

CC Geometry Final Exam REVIEW

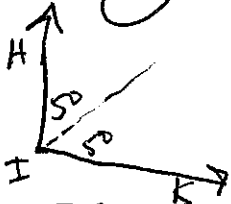
Fall 2015

Name: Key

Choose the best answer

1. \overline{J} bisects $\angle HIK$. Classify $\angle HIK$ if $m\angle HIJ = 50^\circ$.

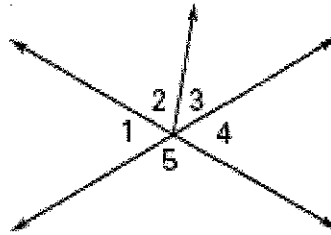
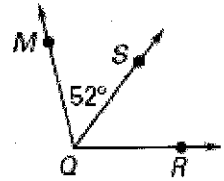
- A acute C right
 B obtuse D straight



Refer to the diagram to answer 3-4.

2. Multiple Choice \overrightarrow{QS} bisects $\angle MQR$. What is the $m\angle MQR$?

- A 26° B 52°
 C 104° D 13°
 E 38°



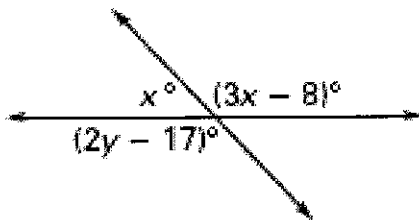
3. Which angles are vertical angles?

- A $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ B $\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$
 C $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ D $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$
 E $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$

4. Which angles are supplementary?

- A $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$ B $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$
 C $\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$ D B and C
 E all of these

5. In the diagram, what are the values of x and y ?



$$4x - 8 = 180$$

$$4x = 188$$

$$x = 47$$

$$2y - 17 + 47 = 180$$

$$2y + 30 = 180$$

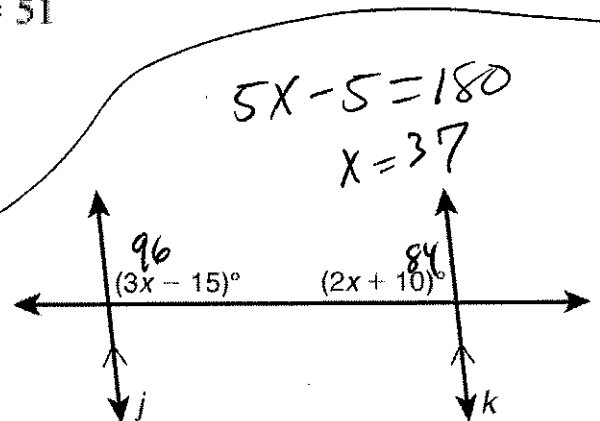
$$2y = 150$$

$$y = 75$$

- A $x = 47, y = 75$ B $x = 47, y = 74$
 C $x = 75, y = 47$ D $x = 71, y = 51$
 E $x = 45, y = 77$

6. If $j \parallel k$, which could be one of the angle measures?

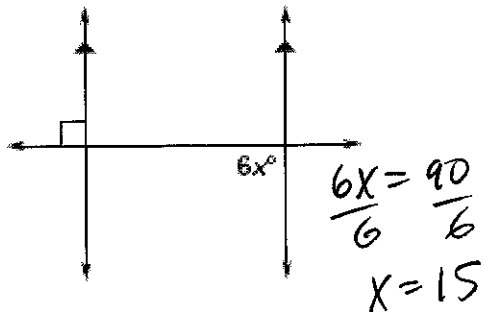
- A 25° C 60°
 B 37° D 84°



$$5x - 5 = 180$$

$$x = 37$$

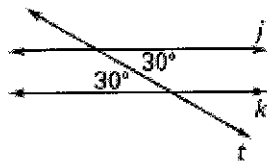
7. In the diagram, find the value of x .



- (A) 24
 (B) 12
 (C) 30
 (D) 90
 (E) 15

9. Multiple Choice

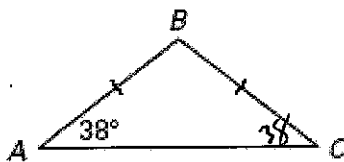
Which theorem or postulate shows $j \parallel k$?



