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# 6 5 Practice Form G Answers

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Parallel Lines and Triangles

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Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares

Solving Square Root and Other Radical Equations

Roots and Radical Expressions

Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares

Binomial Radical Expressions - K Rohlwing

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4-8 Practice - Weebly

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Exploring Angle Pairs - Ms. Chapman's Math 2

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## EMILIO MARISA

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covers the same ...6 5 Practice Form G

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(continued) Form G Solving Square Root  
and Other Radical Equations  $x^2 + 2x + 2V$   
 $x^2 + 242,000$   $3923$  no solution  $21, 0$   $22$   $2$   
 $10$   $8$   $22$   $16$   $32$   $x^2 + 5x + 4$  cm,  $2!x^2 + 5x + 4$  cm,  $x^2 + 1$   
 $1$   $5$   $5$  cm  $21$   $11$   $3$   $4$   $4$   $6$   $0$ ,  $3$   $7$  no solution  
 $2$ ,  $4$   $9$ . Created Date: Solving Square Root  
and Other Radical Equations Practice 6-8  
Worksheet Form G . Name Enrichment  
6-8 Graphing Radical Functions  
Transformations of Other Functions Class  
Date You can obtain the graph of any  
function of the form  $y = a \cdot f(x - h) + k$   
by using the shifting rules similar to  
those used to obtain the graph of  $y = +$   
 $k$  Note that the

secondwww.mercerislandschools.org5-1  
 Practice Form G Midsegments of  
 Triangles Identify three pairs of triangle  
 sides in each diagram. 1. M 2. Name the  
 triangle sides that are parallel to the  
 given side. 3. AB 4. AC 5. CB 6. XY 7. XZ  
 8. ZY Points M, N, and P are the  
 midpoints of the sides of kQRS. QR 5 30,  
 RS 5 30, and SQ 5 18. 9. Find MN. 10.  
 Find MQ. 11. Find MP. 12. Find PS  
 ...Midsegments of Triangles -  
 WordPress.com1-5 Practice Form G  
 Exploring Angle Pairs Use the diagram at  
 the right. Is each statement true?  
 Explain. 1.  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 5$  are adjacent angles.  
 2.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 4$  are vertical angles. 3.  $\angle 4$  and  
 $\angle 5$  are complementary. Name an angle or  
 angles in the diagram described by each  
 of the following. 4. complementary to  
 $\angle BOC$  5. supplementary to  $\angle DOB$  6.

adjacent and ...Exploring Angle Pairs -  
 Ms. Chapman's Math 26.5 mi? 5.8 mi? 7  
 km? 6 mi 5 mi B y C A X Z 5-1 Practice  
 (continued) Form G Midsegments of  
 Triangles 13 mi 2.9 mi 3.5 km 70 73 46  
 41.5 BC is shorter because BC is half of 5  
 mi, while AB is half of 6 mi. Neither; the  
 distance is the same because BC  $\parallel$  AX  
 and AB  $\parallel$  XC. Check students' drawings.  
 Conjecture: The four triangles formed by  
 the ...Midsegments of Triangles -  
 anderson.k12.ky.usPractice 3-6  
 Compound Inequalities —6 Class Date  
 Form G Write a compound inequality  
 that represents each phrase. Graph the  
 solutions. ... Form G 5 Write each  
 inequality or set in interval notation.  
 Then graph the interval. 2  $(-\infty, -2)$  19.  $x$   
 $< -2$  or  $x \geq -30$ ,  
 21.perrylocal.org6-3 Practice (continued)

