

Bring this packet to class; some days you will be given time to work on it.

Now the definitions for the following terms: (You're not required to define these, but insure you know them)

parallel:
perpendicular:
skew:
incenter:
centroid:
obtuse:
perp. bisector:

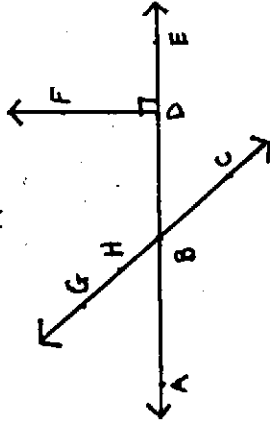
complementary:
supplementary:
congruent:
circumcenter:
median:
acute:
trapezoid:

scalene:
isosceles
equi-lateral/angular:
quadrilateral:
rhombus:
parallelogram:
altitude:

Be able to identify the following angles:

vertical / corresponding / alternate interior / alternate exterior / linear pair / consecutive / opposite

1. Use the diagram to name the following with correct symbolism



- a. an acute angle
- b. a segment perpendicular to AE
- c. a line
- d. A ray with initial point of B

e. a pair of vertical angles.

Find the length between (1,2) (-3,4).

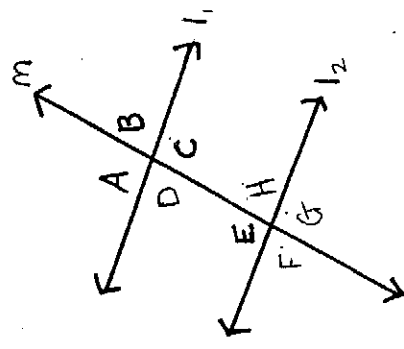
3. Find slope of line going through (-1,2) (-3,-4).

4. Find the equation of the line perpendicular to your answer in #3 and through (3,-1).

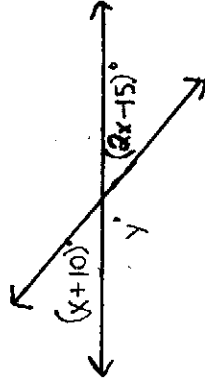
5. Name the type of angle and find the indicated measure; $l_1 \parallel l_2$

$m \angle H = 75^\circ$

- a. $\angle H$ and $\angle B$ are _____
- b. $m \angle B =$ _____
- c. $\angle H$ and $\angle G$ are _____
- d. $m \angle G =$ _____
- e. $\angle H$ and $\angle F$ are _____
- f. $m \angle F =$ _____
- g. $\angle H$ and $\angle C$ are _____
- h. $m \angle C =$ _____
- i. $\angle C$ and $\angle E$ are _____
- j. $m \angle C =$ _____



6. Find value of x and y in each diagram



x = _____
y = _____

Using the given sentence write each of the following:

If there is pizza, then I will not miss the meeting.

Conclusion:

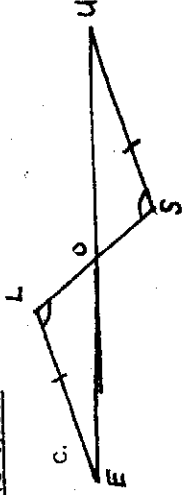
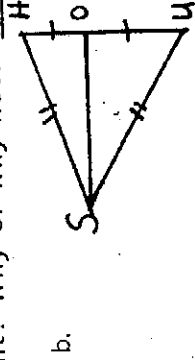
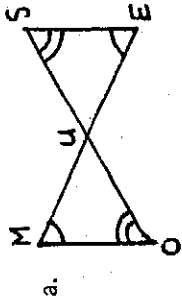
Converse:

Contrapositive:

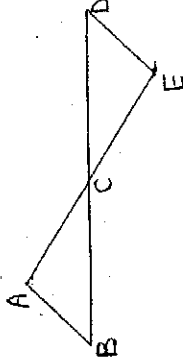
Negation(Inverse):

Hypothesis:

8. Are the triangles congruent? Why or why not? If so, name them



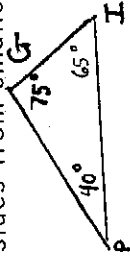
9. Use the diagram below and the given information to decide if the triangles are congruent. Give a reason for your answer.



a. C is the midpoint of \overline{BD}
C is the midpoint of \overline{AE}

b. $m\angle A = m\angle E = 90^\circ$
C is the midpoint of \overline{BD}
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$

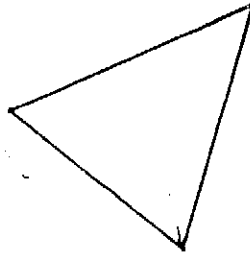
10. Order the sides from smallest to largest



11. Use diagram below to find AB



12. a. Construct circumcenter.

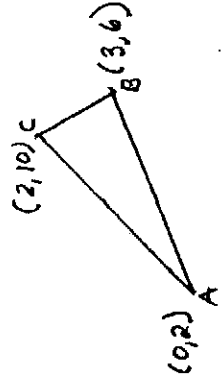


b. Construct inscribed circle.



a. Find the midpoint of \overline{AB} .

b. Find the equation of the median of \overline{BC} .



