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

Review – Basics of Geometry Unit 1

1. If an angle measures 68° 28’ 14’’, what’s the measure of the complement of the angle?

90 - 68°28’14’’

2. Find the sum, 25°28’50” + 25°20’21”

3. Convert 27.34° into dms.

4. Convert 53°36’25” into decimal degrees.

5. *m*∠A = 3*x*. Given that ∠A is obtuse, what are the restrictions on *x*?

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

7. If ∠J = 5*a* + 32, what value of *a* would allow us to conclude that ∠J is a right angle?

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

 At 5:30?

9. 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?

10. Point B is at the coordinates (-5, 0). If B is rotated 90° counter clockwise, then reflected in the line *x* = 2, what are the coordinates of B’?

11. 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?

Use the diagram below to answer questions 12 – 15.



12. $\overbar{AB}∩\overbar{BD}=\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_$

13. $\overbar{AB}∪\overbar{AD}=\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_$

14. $\vec{AC}∩\vec{CA}=\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_$

15. $\vec{AC}∪\vec{CA}=\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_$