

February 25, 2019, Monday

This is the EOC formula sheet for Geometry...

write down three eqns you have used before....

Define at least 5 of the variables in the eqns you have used...

	Board		
Beth	Kristley	Ella	Ms. Cole
Dylan	Pat	Levi	
Gisselle	Michael	Pence	Ms. Winsor
Zander	Karla	Ebonias	

Find your new seat, please!

Feb 13-7:55 AM

Geometry - Day 1, 4-10-2017

Distance, Para Distance Formula

Find the distance d = $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

1) $(5, -1), (2, 4)$ $d = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (4-(-1))^2} = \sqrt{9+25} = \sqrt{34} = 5.8$

2) $(-8, 1), (-8, 2)$ $d = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = 1$

3) $(-8, 1), (-8, 2)$ $d = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = 1$

4) $(-8, 1), (-8, 2)$ $d = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = 1$

5) $(6, -7), (-5, 8)$ $d = \sqrt{(-11)^2 + (15)^2} = \sqrt{121+225} = \sqrt{346} = 18.6$

6) $(-3, 0), (2, 4)$ $d = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{25+16} = \sqrt{41} = 6.4$

7) $(-3, 0), (2, 4)$ $d = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{41} = 6.4$

8) $(-3, 0), (2, 4)$ $d = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{41} = 6.4$

9) $(-1, -4), (4, -4)$ $d = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (0)^2} = 5$

10) $(-1, -4), (4, -4)$ $d = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (0)^2} = 5$

11) $(-1, 0), (0, -3)$ $d = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{10} = 3.2$

Feb 13-7:57 AM

Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.

1) through $(-1, 5)$, parallel to $y = 2x + 5$

2) through $(1, 1)$, parallel to $y = 3x - 5$

3) through $(1, -2)$, parallel to $y = -3x - 2$

4) through $(5, 4)$, parallel to $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

5) through $(-3, 0)$, parallel to $y = -x + 2$

6) through $(-1, 2)$, parallel to $y = -7x + 3$

parallel lines have the same slope.

$y = mx + b$

$-5 = 2(-1) + b$
 $-5 = -2 + b$
 $-3 = b$
 $y = 2x - 3$

$1 = 3(1) + b$
 $1 = 3 + b$
 $-2 = b$
 $y = 3x - 2$

$-2 = -3(-2) + b$
 $-2 = 6 + b$
 $-8 = b$
 $y = -3x - 8$

$4 = -\frac{1}{2}(5) + b$
 $4 = -2.5 + b$
 $6.5 = b$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 6.5$

$0 = -(-3) + b$
 $0 = 3 + b$
 $-3 = b$
 $y = -x - 3$

$2 = -7(-1) + b$
 $2 = 7 + b$
 $-5 = b$
 $y = -7x - 5$

1) Identify x, y, m

2) Substitute x, y, m into $y = mx + b$

3) Solve for b

4) Substitute m, b into $y = mx + b$

Feb 13-7:59 AM

Review: If lines have the same slope, they are parallel.

New: \perp lines have slopes which are negative reciprocals.

7) through $(-1, 4)$, perp to $y = -x + 4$

8) through $(-4, -5)$, perp to $y = -2x + 4$

9) through $(2, -4)$, perp to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

10) through $(-2, -2)$, perp to $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$

11) through $(-1, -2)$, perp to $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$

12) through $(1, -5)$, perp to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$

$m_1 m_2 = -1$

$\frac{1}{2} m_2 = -1$
 $m_2 = -2$

$4 = -1 + b$
 $5 = b$
 $y = -2x + 5$

$4 = -2(-4) + b$
 $4 = 8 + b$
 $-4 = b$
 $y = -2x - 4$

$-4 = \frac{1}{2}(2) + b$
 $-4 = 1 + b$
 $-5 = b$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$

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

$-2 = -\frac{1}{2}(-1) + b$
 $-2 = 0.5 + b$
 $-2.5 = b$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2.5$

$-5 = \frac{1}{2}(1) + b$
 $-5 = 0.5 + b$
 $-5.5 = b$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5.5$

Feb 13-7:59 AM

February 26, 2019, Tuesday

Find the slope of a line parallel to each given line.

