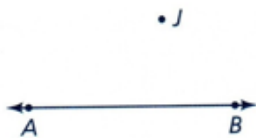


## Bell Ringer

Construct Parallel Lines

1. Construct the line through point J that is parallel to line AB

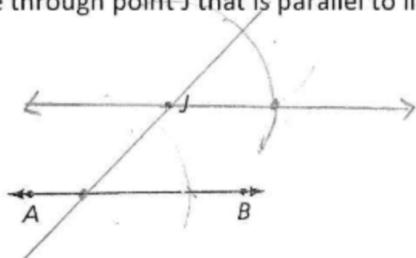


3. Solve the exponential function  $2^{x-1} = 64$

## Solutions

### Construct Parallel Lines

1. Construct the line through point J that is parallel to line AB



3. Solve the exponential function  $2^{x-1} = 64$

$$2^{x-1} = 2^6$$

$$x-1=6$$

$$x=7$$

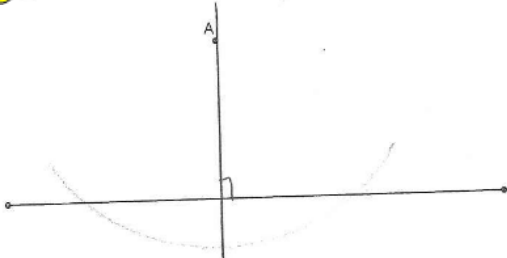
## Correct 7C Perpendicular Lines

Name Ken Hour \_\_\_\_\_

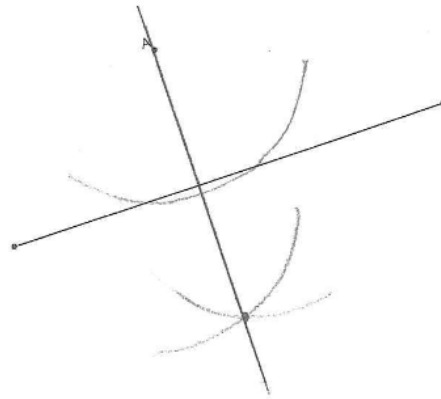
7C Constructing Perpendicular Lines

Construct a line perpendicular to the given line through the given point.

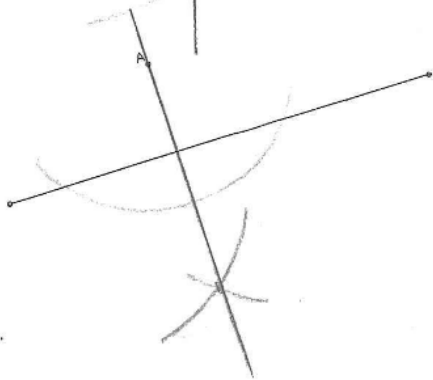
1. 😊



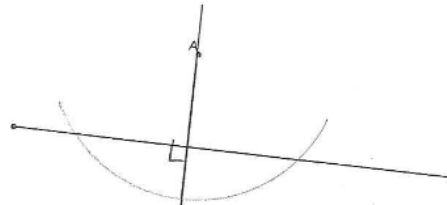
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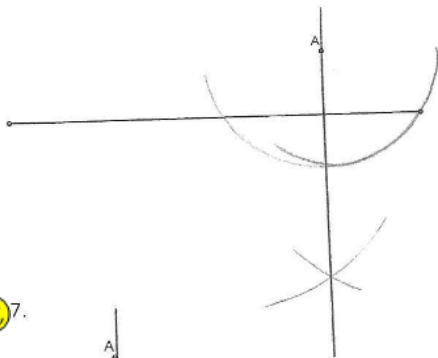
3.



4. 😊



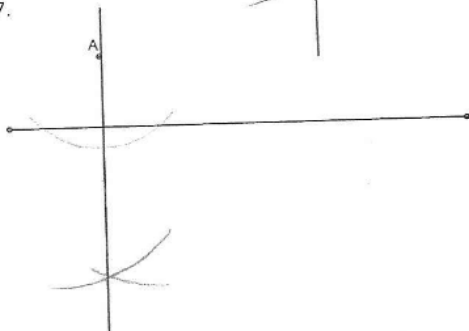
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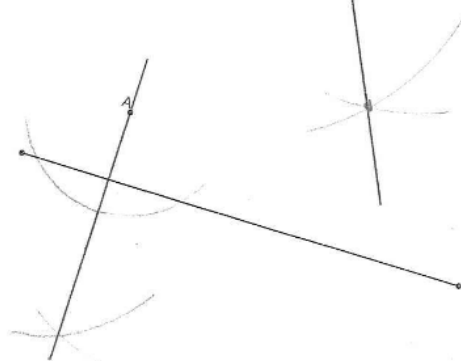
6. 😊



