2-65. The acute and isosceles triangles.

2-66. Reasoning will vary. $a = 118°$, $b = 118°$, $c = 32°$, $d = 32°$

2-67. See below.

a. 15°

b. $x = 12°$, $m\angle D = 4(12°) + 2° = 50°$

c. It is equilateral.

2-68. See below.

a. $A'(-6,-3)$, $B'(-2,-1)$, and $C'(-5,-7)$

b. $B''(8, 13)$

c. $A'''(3, -6)$

2-69. See below.

a. $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 3$

b. Yes, because the slopes are opposite reciprocals.

c. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$

d. Any equation of the form $y = -2x + b$ for all real b-values.