1) $y = 6x - 4$

2) $y = -4 \Rightarrow y = 0x - 4$

3) $8x + y = 5$

4) $8x + y = 5$

5) $8x + y = 5$

Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.

1) through $(-4, 3)$, parallel to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

2) through $(-4, 3)$, parallel to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

$y = mx + b$

$3 = \frac{1}{2}(-4) + b$
 $3 = -2 + b$
 $5 = b$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$

Feb 13-8:01 AM

VA P2 Test

5) In this figure at the right, $LN \perp KM$. What additional information would a student need to prove $\triangle KLN \cong \triangle LMN$?

A. $\angle LKN \cong \angle LMN$

B. $\angle LKN \cong \angle LMN$

C. $\angle LNK \cong \angle LNM$

D. $\angle LKN \cong \angle LMN$

$\triangle KLN \cong \triangle LMN$

$\triangle KLN \cong \triangle LMN$

$\triangle KLN \cong \triangle LMN$

$\triangle KLN \cong \triangle LMN$

SAS \sim

AA \sim

SSS \sim

S =

Feb 26-12:20 PM

February 27, 2019 Wednesday

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Name _____

Complete the table. Show all work

Equation	Slope (m)	Parallel Slope (//)	Perpendicular Slope (⊥)
1) $y = 8x + 9$	8	8	$-\frac{1}{8}$
2) $y = -\frac{3}{6}x - 4$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2
3) $y = -4x + 13$	-4	-4	$\frac{1}{4}$
4) $y = \frac{7}{9}x - 4$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$-\frac{9}{7}$
5) $-3x + 6y = 9$ $4 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2
6) $6x + 2y = 4$ $2y = -3x + 2$ $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1$	-3	-3	$\frac{1}{3}$

$y = mx + b$

$-3k + b = 9$
 $+3x$
 $3x + b = 9$
 $b = 9 - 3x$
 $y = \frac{3x}{6} + \frac{9}{6}$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

$-\frac{4}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

Feb 27-7:44 AM



Parallel lines have the same slope.
Perpendicular lines have the negative reciprocal slope.

Distance, Parallel Slopes, Perpendicular Slopes

Find the distance between each pair of points.

1) (6, -1), (-5, 6) 2) (4, 7), (-1, 5)

$\sqrt{74} = 8.6$

3)  4) 

Find the slope of a line parallel to each given line.

5) $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 4$ 6) $x - y = 4$

Scanned by CamScanner

Feb 13-8:01 AM

7) $-15 = 3y - 8x$

Find the slope of a line perpendicular to each given line.

8) $y = -4x + 4$ 9) $3x - 5y = 0$

10) $0 = 6 - 4x + 2y$

Write the slope intercept form of the equation of the line described.

11) through (1, -2), parallel to $y = 2x - 1$

12) through (-3, 3), perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$

$x = -3, y = 3, m = \frac{1}{5}$
 $y = mx + b$
 $3 = (-5)(-3) + b$
 $3 = 15 + b$
 $-12 = b$
 $y = -5x - 12$

Scanned by CamScanner

Feb 13-8:01 AM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SmxLYcvNsyM>


YouTube Search

Partitioning a Segment

Partitioning a segment means to divide it up into pieces.

A directed line segment is a segment from one point to another point on the coordinate plane. Directed line segment \overrightarrow{AB} would start at point A and end at point B.

Ex. 1: Point P partitions directed line segment \overrightarrow{AB} with A(-2, -5) and B(6, 1) into a ratio of 1:3. Find the coordinates of point P.



Copy the example and follow all the authors steps for this example of partitioning a line for example 1 & example 3!

Feb 27-7:38 AM

February 28, 2019, Thursday

Find the distance between each pair of points.

1) (0, -1), (-3, 6)

$d = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (6-(-1))^2} = \sqrt{74}$

Find the slope of a line parallel to each given line.

6) $x - y = -4$ $y = x + 4$ $m_{||} = 1$

Find the slope of a line perpendicular to each given line.

