

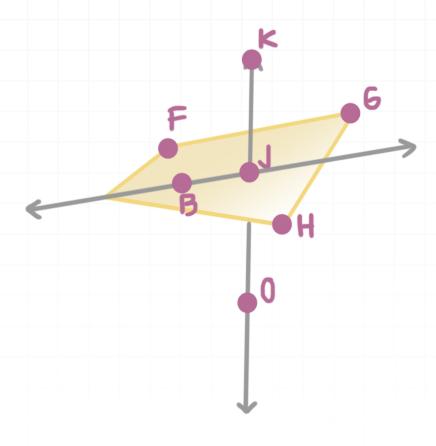
Geometry Workbook

Lines

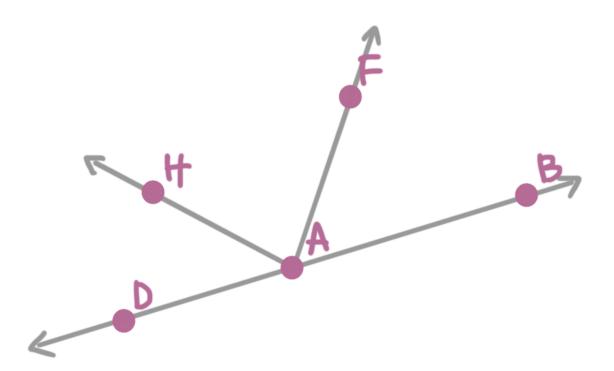


NAMING SIMPLE GEOMETRIC FIGURES

■ 1. Name the intersection of \overline{BJ} and \overline{KO} .

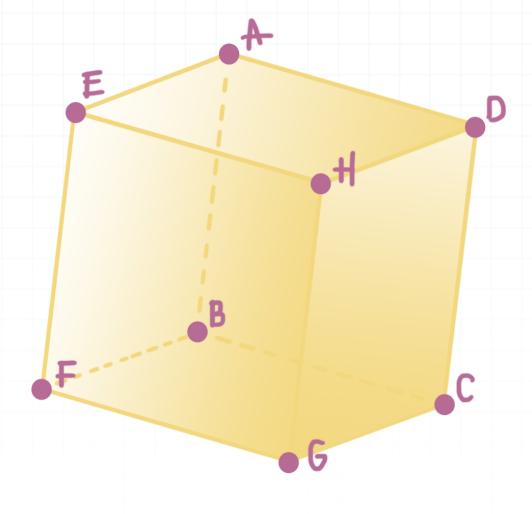


■ 2. Name the angle that forms a linear pair with $\angle DAF$.



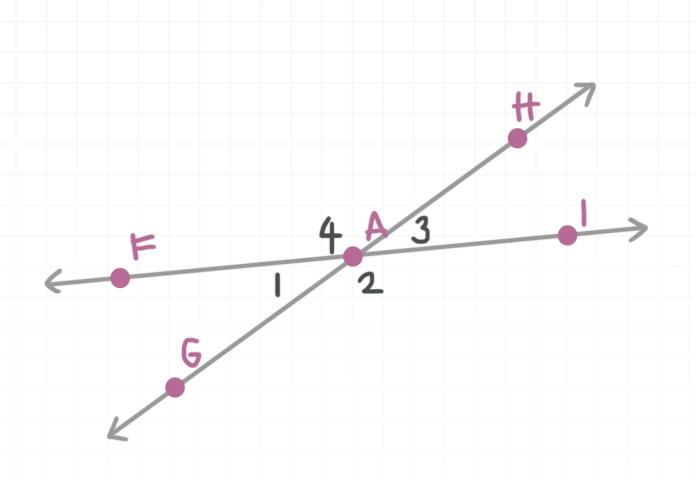


■ 3. Name three non-collinear points.



■ 4. Name a pair of vertical angles.

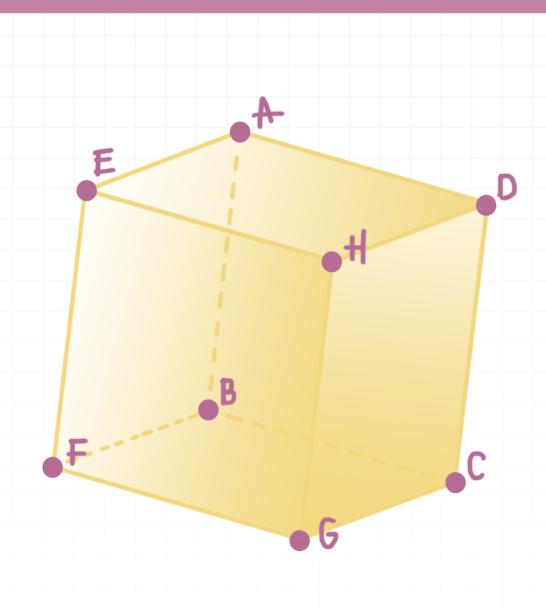




■ 5. \overline{XY} is an angle bisector of $\angle WXZ$. Write the congruence statement that follows.

 \blacksquare 6. Name the intersection of plane *AEH* and plane *GCD*.



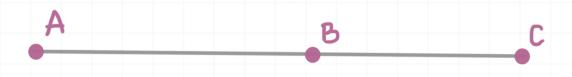


■ 7. $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$ and they intersect at E. Draw a sketch of this and include all necessary labels on your diagram.

■ 8. Sketch the following: \overline{AB} lies on plane DEF and C is contained in \overline{AB} .

LENGTH OF A LINE SEGMENT

■ 1. In the line segment, AB = 14 and BC = 10. Find AC.



■ 2. R lies between S and T. ST = 30 and SR = 17. Find RT.

■ 3. JM = 2MP and JP = 30. Find JM and MP.

