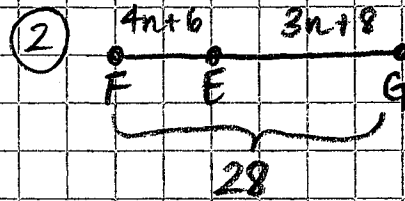


# Geometry Final Exam Review Key

①  $\overline{QR} + \overline{RS} = \overline{QS}$

$QR + 34.1 = 92.1$

$QR = 58$



$4n+6+3n+8=28$

$7n+14=28$

$n=2$

③  $2x+6+10x-1=65$

$12x+5=65$

$12x=60$

$x=5$

$m\angle SQR = 16^\circ$   
 $m\angle PQR = 49^\circ$

④  $\angle ROS$  is obtuse

⑤  A linear pair.

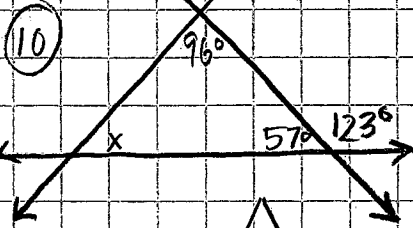
⑥  $5x+6=4x+11$

$x=5$

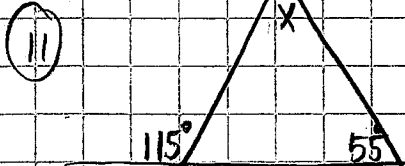
⑦ Alternate Exterior Angles

⑧  $73^\circ + m\angle 1 = 180^\circ$   
 $m\angle 1 = 107^\circ$

⑨  $m\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 62^\circ = 118^\circ$



$180 - 96 - 57 = 27^\circ$



$x + 55 = 115$   
 $x = 60$

⑫  $4x+1+x-1+x+1=180$

$6x+1=180$

$6x=179$

$x=29.83$

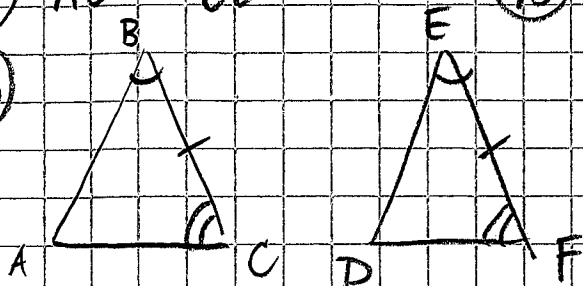
$120.3, 28, 30.83, 28.83$

(13)  $y = 59^\circ, x = 90^\circ, w = 31^\circ, z = 10.5, v = 5.5$

(14)  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CE}$

(15) (A)

(16)



$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$

(17) Yes, b/c the  $\Delta$ 's are  $\cong$  by SAS, so corresponding parts are also  $\cong$ .

$\Delta QRS$  is isosceles.

(18)  $180 - 40 = 140 / 2 = 70^\circ$

(19)  $y = 64, x = 180 - 64 - 64 = 52^\circ$

(20) Scalene

(21) Sometimes

(22)  $\frac{x}{14} = \frac{6}{12} \rightarrow x = 7$

(23) SAS

(24) AA

(25)  $\frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{12}{16} \rightarrow 16x - 32 = 12x + 12$   
 $4x = 44$   
 $x = 11$

$\overline{FH} = 12$

(26)  $\Delta VUT \sim \Delta VLM$  by SAS

(27) B

(28) A

(29) Transitive

(30)  $D = \sqrt{(-3-3)^2 + (-5-3)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$