- (A) Alt. Int. \triangle Converse
 (B) Cons. Int. \triangle Converse
 (C) Alt. Ext. \triangle Converse
 (D) Corresp. \triangle Converse
 (E) None of these

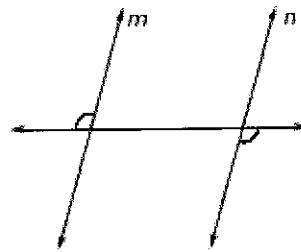
11. What is the measure of $\angle B$?

- (A) 90°
 (B) 38°
 (C) 104°
 (D) 52°
 (E) Cannot be determined



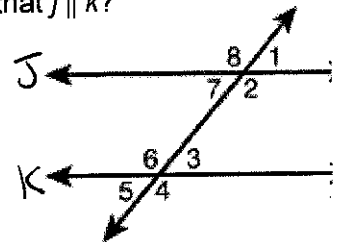
180
 $- 38$
 $- 38$
 $\hline 104$

8. State the postulate or theorem you would use to prove that lines m and n are parallel.



- (A) alternate interior angles converse
 (B) alternate exterior angles converse
 (C) consecutive interior angles converse
 (D) corresponding angles converse
 (E) vertical angles theorem

10. Which information CANNOT be used to prove that that $j \parallel k$?



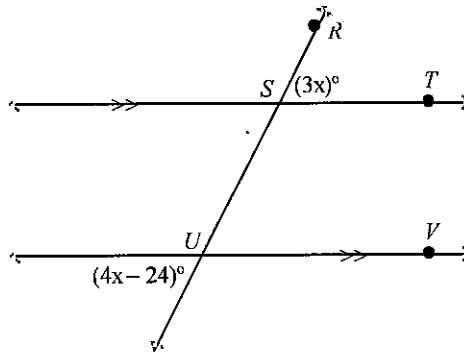
- A) $\angle 7 \cong \angle 3$
 B) $\angle 7$ is supplementary to $\angle 6$.
 C) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 5$
 D) $\angle 1$ is supplementary to $\angle 2$

12. Which best describes the triangle in #13

- A) Acute Isosceles
 B) Obtuse Isosceles
 C) Acute Scalene
 D) Right Isosceles

21. What is $m\angle RST$?

- A) 24
- B) 72**
- C) 108
- D) 180



$$4x - 24 = 3x$$

$$x = 24$$

$$3(24) = 72^\circ$$

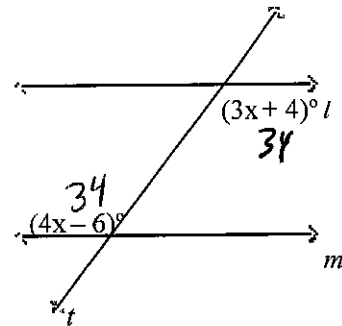
22. If $l \parallel m$, which could be one of the angle measures?

- A) 7°
- B) 10°

- C) 34°**
- D) 44°

$$4x - 6 = 3x + 4$$

$$x = 10$$



Factor the following quadratics.

30. $x^2 + 11x + 30$

$$(x+6)(x+5)$$

31. $x^2 - 5x + 6$

$$(x-3)(x-2)$$

32. $2x^2 + 17x + 2$

~~$x^2 + 17x + 4$~~ prime

~~EX~~

33. $-2x^2 - 5x - 3$

$$-(2x^2 + 5x + 3)$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6$$

$$-(x + \frac{3}{2})(x + \frac{2}{2})$$

$$-(2x+3)(x+1)$$

34. $-6x^2 - 11x - 3$

$$-1(6x^2 + 11x + 3)$$

$$x^2 + 11x + 18$$

$$(x + \frac{9}{6})(x + \frac{2}{6})$$

$$-(x + \frac{3}{2})(x + \frac{1}{3})$$

$$-(2x+3)(3x+1)$$

Solve the following quadratics.

35. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x$

$$0 = 3x(x-4)$$

$$3x = 0 \quad x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 4$$

36. $x^2 - 15x + 54 = 0$

$$x^2 - 15x + 54 = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x-6) = 0$$

$$x = 9 \quad x = 6$$

37. $2x^2 + 18x = -28$

$$2x^2 + 18x + 28 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 + 9x + 14) = 0$$

$$2(x+7)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = -7 \quad x = -2$$

38. $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 10$

$$0 = 2x^2 + x - 10$$

$$= (2x+5)(x-2)$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2} \quad x = 2$$

Factor each trinomial.

