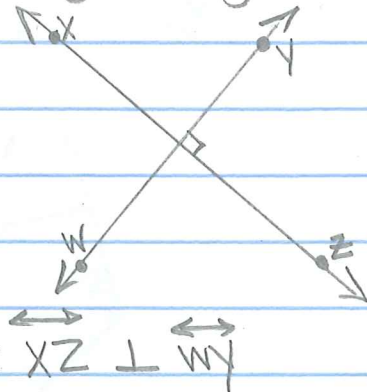


9/22/11

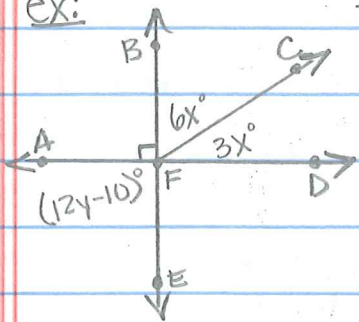
1-5 / Continued

Perpendicular = lines, segments, or rays that form right angles.



⊥ lines form 4 right ∠s
 ⊥ lines form ≅ adjacent ∠s
 the right angle symbol indicates that lines are ⊥.

ex:



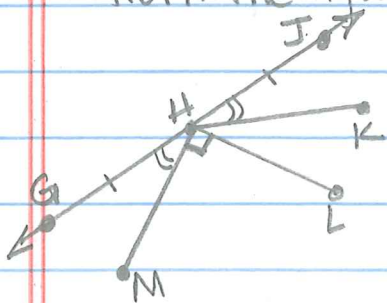
Find x and y so that \overrightarrow{BE} and \overrightarrow{AD} are \perp .

$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 3x &= 90 \\ 9x &= 90 \\ x &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12y - 10 &= 90 \\ 12y &= 100 \\ y &= 8\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

look at chart on p. 44

ex: Determine whether each statement can be assumed from the figure.



$\angle GHM$ & $\angle MHK$ are adjacent \angle s.

Yes, can be assumed - share vertex and \overline{HM}

$\angle KHJ$ & $\angle GHM$ are complementary.

No, they are \cong .

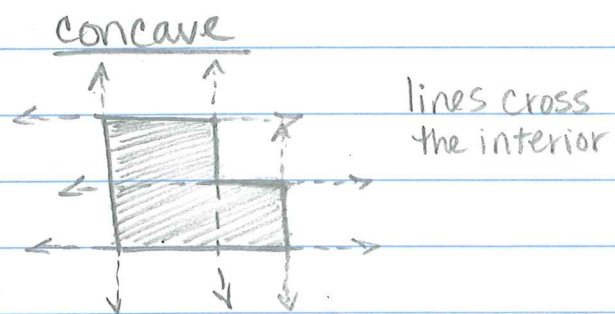
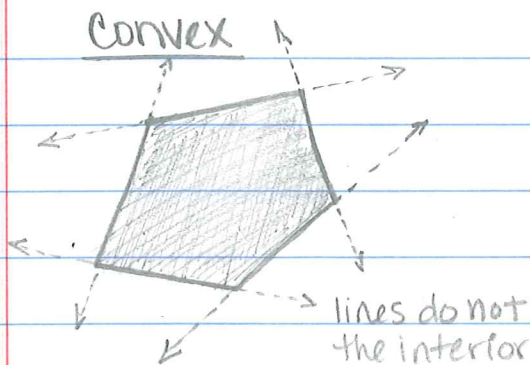
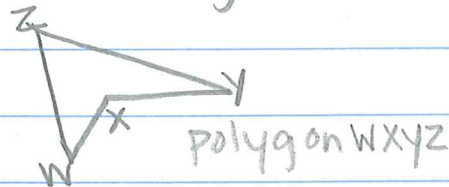
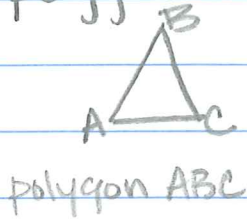
$\angle GHK$ & $\angle JHK$ are a linear pair

Yes, adjacent & \overline{HG} and \overline{HJ} are opposite rays.

9/23/11

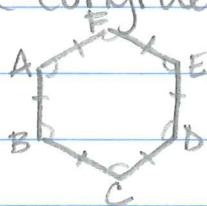
1-6 2-D Figures

Polygon = a closed figure whose sides are segments.



A polygon with n sides is an n -gon.
See page 50.

regular polygon = a polygon in which all sides are congruent & all the angles are congruent.



See page 50 example.