Angle and Perpendicular Bisectors

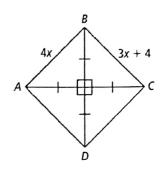
Use the figure at the right for Exercises 1–3.

1. What is the value of x?

To start, determine the relationship between \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} . Then write an equation to show the relationships of the sides. \overline{BD} is the $\underline{?}$ bisector of \overline{AC} . Therefore, point B is equidistant from points A and



- **2.** Find *AB*.
- **3.** Find *BC*.



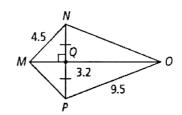
Use the figure at the right for Exercises 4–7.

4. \overline{MO} is the perpendicular bisector of



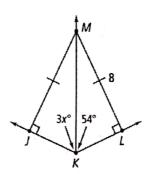
6 Find NO.

7 Find NP.



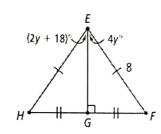
Use the figure at the right for Exercises 8–13.

- **8.** How far is M from \overline{KL} ?
- **9.** How far is M from \overline{JK} ?
- **10.** How is \overline{KM} related to $\angle JKL$?
- 11 Find the value of x.
- **12** Find $m \angle MKL$.
- **13** Find $m \angle JMK$ and $m \angle LMK$.



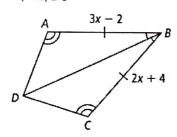
Use the figure at the right for Exercises 14-16.

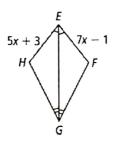
- **14.** What are the lengths of *HG* and *GF*?
- **15.** Find the value of *y*.
- **16.** Find $m \angle GEH$ and $m \angle GEF$.



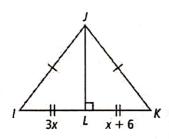
Algebra Find the indicated values of the variables and measures.

17. *x*, *BA*, *BC*

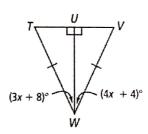




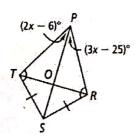
19. x, IK



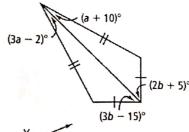
20. *x*, *m*∠*UWV*, *m*∠*UWT*



21. *x*, *m* \(\angle TPS\), *m* \(\angle RPS\)



22. a, b



23. Writing Is *A* on the angle bisector of ∠*XYZ*? Explain.

