

Download File PDF Saxon Algebra 1 2 Answer Key

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu



wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Problem Set A

1. $y = 65 = 180$
 $y = 180 - 65 = 115$

2. $x + 40 = 90$
 $x = 90 - 40 = 50$

3. $x + 90 = 180$
 $x = 180 - 90$
 $x = 90$
Since vertical angles are equal,
 $y = 90$
 $z = 90$

4. $x + 100 = 180$
 $x = 180 - 100 = 80$
Since vertical angles are equal,
 $z = 80$
 $4y = 360$
 $y = 90$

5. Angle + Supplement = 180°
Angle = $40^\circ = 180^\circ$
Angle = $180^\circ - 40^\circ$
Angle = 140°

6. Angle + Complement = 90°
Angle = $40^\circ = 90^\circ$
Angle = $90^\circ - 40^\circ$
Angle = 50°

7. $-2 - (-2) = -2 + 2 = 0$

8. $-3 - [-(-2)] = -3 - 2 = -5$

9. $-2 - 3(-2 - 2) - 5(-5 + 7)$
 $= -2 - 3(-4) - 5(2)$
 $= -2 - (-12) - (10)$
 $= -2 + 12 - 10 = 0$

10. $-[-2(-3 + 2)] + (-2 - 3)$
 $= -[-2(-3) - (-4)]$
 $= -[6 + 4] = -10$

11. $-2 + (-2)^2 = -2 + (-4)$
 $= -2 - 4 = -6$

12. $-3^2 - 3 - (-3)^2$
 $= -9 - 3 - 9 = -21$

13. $-3(-2 - 3) + 6 - [-5(-2) + 3(-2 - 4)]$
 $= -3(-5) - [-5(-2) + 3(-6)]$
 $= -3 - (10 - 18) = -3 - (-8) = 5$

14. $-2 - 2^2 - 2^3 - 2^4$
 $= -2 - 4 - 8 - 16 = -30$

15. $[-(-2) - 1 - (-2)] + [8] = [-(-2) - 1 - 4] + [8]$
 $= 2 + 6 = 8 + 4$

16. $-[-3(-2) - 3] - 2^2 = -[-6 - 3] - 4$
 $= -[-9] - 4 = 9 - 4 = 4$

17. $-2^2 - 2^3 - [-2] - 2 = -4 - 8 - 2 - 2$
 $= -16$

18. $-5(-1 - 2(-1 - 1))[-3(-2) - 1]$
 $= -5(-1 - 2(-2))[-6 - 1]$
 $= -5(-1 - (-4))[-7]$
 $= -5(3)[-7] = -35$

19. $-[-2(-4 - 1) - (-3 - 4)]$
 $= -[-2(-5) - (-7)]$
 $= -[10 + 7] = -17$

20. $-2[(-3 + 1) - (-2 - 2(-1 + 3))]$
 $= -2[(-2) - (-8)] = -2(-6) = 12$

21. $-[-2(-4) - 2][(-2)] = -[8 - 8](-2)$
 $= -[0](-2) = 0$

22. $-4 - 3^2 - (-2)^2 - 3(-2) + 2$
 $= -4 - 9 - 4 + 6 + 2 = -9$

23. $-[-4(-3 + 2)] = -[-4(-1)]$
 $= -[4] = -4$

24. $-5 - 1(-4) - (0)^2 - 3$
 $= -5 - (-4) - 0 - 3$
 $= -5 + 4 - 3 = -4$

25. $3(-2 + 1) - 2^2(-3) - 1(-2)$
 $= 3(-1) - 4(-3) - (-2)$
 $= -3 + 12 + 2 = 11$

Algebra 2, Third Edition 1

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