14. Write the equation of line parallel to $y = -2x + 3$ and going through $(2, 1)$.

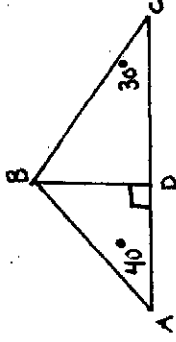
15. Draw one diagram fitting all descriptions:

- \overline{AB} and \overline{AC} are opposite rays
- $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD} \cong \overline{AE}$
- E is in the interior of $\angle DAB$

16. If $\triangle ABC = \triangle DEF$ with $AB = 8$ and $EF = 3$, write an inequality for the possible lengths of AC

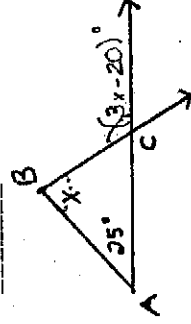
17. \overline{BD} is an altitude. Find:

- $m \angle ABC$
- $m \angle CDB$
- $m \angle ABD$

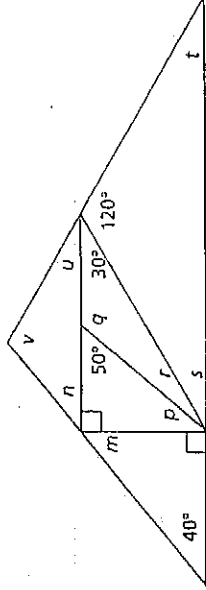


18. Use diagram to right

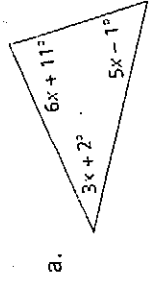
$m \angle B =$ _____



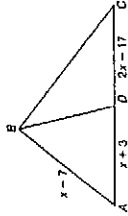
19. Find the measure of all labeled angles.



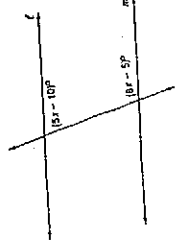
20. Solve for X



b. Find AB if \overline{BD} is a median of $\triangle ABC$.

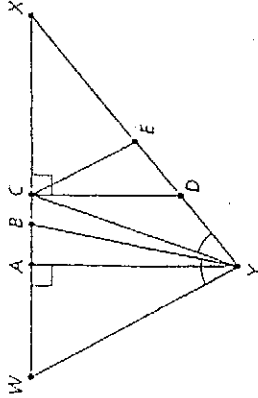


c. find the value of x so that $\ell \perp m$.



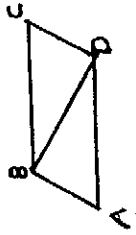
21. Name the special segment of $\triangle WXY$.

Given: $\overline{WC} \cong \overline{CX}$, $\overline{YE} \cong \overline{EX}$, $\angle WYB \cong \angle BYX$



- A midsegment
- A perpendicular bisector
- An angle bisector
- An altitude
- A median

Write a two-column proof



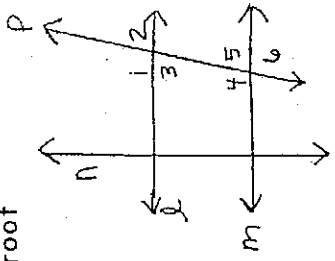
Given: $\overline{AB} = \overline{CD}$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$

23. Write a two-column proof

Given: $l \perp n$, $m \perp n$

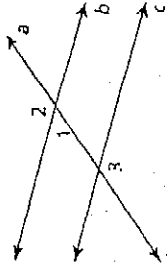
Prove: $\angle 3 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$



24. Write a two-column proof

Given: $m\angle 1 = 50^\circ$, $m\angle 3 = 130^\circ$

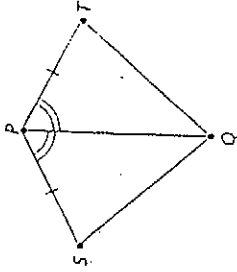
Prove: $b \parallel c$



25. Write a two-column proof

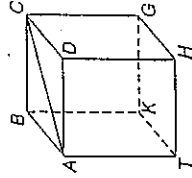
Given: \overline{PQ} bisects $\angle SPT$, $\overline{SP} \cong \overline{PT}$

Prove: $\overline{SQ} \cong \overline{QT}$

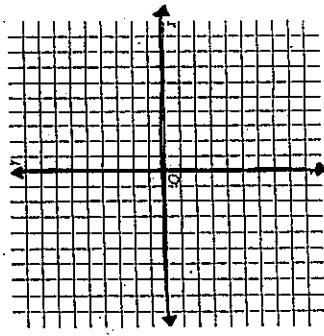


26. Use the diagram at right

- Name 2 segments parallel to \overline{DH}
- Name 2 segments perpendicular to \overline{BA}
- Name a segment skew to \overline{TH}



27. Find the distance from (-3, 9) to $y = 3x - 2$



28. Complete each statement with a $<$ or $>$.

- $\angle 11$ $\angle 8$
- $\angle 5$ $\angle 9$