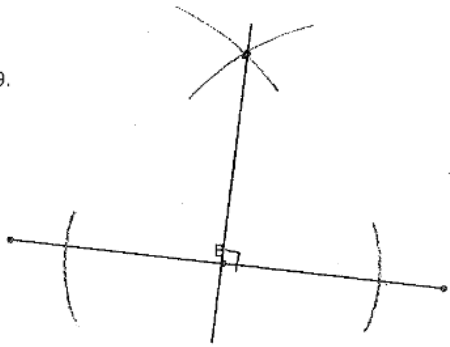
7. 😊



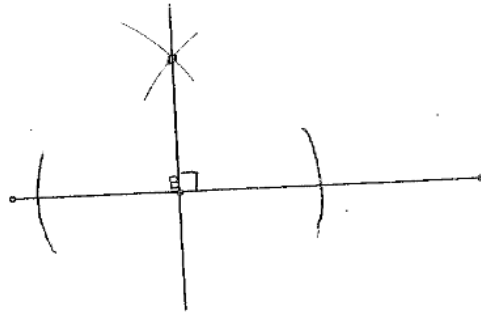
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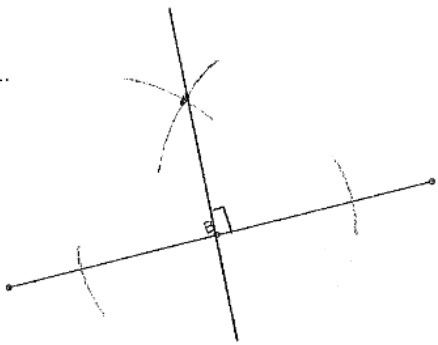
😊 9.



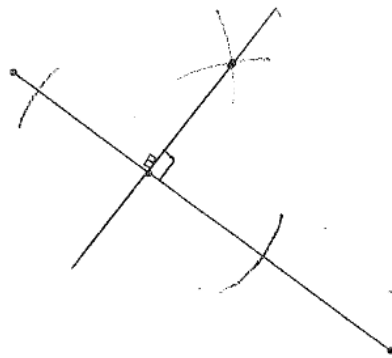
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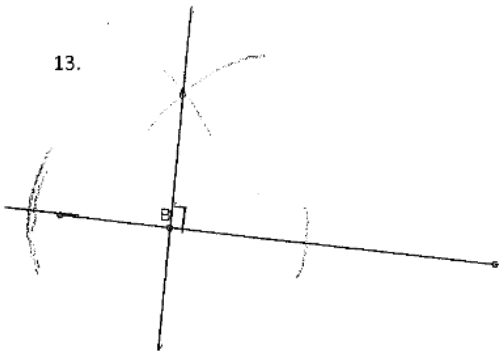
😊 11.



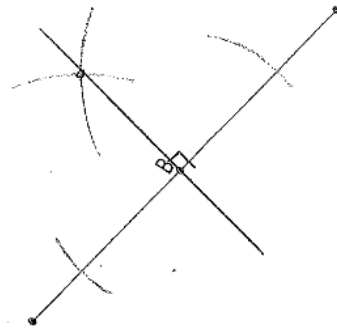
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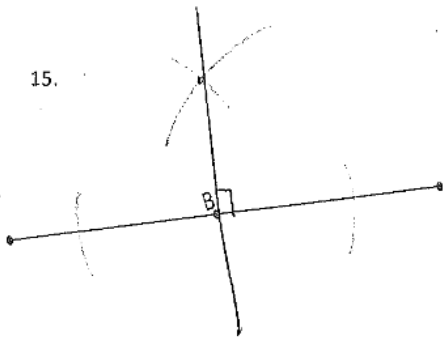
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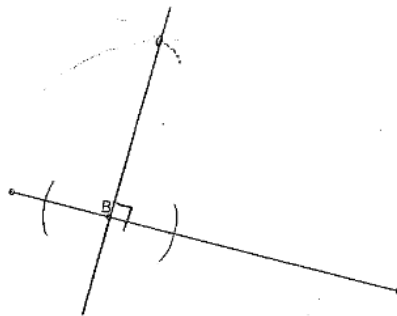
😊 14.