8) $y = -4x + 4$ $m = 4$ $m_{\perp} = \frac{1}{4}$

Recall: $y = mx + b$

Feb 27-1:50 PM

Partitioning Segments by a Ratio

$(x_2 - x_1) \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right) + x_1$

1) A is at 1 and B is at 10. Find the point, T, so that T partitions \overline{AB} in a 2:3 ratio.

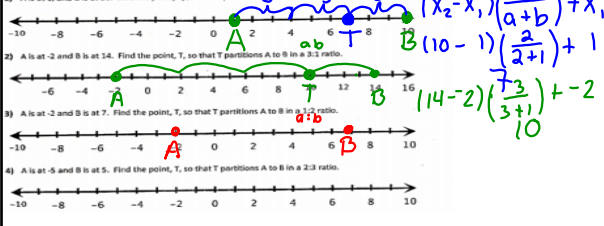
$(10 - 1) \left(\frac{2}{2+3} \right) + 1$

2) A is at -2 and B is at 14. Find the point, T, so that T partitions A to B in a 3:2 ratio.

$(14 - (-2)) \left(\frac{3}{3+2} \right) + (-2)$

3) A is at -2 and B is at 7. Find the point, T, so that T partitions A to B in a 1:2 ratio.

4) A is at -5 and B is at 5. Find the point, T, so that T partitions A to B in a 2:3 ratio.



Feb 25-2:26 PM

Lesson 9: Partitioning a Line Segment
 Standard 6.GF.A. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. Standard 6.GF.B. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.

Essential Question: How can a line be partitioned? How do you find the point of a directed line segment that partitions the segment in a given ratio?

Point P divides \overline{AB} in the ratio 3 to 1.

1. What does this mean? Prove it!
2. Do you expect point P to be closer to A or closer to B? Why?
3. How does the slope of \overline{AP} compare with slope of \overline{BP} ? Why?

Find the coordinate of point P that lies along the directed line segment from A (2, 4) to B (6, 10) and partitions the segment in the ratio of 3 to 2.

A directed line segment means the line segment has a direction associated with it, usually specified by moving from one endpoint to the other. Take the direction in which from which point to start and end. In this case, from Point A to Point B, therefore point A must be labeled $A(x_1, y_1)$ and B $B(x_2, y_2)$.

What does that tell you about the distance AP and PB in relation to AB?

1. Label your points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)
2. Note: one is a directed segment, order does matter!
3. Convert the ratio into a percent (keep it a fraction) $a:b$
4. Percent ratio $\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{a}{a+b}$
5. Plug the ratio and one for the segment (order does matter)
6. To find the partitioning point:
 - $x = \text{coordinate of } x_1 + \text{percent} \cdot (x_2 - x_1)$ (in Fraction Form)
 - $y = \text{coordinate of } y_1 + \text{percent} \cdot (y_2 - y_1)$ (in Fraction Form)

How can you use the distance formula to check that P partitions \overline{AB} in the ratio of 3 to 2?

Feb 13-8:03 AM

Example 1: Find the coordinates of the point P that lies along the directed segment from A (2, -2) to B (2, 2) and partitions the segment in the ratio of 1 to 4.

Coordinates of point which partitions a directed line segment AB at the ratio of a:b from $A(x_1, y_1)$ to $B(x_2, y_2)$

$$(x, y) = \frac{bx_1 + ay_2}{a+b}, \frac{by_1 + ay_2}{a+b}$$

OR

$$(x, y) = \left(x_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(y_2 - y_1) \right)$$

Example 2: Find the coordinate of the point P that lies along the directed segment from C (3, -2) to D (6, 1) and partitions the segment in the ratio 2 to 1.

Example 3: Find the coordinate of point P that lies along the directed line segment from M to N and partitions the segment in the ratio of 3 to 2.

Feb 13-8:05 AM

Coordinates of point which partitions a directed line segment AB at the ratio of a:b from $A(x_1, y_1)$ to $B(x_2, y_2)$

$$(x, y) = \frac{bx_1 + ay_2}{b+a}, \frac{by_1 + ay_2}{b+a}$$

OR

$$(x, y) = \left(x_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(y_2 - y_1) \right)$$

Given the points A(-3, -4) and B(2, 0), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio $\frac{2}{3}$.

