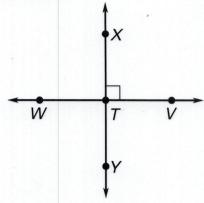
- 1. line perpendicular to a plane
- **2.** We don't know that they have the same measure.
- 3. Postulate 5
- 4. Postulate 9
- **5. a.** If three points are not collinear, then there exists exactly one plane that contains all three points.
 - b. If there is a plane, then three noncollinear points exist on the plane; if three points are collinear, then there does not exist exactly one plane that contains all three; if there is not exactly one plane containing three points, then the three points are collinear.
 - c. all of them
- **6–8.** Sample answers are given.
 - **6.** line q containing points K and H
 - **7.** lines *p* and *q* intersecting in point *H*
- **8.** points G, K, L contained in plane M

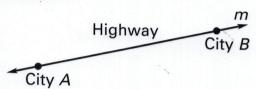
9. Sample:



no; \overline{XY} does not necessarily bisect \overline{WV} .

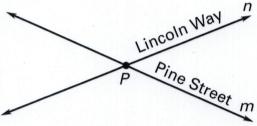
- **10.** B
- **11.** False. *Sample answer:* Consider a highway with two houses on the right side and one house on the left.
- **12.** true
- **13.** False. *Sample answer:* Consider any pair of opposite sides of a rectangular prism.
- **14.** true
- **15.** false
- **16.** false
- **17.** false
- **18.** false
- **19.** true
- **20.** false
- **21.** true
- **22.** true
- 23. false
- **24.** C

25. Sample:



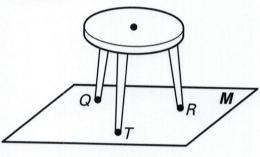
Postulate 5

Sample:



Postulate 7

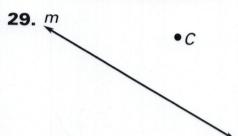
Sample:



Postulate 8

- **26.** Sample answer: A line contains at least two points; three points are sometimes contained in a line.
- guarantees three noncollinear points in a plane while Postulate 5 guarantees that through any two points there exists exactly one line; therefore there exists at least one line in the plane.

28. Sample answer: Postulate 9 guarantees three noncollinear points in the plane, one of them being X. If A and B are the other two points, then Postulate 5 guarantees \overrightarrow{XA} and \overrightarrow{XB} exist on plane M.

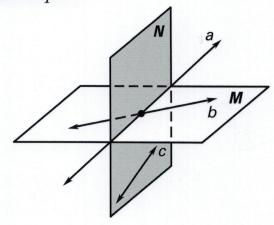


1 plane. Sample answer: Postulate 6 guarantees the existence of two points on line *m* and Postulate 8 guarantees the existence of one plane containing those two points and point *C*.

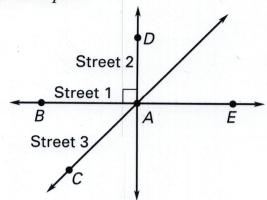
2.4 Problem Solving

- 30. Postulate 5
- 31. Postulate 7
- 32. Postulate 11
- **33.** *Sample answer:* A stoplight with a red, yellow, and green light.

34. Sample:

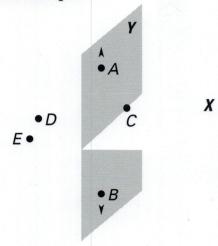


- **35–38.** Sample answers are given.
- **35.** The line through \overline{ZU} exists through points Z and U.
- **36.** \overrightarrow{SZ} and \overrightarrow{ZU} intersect at point U.
- **37.** The floor is a plane containing points W, X, and Y.
- **38.** Points X and Y lie in the plane that is the floor, so \overrightarrow{XY} also lies in the plane of the floor.
- **39.** a. Sample:



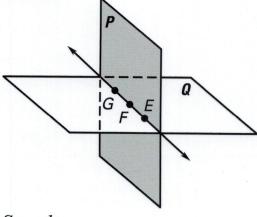
- b. Building A
- c. right angle

- **d.** No; since $\angle CAE$ is obtuse, Building E must be on the east side of Building A.
- e. Street 1
- **40.** a-e. Sample:



- **d.** On the intersection of planes *X* and *Y*.
- **41.** They must be collinear; they must be noncollinear.

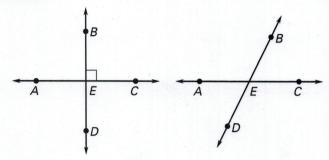
Sample:



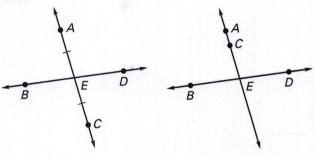
Sample:



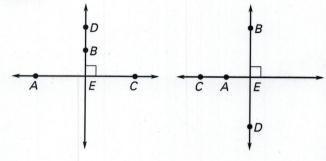
42.



43.



44.



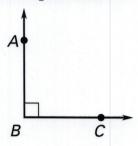
45. 4 planes; 2 planes; when the legs are all different lengths there are 4 different combinations of 3 of the 4 leg ends; when 3 of the legs are the same length, there are 2 different combinations of the leg ends.

2.4 Mixed Review

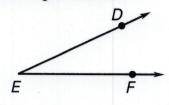
- **46.** 27
- **47.** 32
- **48.** 18

- **49.** 23
- **50.** 74
- **51.** 4

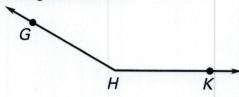
52. Sample answer:



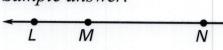
53. Sample answer:



54. Sample answer:



55. Sample answer:



56. 18°, 162°

2.1–2.4 Mixed Review of Problem Solving

- **1. a.** Sample answer: The sun rises earlier each month until July.
 - **b.** Sample answer: 6:12 A.M.

For use with pages 99-103

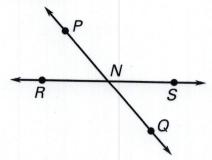
- 2. a. true
 - **b.** False. Sample answer: 100 miles per hour is less than 130 miles per hour but this hurricane is a category 2.
- **3.** 37; [

		3	7
	0	0	
0	0	0	0
	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	(5)	(5)	(5)
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

- **4. a.** Inductive reasoning; conclusion is based on an observation.
 - **b.** Deductive reasoning; it's a fact.
 - **c.** Inductive reasoning; conclusion is based on an observation.



- **5. a.** Must have; you can't check out a book unless you have a library card.
 - b. May have visited; just because Bob has not been to the Hawaiian Islands doesn't mean he has not visited a volcano elsewhere.
- 6. Sample:



 $\angle RNP$, $\angle SNQ$; they are each a linear pair with an obtuse angle.