15.

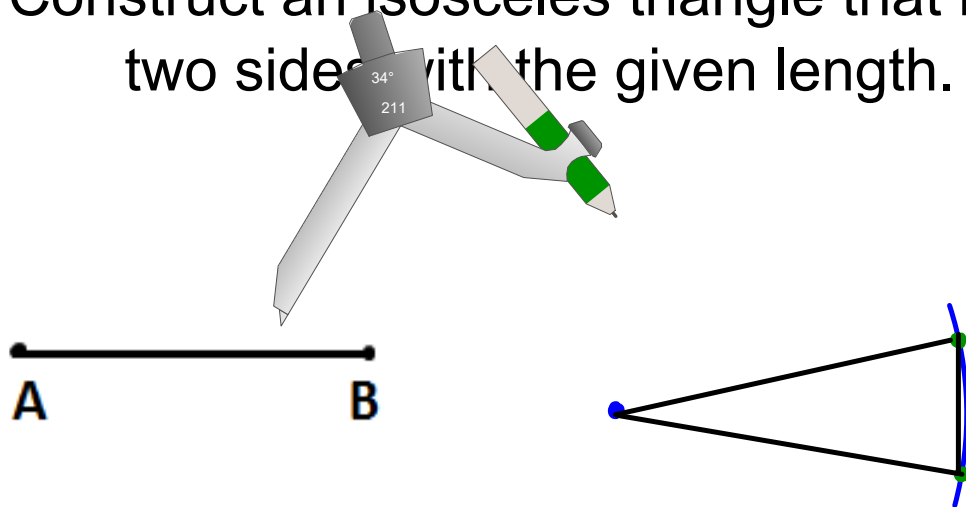


😊 16.

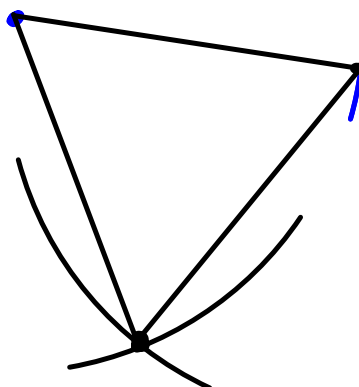
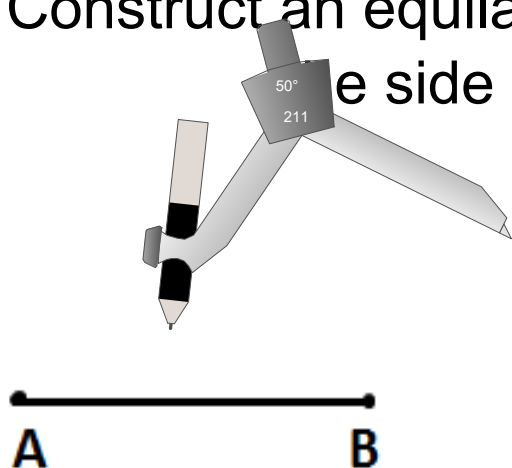


7D Parallel Lines ws due tomorrow

Construct an isosceles triangle that has two sides with the given length.



Construct an equilateral triangle that side length is the same as the side length of AB





## Construct an Equilateral Triangle

pg 13

**Start:** Start with the line segment  $AB$  that is the length of the sides of the desired equilateral triangle.

**Step 1:** Pick a point  $P$  that will be one vertex of the finished triangle.

**Step 2:** Place the point of the compass on the point  $A$  and set it's drawing end to point  $B$ . The compass is now set to the length of the sides of the finished triangle. Do not change it from now on.

**Step 3:** Place the compass point on  $P$  and draw 2 arcs approximately where the other vertices will be. On one of the arcs, mark a point  $Q$  that will be a second vertex of the triangle. It does not matter which arc you pick, or where on the arc you draw the point.

**Step 4:** Place the compass point on  $Q$  and draw an arc that crosses the other arc, creating point  $R$ . Connect the vertices.

**Done:** The  $\triangle PQR$  is an equilateral triangle. Its side length is equal to the distance  $AB$ .

# due Wednesday

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ 7E - Constructing Equilateral and Isosceles Triangles

Construct an **Isosceles Triangle** with one side length congruent to segment AB.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Construct an **Equilateral Triangle** with side lengths congruent to segment AB.

7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