Given the points A(-2, 5) and B(2, 3), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio 4 to 1.

Given the points A(5, -3) and B(5, 3), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio 1:3.

Given the points A(-2, 1) and B(4, 5), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio 5:2.

Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 5:1 if A(2, 4) and B(8, 10).

Feb 13-8:06 AM

Coordinates of point which partitions a directed line segment AB at the ratio of a:b from $A(x_1, y_1)$ to $B(x_2, y_2)$

$$(x, y) = \frac{bx_1 + ay_2}{b+a}, \frac{by_1 + ay_2}{b+a}$$

OR

$$(x, y) = \left(x_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + \frac{a}{a+b}(y_2 - y_1) \right)$$

2) Given the points A(-3, -4) and B(2, 0), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio $\frac{2}{3}$.

$$\left(-3 + \frac{2}{2+3}(2-(-3)), -4 + \frac{2}{2+3}(0-(-4)) \right)$$

$$\left(-1, -2.4 \right)$$

Feb 28-1:10 PM

7) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 1 to 3 if A(5, 4) and B(7, -4).

8) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 3:4 if A(-9, -9) and B(5, -7).

9) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 5 to 2 if A(8, -2) and B(6, 19).

10) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 7 to 2 if A(-5, 4) and B(8, -2).

Find the point that partitions the segment with the two given endpoints with the given ratio.

11) (3, 4) (7, 6) 1:1

12) (-9, 3) (1, 8) 2:3

13) (8, -5) (4, 7) 1:3

14) (5, -4) (4, 5) 3:4

Feb 13-8:06 AM

March 1, 2019, Friday

Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 5 to 2 if A(-8, -2) and B(6, 19).

$$x = -8 + \frac{5}{5+2}(6-(-8)) = 2$$

$$y = -2 + \frac{5}{5+2}(19-(-2)) = 13$$

$$(2, 13)$$

Find the point that partitions the segment with the two given endpoints with the given ratio.

11) (-3, 4) (7, 6) 1:1

$$x = -3 + \frac{1}{1+1}(7-(-3)) = 2$$

$$y = 4 + \frac{1}{1+1}(6-4) = 5$$

$$(2, 5)$$

Feb 13-8:06 AM

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$
 center = (h, k) radius = r
 diameter = $2r$

Identify the center and radius of each.
 1) $(x-6)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$ $r^2 = 16$ $r = 4$ center: $(6, 1)$
 2) $(x+8)^2 + (y-12)^2 = 22$ $r^2 = 22$ $r = 4.6$ center: $(-8, 12)$
 3) $(x-4)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 64$ $r^2 = 64$ $r = 8$ center: $(4, 5)$
 4) $(x+10)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 11$ $r^2 = 11$ $r = 3.3$ center: $(-10, -1)$
 5) $(x-11)^2 + (y+10)^2 = 36$ $r^2 = 36$ $r = 6$ center: $(11, -10)$
 6) $(x-12)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 9$ $r^2 = 9$ $r = 3$ center: $(12, 4)$

Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle.
 7) Center: $(-9, 1)$ Radius: 4 $(x+9)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$
 8) Center: $(13, -7)$ Radius: 4 $(x-13)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 16$
 9) Center: $(-13, 9)$ Radius: 3 $(x+13)^2 + (y-9)^2 = 9$
 10) Center: $(15, -12)$ Radius: 2 $(x-15)^2 + (y+12)^2 = 4$
 11) Center: $(4, 2)$ Radius: 12 $(x-4)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 144$
 12) Center: $(5, 6)$ Radius: 3 $(x-5)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 9$
 13) $(x+4)^2 + (y-7)^2 = 16$ $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 1$
 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$ $(x+3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 1$
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 16$

Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle in standard form, then convert to general form.
 13) $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$
 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$ $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 1$
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 16$ $(x+3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 1$

