1. Find the value of x.



- 2. What is the measure of <u>one</u> exterior angle of a regular octagon? hexagon? decagon?
- 3. In parallelogram RSTU, RS = (3x + 6) and UT = (5x 2). Find the value of x.



4. The triangles below are similar by _____?



5. In the figure below, $\overrightarrow{OP} \square \overrightarrow{NQ} \square \overrightarrow{MR}$. Find the length of \overrightarrow{PR} , if MN = 10, NO = 26, and PQ = 18.



6. Bethany positioned herself so that she could see the top of a building in a mirror that she laid on the ground. Based on her diagram, how tall is the building?



7. Solve for x and y.



8. Solve for x



 At a point on the ground 23 m from the foot of a tree, the angle of elevation to the top of the tree is 58°.
Find the height of the tree. 10. What is the area of the figure?



- 11. What is the perimeter of a square whose area is 81 m^2 ? 49 m²?
- 12. What is the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 30 cm?
- 13. What is the area of the regular polygon?



16. Volume =







23. If the two polygons below are similar, find the length of the missing side.



- 24. What are the 3 methods used to prove triangles are similar?
 - A) AA~, SAS~, SSS~
 - B) AA~, SAS~, ASA~
 - C) ASA~, AAS~, SSS~
 - D) HL~, AA~, ASA~
- 25. In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$. Mark each statement true or false.



$\angle B \cong \angle Y$	
$\angle C \cong \angle Y$	
$\angle A \cong \angle X$	
$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{YZ}$	
$\overline{ZY} \cong \overline{CB}$	
$\overline{CB} \cong \overline{XZ}$	

- 26. What does CPCTC stand for? When is it used?
- 27. If $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle XYZ$, PQ = 5a + 8, and XY = 7a 14. Find *a* and *PQ*.

28. Select the theorem that can be used to prove the triangles congruent. Your choices are SSS. SAS, ASA, AAS, or HL



- 29. Which answer choice below gives enough information to prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ using the Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Congruence Theorem. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}, \ \overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}, \ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$ $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}, \ \angle A \cong \angle D, \ \overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$ $\angle A \cong \angle D, \ \angle C \cong \angle F, \ \overline{AC} \cong \overline{DE}$ $\angle A \cong \angle B, \ \angle B \cong \angle E, \ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$
- 30. In the diagram below, *B* is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , $\overline{DA} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{EC} \perp \overline{AC}$, and $\overline{DB} \cong \overline{EB}$. Which theorem may be used to prove $\Delta DAB \cong \Delta ECB$?



31. Given that \overline{BA} is a diameter, find m CA.



- 32. What is the equation for a circle with a center at (0, 0) and radius = 9?
- 33. What is the center and radius of the circle with equation $(x+3)^2 + (y-7)^2 = 36$?
- 34. Solve for *x*.