Form G Binomial Radical Expressions  
 Rationalize each denominator. Simplify  
 the answer. 34.  $3\sqrt{2} \cdot 10\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$  35.  $2\sqrt{14} \cdot 7\sqrt{1} \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$  36.  $2\sqrt{1} \cdot 3\sqrt{x} \cdot 3\sqrt{x}$  Simplify.  
 Assume that all the variables are  
 positive. 37.  $28\sqrt{1} \cdot 4\sqrt{63} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 7$  38.  $6\sqrt{40} \cdot 22\sqrt{90} \cdot 3\sqrt{160}$  39.  $3\sqrt{12} \cdot 1\sqrt{7} \cdot 75\sqrt{254}$  40.  $4\sqrt{81} \cdot 1\sqrt{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{72} \cdot 3\sqrt{24}$  41.  $3\sqrt{225} \cdot x\sqrt{15} \cdot 144\sqrt{42}$   
 6"45 y2 4"20 ...Binomial Radical  
 Expressions - K Rohlwing6-9 Practice  
 (continued) Form G Proofs Using  
 Coordinate Geometry Yes; use the  
 Distance Formula. You would need to  
 prove that two sides of the triangle are  
 congruent. You could do this by finding  
 the distances between the points that  
 form the  
 triangle.pioneeranswer.files.wordpress.c  
 omPractice (continued) Date Form G  
 Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles,

and Squares For Exercises 13–16,  
 determine whether the parallelogram is  
 a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square.  
 Give the most precise description in  
 each case. 13. A parallelogram has  
 perpendicular diagonals and angle  
 measures of 45, 135, 45, and 135.  
 14.Doc Feb 05, 2018, 09 146-4 Practice  
 (continued) Form G Rational Exponents  
 Write each expression in simplest form.  
 Assume that all variables are positive.  
 32.  $Q\sqrt{81} \cdot 1\sqrt{4R} \cdot 4$  33.  $Q\sqrt{32} \cdot 1\sqrt{5R} \cdot 34$ .  
 A2564B  $1\sqrt{4} \cdot 35$ .  $70\sqrt{36} \cdot 8\sqrt{2} \cdot 3$  37.  $(227)\sqrt{2}$   
 3 38.  $x\sqrt{1} \cdot 2\sqrt{1} \cdot 3$  39.  $2y\sqrt{1} \cdot 2\sqrt{y}$  40.  $A\sqrt{2B} \cdot 1$   
 3 41.  $3.60\sqrt{42}$ .  $Q\sqrt{1} \cdot 16R\sqrt{1} \cdot 4$  43.  $Q\sqrt{27} \cdot 8\sqrt{R} \cdot 2$   
 3 44.  $8\sqrt{0} \cdot 45$ .  $Q\sqrt{3} \cdot x\sqrt{1} \cdot 2RQ\sqrt{4} \cdot 2\sqrt{3R}$  46.  $12y$   
 $1\sqrt{3} \cdot 4y\sqrt{1} \cdot 2$  47. Q3a ...Rational Exponents  
 - www.rohls.weebly.comCreated Date:  
 11/15/2012 4:30:26  
 AMwww.avon-schools.org(4x 6) (3x 8)

$(4x - 12)(x + 2)(7x + 5)(2x + 13)(5x + 10)(6x + 3)$   
 $x + 10)(3x + 5)$  6-5 Practice (continued)  
 Form K Conditions for Rhombuses,  
 Rectangles, and Squares If  $x = 5y$ , the fi  
 gure is defi nitely a rectangle and  
 possibly a square. If  $x = u = y$ , the fi gure  
 could only be a rhombus. The lines  
 drawn are not diagonals so they cannot  
 be used toConditions for Rhombuses,  
 Rectangles, and Squares6-1 Practice  
 Form G Roots and Radical Expressions  
 Find all the real square roots of each  
 number. 1. 400 2. 2196 3. 10,000 4.  
 0.0625 Find all the real cube roots of  
 each number. 5. 216 6. 2343 7. 20.064  
 8. 1000 27 Find all the real fourth roots  
 of each number. 9. 281 10. 256 11.  
 0.0001 12. 625 Find each real root. 13.  
 $\sqrt[3]{144}$  14. Roots and Radical  
 Expressions6-6 Practice Form K

