Honors CCGPS Analytic Geometry Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Review – Basics of Geometry Unit 1

1. If an ∠ measures 68° 28’ 14’’, what’s the measure of its complement and its supplement?

2. The measure of an angle is 4 times the measure of its complement. What’s the supplement of the angle?

Fill in the blank:

3. If 2 angles are complementary, then they both have to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Angles that are complementary and congruent are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angles.

5. The supplement of an obtuse angle has to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



6. Find *x*. 7. Find the *m*1.



8. AB⊥CD. The measure of 4 and 5 are in the ratio 7:5.

What are the measures of 4 & 5?

9. Find the measure of all 4 angles in the diagram below:



10. *m*P = 2*x* – 6. If P is acute, what are the restrictions on *x*?

11. What’s the measure of the angle formed by the hands of a clock at 5:00?

At 5:30?

12. Point A is at (4, 3) on the *xy* plane. If A is reflected over the *y* axis, then translated 5 units down, what would the new coordinates be?

13. R = 132°. R is bisected, then one of the resulting angles is trisected. What’s the measure of one of the smallest angles?

14. A rectangle is graphed below (all angles are 90°)

What are the coordinates of F? What’s the area of the rectangle?

What’s the perimeter?

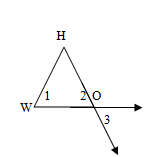


15. In the diagram at right *j*||*k*.

∠1 = 108°, label the measures of the other 7 ∠s.

16. Find x. 17. Find x, then find the measure of ∠2.





18.

Given:  (you should draw on figure)

Prove: 

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Statement | Reason |
| 1. | 1. Given |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. Vertical Angles |
| 4. | 4. |