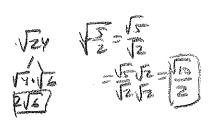
## Geometry Chapter 9 test study reminder sheet

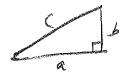
## Simplifying Radicals

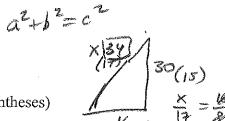
- Rewrite as two square roots multiplied...separate out a 'perfect square'
- Get radical off bottom by multiplying top and bottom by that radical



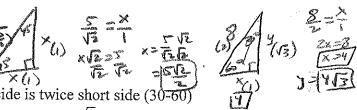
## Right Triangles – finding missing sides – 3 ways

1) Pythagorean Theorem (always works)





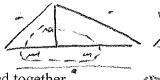
- 2) Pythagorean Triples (if you are given 2 sides)
  - Find number that goes into both sides and divide (write in parentheses)
  - Find matching triple
  - Make ratios with missing side and cross-multiply to solve.
- 3) Special triangles (30-60 or 45-45)
  - How do you know?
    - o If you are given angle
    - o If sides are equal (45-45), or if long side is twice short side (30-60)

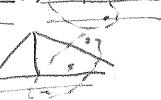


- Write pattern on diagram (x, x,  $x\sqrt{2}$  for 45-45, x, 2x,  $x\sqrt{3}$  for 30-60) in parentheses.
- Make ratios with missing side and cross-multiply to solve.

## Altitude-on-Hypotenuse Triangles

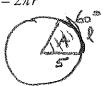
- Put long side of big triangle on bottom
- Find 'group'
- $(\text{Top number in group})^2 = \text{bottom 2 numbers multiplied together}$

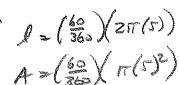




# Arc length and sector

- Circumference (whole distance around circle):  $C = 2\pi r$
- Area (whole area of circle):  $A = \pi r^2$
- arc length = (fraction)(circumference)
- sector = (fraction)(whole area of circle)
- fraction = (degrees in arc)/(360)





## Other things to remember:

- 3D shapes...solve by making right triangles with sides you need to find.
- Equilateral triangles all angles are 60 degrees (usually turns into a 30-60 special triangle)
- Distance between 2 points: distance formula  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 x_1)^2 + (y_2 y_1)^2}$  plug in coordinate values. to find the distance.