Trapezoids and Kites Find the measures  
 of the numbered angles in each  
 isosceles trapezoid. 1. To start, identify  
 which angles are congruent to and  
 supplementary to the known angle.  $\angle u$  is  
 congruent to the 588 angle.  $\angle u$  and  $\angle u$  are  
 supplementary to the 588 angle. 2. 3.  
 Find GH in each trapezoid. 4. 5. C  
 6. Trapezoids and Kites - Richard Chan5 6  
 B C A R 82 A C D B 70 4 5 3 72 86 38 31  
 116 1 2 3-5 Practice (continued) Form G  
 Parallel Lines and Triangles Sample: The  
 sum of the interior angles of a triangle is  
 180, so  $m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + m\angle 5 = 180$ . Because  $l_1$   
 and  $l_2$ ,  $l_3$  and  $l_4$ ,  $l_5$  and  $l_6$  are linear  
 pairs, the sum of the measures of each  
 pair is 180. So,  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 +$   
 $m\angle 5 + m\angle 6 = 5 \cdot 180 = 900$  ...Parallel Lines and  
 Triangles4-8 Practice (continued) Form G  
 Complex Numbers Write each quotient

as a complex number. 28.  $5 - 12i + 4i$  29.  $3i - 22 + 1i$  30.  $3 - 2i + 4 + 2 - 3i$  31.  $7 - 5 + 2 - 2i$  Find the factors of each expression. Check your answer. 32.  $x^2 - 1$  36 33.  $2x^2 - 18$  34.  $5x^2 - 15$  35.  $x^2 - 1$  9 36.  $16x^2 - 1$  25 37.  $24x^2 - 2$  49 Find all solutions to each quadratic equation. 38. 4-8 Practice - Weebly 6-5 Practice (continued) Form G For Exercises 13–16, determine whether the parallelogram is a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square. Give the most precise description in each case. 13. A parallelogram and angle perpendicular diagonals measures of 45, 135, 45, and 135. 14. A perpendicular parallelogram and has congruent diagonals. 15. Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares Pearson/Prentice Hall Algebra 1 Textbook Video Tutorials and Tests .

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-2) 19.  $x < -2$  or  $x \geq 21$ .

*Midsegments of Triangles - anderson.k12.ky.us*

6-3 Practice (continued) Form G Binomial Radical Expressions Rationalize each denominator. Simplify the answer. 34.  $2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{35}$  35.  $2\sqrt{14} - 7\sqrt{2}$  36.  $2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}$  Simplify. Assume that all the variables are positive. 37.  $\sqrt{28} - 4\sqrt{63} - 2\sqrt{7}$  38.  $6\sqrt{40} - 22\sqrt{90} - 3\sqrt{160}$  39.  $3\sqrt{12} - 7\sqrt{75} - 25\sqrt{4}$  40.  $4\sqrt{3} - 81\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{72} - 3\sqrt{24}$  41.  $3\sqrt{225} - 15\sqrt{144} - 42\sqrt{6} - 45\sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{4} - 20 \dots$

### **Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares**

Practice 6-8 Worksheet Form G . Name  
Enrichment 6-8 Graphing Radical Functions Transformations of Other Functions Class Date You can obtain the graph of any function of the form  $y = a \cdot f(x - h) + k$  by using the shifting rules

similar to those used to obtain the graph of  $y = + k$  Note that the second Solving Square Root and Other Radical Equations

6 5 Practice Form G

### **Roots and Radical Expressions**

6-9 Practice (continued) Form G Proofs Using Coordinate Geometry Yes; use the Distance Formula. You would need to prove that two sides of the triangle are congruent. You could do this by finding the distances between the points that form the triangle.

### Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares

6-5 Practice (continued) Form G For Exercises 13-16, determine whether the parallelogram is a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square. Give the most precise description in each case. 13. A

has a parallelogram and an angle perpendicular diagonals measures of 45, 135, 45, and 135. 14. A perpendicular parallelogram and has congruent diagonals. 15.

*Binomial Radical Expressions - K Rohlwing*

5-1 Practice Form G Midsegments of Triangles Identify three pairs of triangle sides in each diagram. 1. M 2. Name the triangle sides that are parallel to the given side. 3. AB 4. AC 5. CB 6. XY 7. XZ 8. ZY Points M, N, and P are the midpoints of the sides of  $\triangle KQRS$ . QR 5 30, RS 5 30, and SQ 5 18. 9. Find MN. 10. Find MQ. 11. Find MP. 12. Find PS ...