40. $x^2 + 6x + 8$

$$(x+4)(x+2)$$

39. $25x^2 + 400 = 0$

$$25(x^2 + 16) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = \pm 4i$$

41. $x^2 + 5x + 6$

$$(x+5)(x+1)$$

42. $x^2 - 5x - 24$

$$(x-8)(x+3)$$

$$x^2 + x - 20$$

$$(x+5)(x-4)$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2} \quad x = 2$$

Find the zeros of each function by factoring. (set = to zero)

43. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12$

$$0 = (x-6)(x-2) \quad x-6=0 \quad x-2=0$$

$$\boxed{x=6} \quad \boxed{x=2}$$

44. $g(x) = 3x^2 + 12x$

$$0 = 3x(x+4) \quad 3x=0 \quad x+4=0$$

$$\boxed{x=0} \quad \boxed{x=-4}$$

Solve each equation.

45. $3x^2 - 4 = 68$

$$3x^2 - 72 = 0$$

$$3(x^2 - 24) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{24}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{24}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 2\sqrt{6}}$$

46. $x^2 - 10x + 25 = 27$

$$x^2 - 10x - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 = 2 + 25$$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2} = \sqrt{27}$$

$$x-5 = \pm\sqrt{27}$$

$$\boxed{x = 5 \pm \sqrt{27}}$$

Complete the square for each equation.

47. $x^2 - 2x + \underline{\quad}$

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{-2}{2}\right)^2$$

48. $x^2 + 5x + \frac{25}{4}$ $\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4}$

49. Write the function in vertex form and identify the vertex: $f(x) = x^2 - 10x - 13$

Vertex - $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$ y of vertex $y = (5)^2 - 10(5) - 13$

$$\boxed{\text{vertex } (5, -38)}$$

$$\boxed{y = (x-5)^2 - 38}$$

$$y = 25 - 50 - 13$$

$$y = -25 - 13$$

$$y = -38$$

Matching: Match the correct word to its definition.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| A. parabola | B. vertex | C. axis of symmetry |
| D. maximum | E. minimum | F. reflection |

- D 50. The highest point on the graph and is determined by the y value.
- B 51. The highest or lowest point on the graph of a quadratic function.
- F 52. A transformation in which the graph is flipped over the x-axis.
- E 53. The lowest point on the graph and is determined by the y value.
- A 54. A "u-shaped" graph that models a quadratic function.
- C 55. The line through the vertex of a parabola that divides the parabola into 2 congruent parts.

Solve the following quadratics. (set to zero)

56. $x^2 - 24 = -10x$

$$x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=10 \quad c=-24$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4(1)(-24)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2}} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{-10 \pm 14}{2}}$$

57. $7x^2 - 6 = -97$

$$\frac{7x^2}{7} = \frac{-91}{7}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{-91}{7}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-91}{7}}}$$

58. $(x-2)^2 - 12 = 0$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$x-2 = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}$$

59. Identify the axis of symmetry, vertex and max or min for the quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 4$.

AOS: $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 = x$

Vertex: $(-3, -5)$

Max or (Min) and value: $(-3, -5)$

$$y = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 4$$

$$y = 9 - 18 + 4$$

$$y = -9 + 4 = -5$$

60. Solve for x. $3x^2 + 27 = 0$

$$3(x^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-9} \quad x = \pm 3i$$

61. Write the conjugate of $1 + 14i$.

$$1 - 14i$$

62. Simplify. $\sqrt{-144}$

$$12i$$

63. Solve for x. $x^2 + 49 = 0$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-49}$$

$$x = \pm 7i$$

64. Simplify. $(4 - 2i) + (-4 - 5i)$

$$0 - 7i \rightarrow -7i$$

65. Simplify. $(3 - i) - (-3 + i)$

$$3 - i + 3 - i$$

$$6 - 2i$$

66. Simplify. $(3 - 5i)(2 + 9i)$

$$6 + 27i - 10i - 45i^2$$

$$51 + 17i$$

67. Solve for x. $2x^2 + 200 = 100$

$$2x^2 = -100$$

$$x^2 = -50$$

$$x = \pm i\sqrt{50}$$

68. Simplify. $\frac{2+3i}{4-i} \cdot \frac{(4+i)}{(4+i)}$

$$= \frac{8+2i+12i+3i^2}{16+4i-4i-i^2}$$

$$= \frac{5+14i}{17}$$

$$x = \pm 5i\sqrt{2}$$

69. Graph $y = (x-1)^2 + 3$

70. Graph $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$

put in graphing calc

71. $y = -(x-1)(x-4)$

70)

