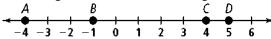
1.2 - Measuring Segments

In Exercises 1–6, use the figure below. Find the length of each segment.



1. \overline{AB}

2. \overline{BC}

3. \overline{AC}

4. \overline{AD}

5. \overline{BD}

6. \overline{CD}

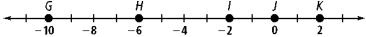
For Exercises 7–9, use the figure at the right.

7. If PR = 25 and PQ = 12, then $QR = \Box$.

P Q R

- 8. If PR = 19 and QR = 12, then $PQ = \square$.
- 9. If PR = 10 and PQ = 4, then $QR = \square$

Use the number line below for #10–12. Tell whether the segments are congruent.

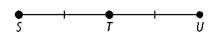


10. \overline{GH} and \overline{HI}

11. \overline{GH} and \overline{IK}

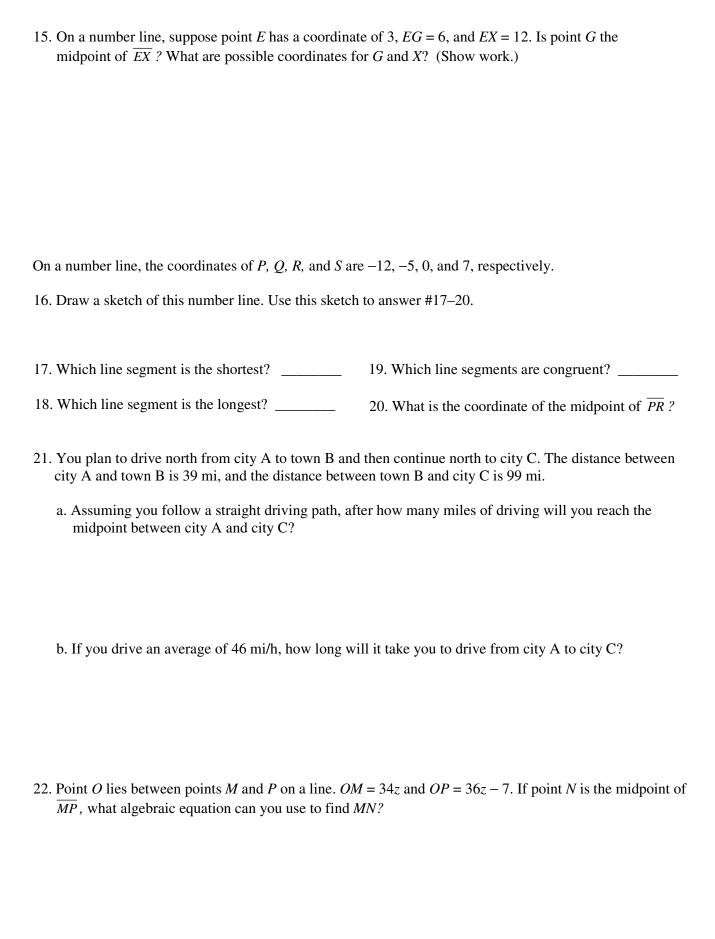
- 12. \overline{HJ} and \overline{IK}
- 13. Points A, Q, and O are collinear. AO = 10, AQ = 15, and OQ = 5. What must be true about their positions on the line?

Use the figure at the right. (Show all algebraic work!)

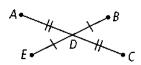


- 14. Given: ST = x + 3 and TU = 4x 6.
 - a. What is the value of *ST*?

b. What is the value of *SU*?



23. If DC = 6x and DA = 4x + 18, find the value of x. Then find AD, DC, and AC.



24. If EB = 4y - 12 and ED = y + 17, find the value of y. Then find ED, DB, and EB

25. Is it possible that PQ + QR < PR? Explain.