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6-4 Practice (continued) Form G Rational



Exponents Write each expression in simplest form. Assume that all variables are positive. 32.  $Q81 \cdot 14R4$  33.  $Q32 \cdot 15R5$  34.  $A2564B \cdot 14$  35.  $70$  36.  $8 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$  37.  $(227) \cdot 2 \cdot 3$  38.  $x \cdot 1 \cdot 2? \cdot 1 \cdot 3$  39.  $2y \cdot 1 \cdot 2? \cdot y$  40.  $A82B \cdot 1 \cdot 3$  41.  $3.60$  42.  $Q \cdot 1 \cdot 16R \cdot 1 \cdot 4$  43.  $Q \cdot 27 \cdot 8 \cdot R \cdot 2 \cdot 3$  44.  $"8 \cdot 0$  45.  $Q3 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot 2RQ4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3R$  46.  $12y \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4y \cdot 1 \cdot 2$  47.  $Q3a \dots$

### Exploring Angle Pairs - Ms.

#### Chapman's Math 2

4-8 Practice (continued) Form G Complex Numbers Write each quotient as a complex number. 28.  $5 \cdot 1 \cdot 2i \cdot 4i$  29.  $3i \cdot 22 \cdot 1 \cdot i$  30.  $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2i \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3i$  31.  $7 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2i$  Find the factors of each expression. Check your answer. 32.  $x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 36$  33.  $2x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 8$  34.  $5x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5$  35.  $x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 9$  36.  $16x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 25$  37.  $24x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 49$  Find all solutions to each quadratic equation. 38.

6 5 Practice Form G

1-5 Practice Form G Exploring Angle Pairs Use the diagram at the right. Is each statement true? Explain. 1.  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 5$  are adjacent angles. 2.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 4$  are vertical angles. 3.  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$  are complementary. Name an angle or angles in the diagram described by each of the following. 4. complementary to  $\angle BOC$  5. supplementary to  $\angle DOB$  6. adjacent and ...

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$(4x \cdot 6) \cdot (3x \cdot 8) \cdot (4x \cdot 12) \cdot (x \cdot 2) \cdot (7x \cdot 5) \cdot (2x \cdot 13)$

$(5x \cdot 10) \cdot (6x \cdot 3) \cdot x \cdot 10) \cdot (3x \cdot 5)$  6-5 Practice

(continued) Form K Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles, and Squares If  $x \neq y$ , the figure is definitely a rectangle and possibly a square. If  $x = y$ , the figure could only be a rhombus. The lines drawn are not diagonals so they cannot be used to

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Lesson 5: ...  
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6-6 Practice Form K Trapezoids and Kites  
Find the measures of the numbered  
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angle.  $\angle u$  and  $\angle v$  are supplementary to  
the 588 angle. 2. 3. Find GH in each  
trapezoid. 4. 5. C 6.  
Trapezoids and Kites - Richard Chan  
6-5 Practice (continued) Form G Solving  
Square Root and Other Radical  
Equations  $x^2 + 1 = 2x + 242,000$  3 9 23  
no solution 21, 0 22 2 10 8 22 16 32  $x^2 + 5$   
4 cm,  $2\sqrt{5}$  4 cm,  $x^2 + 1 = 5x + 5$  cm 21 11 3 4  
4 6 0, 3 7 no solution 2, 4 9. Created  
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Practice (continued) Date Form G  
Conditions for Rhombuses, Rectangles,  
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Give the most precise description in  
each case. 13. A parallelogram has

perpendicular diagonals and angle measures of 45, 135, 45, and 135. 14.

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5 6 B C A R 82 A C D B 70 4 5 3 72 86 38

31 116 1 2 3-5 Practice (continued) Form

G Parallel Lines and Triangles Sample:

The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is 180, so  $m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + m\angle 5 = 180$ .

Because  $l_1$  and  $l_2$ ,  $l_3$  and  $l_4$ ,  $l_5$  and  $l_6$  are linear pairs, the sum of the measures of each pair is 180. So,  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 + m\angle 5 + m\angle 6 = 540 \dots$

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