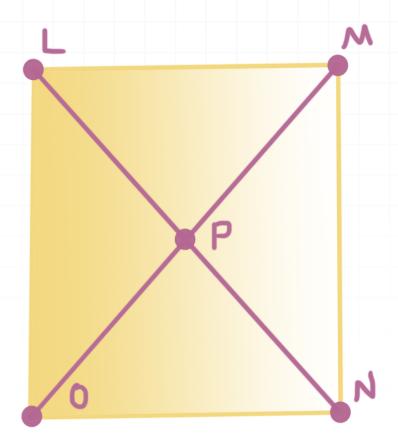


■ 4. *B* lies between *L* and *N*. LB = x, BN = 2x + 5, and LN = 17. Write an equation that can be used to find the value of x. Then find x.

■ 5. \overline{AB} bisects \overline{DC} at E. DC = 8 cm, AB = 10 cm, and AE = 4 cm. Find DE and EB.

■ 6. P lies between M and O. MP = 3x - 4, PO = 2x + 2, and MO = 3x + 12. Find x and MO.

■ 7. The diagonals of a square bisect each other and are also congruent. The diagram below show diagonals \overline{LN} and \overline{MO} intersecting at P. Because they are bisectors, P is the midpoint of each segment. If LP=4.5 inches, find MO.

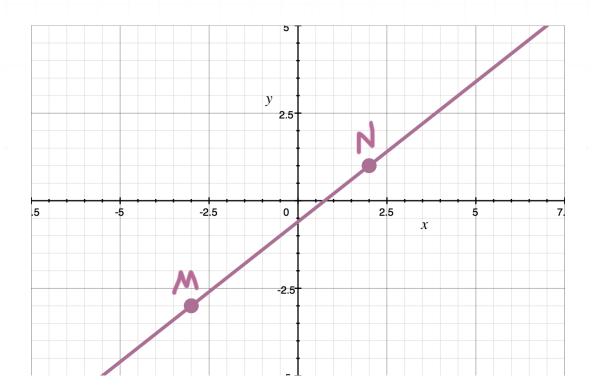


■ 8. HM = 10. Use the diagram to find x and HL.



SLOPE AND MIDPOINT OF A LINE SEGMENT

- 1. Find the length of \overline{AB} given A(-2,3) and B(4,3).
- 2. Find the length of \overline{EF} given E(-3, -2) and F(1,1).
- 3. Find the length of \overline{JK} given J(0,6) and K(2, -4).
- \blacksquare 4. Find the slope of line MN.



■ 5. Find the slope of the line passing through S(-6,6) and T(2,-4).

- 6. J is the midpoint of \overline{RF} . Find the coordinates of J if R(-4,6) and F(0,-2).
- 7. P is the midpoint of \overline{XY} . Find the coordinates of X if P(-3,6) and Y(0,2).
- 8. E is a midpoint of \overline{LM} . LE = 2x + 3 and LM = 6x 4. Find x and LM.

PARALLEL, PERPENDICULAR, OR NEITHER

- 1. $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$. The slope of \overline{AB} is 2/3. Find the slope of \overline{CD} .
- 2. $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{ST}$, and the slope of \overline{MN} is -2. Find the slope of \overline{ST} .
- 3. Are \overline{XY} and \overline{AB} parallel, perpendicular, or neither? X(4, -3), Y(-2,1), A(1,3), and B(3,6). Use the slopes of the lines to justify your answer.
- 4. Are \overline{EF} and \overline{GH} parallel, perpendicular, or neither? E(-1,4), F(0,2), G(-1,0), and H(1,4). Use the slope of the lines to justify your answer.
- 5. Write the equation of a line in slope-intercept form that's perpendicular to the given line and passes through (2,3).

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

■ 6. Write the equation of a line parallel to y = 3x - 2 that passes through (0,3).

- 7. A square has opposite sides parallel and consecutive sides perpendicular and all sides are congruent. Quadrilateral SQRE has coordinates S(0,3), Q(4,0), R(1,-4), and E(-3,-1). Determine whether or not SQRE is a square by showing that the opposite sides are parallel and consecutive sides are perpendicular and that all sides are congruent.
- 8. A square has opposite sides parallel and consecutive sides perpendicular and all sides are congruent. Quadrilateral SQRE has coordinates S(0,3), Q(4,0), R(1,-4), and E(-3,-1). Determine if the diagonals of the square are perpendicular. Determine if the diagonals are congruent.



DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS IN TWO DIMENSIONS

- 1. Find the length of \overline{GH} given G(-2,1) and H(4,1).
- 2. Find the length of \overline{XY} given X(-4,1) and Y(0,2).
- 3. Find the perimeter of $\triangle EFG$ if E(1,1), F(1,6), and G(5,4).
- 4. Find the area of square ABCD given A(-8,0), B(0,6), C(6,-2), and D(-2,-8).



DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS IN THREE DIMENSIONS

- \blacksquare 1. Find the distance between points with coordinates (3,8,0) and (3,8,6).
- 2. Find the distance between points with coordinates (2,5,-3) and (2,8,1).
- \blacksquare 3. Find the distance between points with coordinates (1,1,1) and (5,5,5).
- 4. Find the distance between points with coordinates (9,6,3) and (-9,-6,-3).



MIDPOINT OF A LINE SEGMENT IN THREE DIMENSIONS

- 1. Find the midpoint between points with coordinates (3,8,0) and (3,8,6).
- 2. Find the midpoint between points with coordinates (2,5,-3) and (2,8,1).
- \blacksquare 3. Find the midpoint between points with coordinates (1,1,1) and (5,5,5).
- 4. Find the midpoint between points with coordinates (9,6,3) and (-9,-6,-3).



