## Answer Key

Chapter 6	Practice B				
Lesson 6.3	<b>1.</b> yes <b>2.</b> no <b>3.</b> no <b>4.</b> yes <b>5.</b> no <b>6.</b> yes				
	<b>7.</b> $x = 6, y = 4$ <b>8.</b> $x = 5, y = 75$				
	<b>9.</b> $x = 12, y = 7$				
	<ul> <li>10. Sample answer: slope AB = slope CD = -4 and slope BC = slope AD = <sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub>; so ABCD is a □ by definition.</li> <li>11. Sample answer: AB = CD = √45 and BC = DA = √65 so ABCD is a □ since both pairs of opposite sides are ≅.</li> <li>12. AD 13. Yes, AB    DC and</li> </ul>				
				$\frac{1}{AD} \parallel \frac{BC}{BC}$	
			14. Statements	Reasons	
				<b>1.</b> $\angle AFD \cong \angle ADF$	7 <b>1.</b> Given
				<b>2.</b> $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AF}$	<b>2.</b> Sides opp. $\cong \angle$ are $\cong$ .
				<b>3.</b> $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{BC}$	<b>3.</b> Given
		<b>4.</b> $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	<b>4.</b> Transitive Prop. of $\cong$		
		<b>5.</b> $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$	<b>5.</b> Given		
	<b>6</b> . <i>ABCD</i> is a □.	<b>6.</b> If both pairs of opp.			
		sides are $\cong$ , then quad. is a $\square$ .			
	15.				
	Statements	Reasons			
	<b>1.</b> $\triangle RQP \cong \triangle ON$				
	R is midpoint				
	of $\overline{MQ}$ .				
	<b>2.</b> $\overline{MR} \cong \overline{RQ}$	<b>2.</b> Definition of midpoint			
	<b>3.</b> $\overline{RQ} \cong \overline{NO}$	<b>3.</b> Corresp. parts of $\cong$			
		$\triangle$ 's are $\cong$ .			
	<b>4.</b> $\overline{MR} \cong \overline{NO}$	<b>4</b> . Transitive Prop. of $\cong$			
	<b>5.</b> $\angle QRP \cong \angle NOP$	-			
	$6.  \overrightarrow{MQ} \parallel \overrightarrow{NO}$	6. Alternate Interior ∠'s Converse			
	<b>7.</b> $\overline{MR} \parallel \overline{NO}$	<ul><li>7. If two lines are   , segments combined within them are   </li></ul>			
	<b>8.</b> <i>MRON</i> is a □	<b>8.</b> If one pair of opp. sides are $\parallel$ and $\cong$ , then quad. is a $\square$ .			