$, $\overline{XN} \perp \overline{ZY}$	2. Given
3. $\angle ZMW, \angle XNY$ are right \angle 's	3. Definition of \perp
4. $\angle ZMW \cong \angle XNY$	4. All right \angle s are \cong .
5. $\angle W \cong \angle Y$	5. Opposite \angle s of \square are \cong .
6. $\overline{ZW} \cong \overline{XY}$	6. Opposite sides of \square are \cong .
7. $\triangle ZMW \cong \triangle XNY$	7. AAS Congruence Theorem