$(h, k) = (-1, -1)$ $r = 4$
 $(h, k) = (-3, -4)$ $r = 2$

Feb 13-8:08 AM

$(h, k) = (1, -1)$
 $(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 25$

15) $(h, k) = (-4, 4)$ $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$
 $r = 3$ $(x-4)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 9$
 $(x+4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 9$

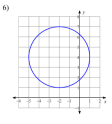
17) $(h, k) = (2, 0)$ $(x+2)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 4$
 18) $(x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 1$

Feb 13-8:09 AM

Geometry - Day 3
 Name: _____ ID: 1
 TOTD - Parallel, Perpendicular, Partitioning, Equations of Circles
 Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.
 1) through $(-2, -3)$, parallel to $y = -8x + 1$ 2) through $(5, -1)$, perp. to $y = x + 3$

Identify the center and radius of each.
 3) $(x+4)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 80$

Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle.
 4) Center: $(6, 9)$ Radius: 2
 5) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 2:5 if A $(-9, -9)$ and B $(5, -2)$.

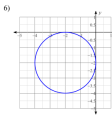
Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle in standard form, then convert to general form.
 6) 

Feb 13-8:10 AM

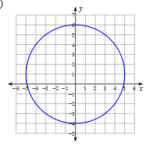
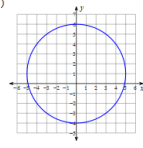
then SG....
 Geometry - Day 3
 Name: _____ ID: 2
 TOTD - Parallel, Perpendicular, Partitioning, Equations of Circles
 Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.
 1) through $(-3, -2)$, parallel to $y = 2x + 1$ 2) through $(3, -5)$, perp. to $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 5$

Identify the center and radius of each.
 3) $(x-13)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 21$

Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle.
 4) Center: $(11, -4)$ Radius: 7
 5) Find the coordinates of P so that P partitions the segment AB in the ratio 1:3 if A $(5, 4)$ and B $(7, -4)$.

Use the information provided to write the equation of each circle in standard form, then convert to general form.
 6) 

Feb 13-8:11 AM

February 28, 2019, Thursday
 Use the information provided to write the standard form equation of each circle.
 1)  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 25$
 2) Center: $(-1, -3)$ Radius: 13
 1) 

Feb 13-8:12 AM

Unit 5
 Is the point inside, outside, or on the circle?
 Name: _____ Date: _____
EXAMPLE Use the Equation of a Circle
 The equation of a circle is $(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$. Without sketching the circle, tell whether the point is on the circle, inside the circle, or outside the circle.
 a. $(6, 0)$ b. $(8, 2)$
Solution
 Substitute the coordinates of the point into the equation.
 If the left side is less than the right side, the point is inside the circle.
 If the left side is greater than the right side, the point is outside the circle.
 a. $(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$ b. $(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$
 $(6-5)^2 + (0-1)^2 \leq 9$ $(8-5)^2 + (2-1)^2 \leq 9$
 $1^2 + (-1)^2 \leq 9$ $3^2 + 1^2 \leq 9$
 $2 < 9$ $10 > 9$
 Because $2 < 9$, the point $(6, 0)$ is inside the circle. Because $10 > 9$, the point $(8, 2)$ is outside the circle.
Equation of a Circle The equation of a circle is $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 4$. Tell whether the point is on the circle, inside the circle, or outside the circle. Use the example above as a model.
 28. $R(0, 0)$ 29. $A(2, -4)$ 30. $X(0, -3)$ 31. $K(3, -1)$
 32. $M(1, -4)$ 33. $T(2, -5)$ 34. $D(2, 0)$ 35. $Z(2.5, -3)$

Feb 13-8:22 AM

Geometry Name _____ ID: 1
 Unit 5 SG 1 Date _____ Period _____

Find the distance between each pair of points. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

1) 2) (-5, 5), (-1, -5)

Write the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line described.

3) through: (-5, -2), parallel to $y = -\frac{4}{2}x + 4$ 4) through: (5, 2), perp. to $y = -\frac{5}{2}x + 5$

Find the slope of a line parallel to each given line.

5) $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$ 6) $x + 4y = 0$

Find the slope of a line perpendicular to each given line.

7) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ 8) $x + 2y = -6$

9) Partitioning: Given the points A(5, -1) and B(-5, 3), find the coordinates of the point P on directed line segment AB that partitions AB in the ratio of 1:3.

Find the midpoint of the line segment with the given endpoints.

10) (3, -6), (3, 0)

Given the midpoint and one endpoint of a line segment, find the other endpoint.

11) Endpoint: (4, -1), midpoint: (-6, -1)

Feb 13-8:26 AM

Geometry Name _____ ID: 1
 Unit 5 SG 1 Date _____ Period _____

Use the information provided to write the standard form equation of each circle.

1) Center: (10, 2)
 Radius: 6

Identify the center and radius of each. Then sketch the graph.

2) $(x + 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 9$

Use the information provided to write the general conic form equation of each circle.

3) $x^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 9$

Use the information provided to write the standard form equation of each circle.

4)

Feb 13-8:27 AM

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

Geometry Name _____ ID: 1
 Unit 5 SG 1 Date _____ Period _____

Circles, writing in different equation forms

Identify the center and radius of each. Then sketch the graph. $r^2 = 16$

1) $(x + 3)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 4$
 $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 2^2$
 $(h, k) = (-3, -3)$
 $r = 2$

2) $(x + 3)^2 + y^2 = 16$
 $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 4^2$
 $(h, k) = (-3, 0)$
 $r = 4$

3) $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$
 $C: (3, 3) \quad r: 3$

4) $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 4$
 $C: (3, -2) \quad r: 2$

Feb 13-8:29 AM

Use the information provided to write the general conic form equation of each circle.

5) $(x - 14)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 9$ 6) $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 16$

7) $(x + 12)^2 + (y + 16)^2 = 4$ 8) $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 13)^2 = 36$

Use the information provided to write the standard form equation of each circle.

9) $x^2 + y^2 + 16x - 18y + 129 = 0$ 10) $x^2 + y^2 + 22x - 18y + 153 = 0$

11) $x^2 + y^2 + 24x + 10y + 120 = 0$ 12) $x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 14y + 61 = 0$

Feb 13-8:30 AM

13)

14)

15)

16)

Feb 13-8:30 AM

March 1, 2019, Friday

Copy the midpoint formula and the distance formula

Find the distance between each pair of points. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

Find the distance between each pair of points. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

1) (-5, -5), (0, 4)

Find the midpoint of the line segment with the given endpoints.

2) (-1, 2), (3, 2)

...quiz after distance & midpoint practice

Feb 13-8:30 AM

Geometry _____ Name _____ ID: 1
Midpoints & Distances _____ Date _____ Period _____
Find the midpoint of the line segment with the given endpoints.
1) (-5, 2), (0, 2) 2) (1, 0), (2, 0)

3) (0, 6), (-4, -3) 4) (-3, -6), (1, -1)

5) (1, 5), (-5, 5) 6) (6, 2), (-3, -2)

7) (4, -2), (5, 1) 8) (5, -3), (1, -3)

Given the midpoint and one endpoint of a line segment, find the other endpoint.
9) Endpoint: (-6, 1), midpoint: (3, -2) 10) Endpoint: (4, 4), midpoint: (6, 0)

11) Endpoint: (-5, -3), midpoint: (4, -4) 12) Endpoint: (1, -5), midpoint: (-2, 6)

13) Endpoint: (2, -1), midpoint: (0, -1) 14) Endpoint: (0, 1), midpoint: (6, -1)

15) Endpoint: (5, 3), midpoint: (4, 3) 16) Endpoint: (2, 0), midpoint: (0, -2)



Feb 13-8:33 AM



Find the distance between each pair of points.
17) (2, 6), (8, 5) 18) (-8, 8), (0, 2)

19) (6, -1), (5, -5) 20) (-7, -5), (-4, -8)

21) (4, 3), (5, -3) 22) (7, -2), (0, -5)

23) (5, 6), (7, -1) 24) (4, -3), (1, 3)

25)  26) 

27)  28) 

Feb 13-8:33 AM

...quiz

Feb 13-8:33 AM

Feb 13-9:53 AM