

Name Key Date _____ Hour _____

Geometry A Chapter 5 Review

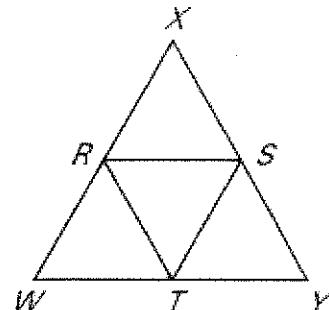
Relationships within Triangles

Use $\triangle WXY$, where R , S , and T are midpoints of the sides.

1. If RS = 15, then WY = 30

- $$2. \overline{RT} \approx \overline{XS} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{SY}$$

3. If the perimeter of $\triangle RST$ is 24, then the perimeter of $\triangle WXY$ is 48.



Find the value of x.

4.

5.

$2(2x-2) = 8x-16$

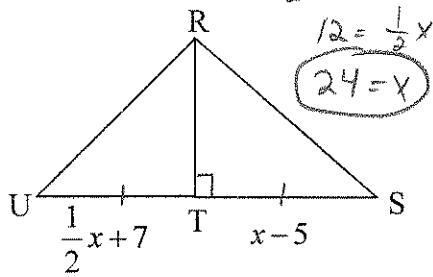
$4x-4 = 8x-16$

$12 = 4x$

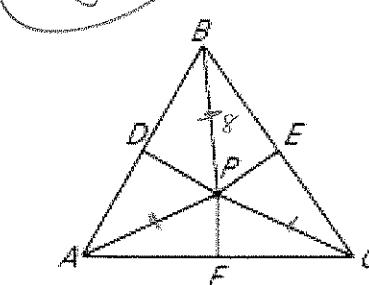
$3 = x$

6. \overline{RT} is the perpendicular bisector of $\triangle RSU$. Find x.

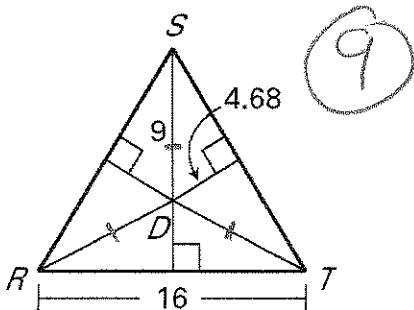
$$\frac{1}{2}x + 7 = x - 5$$



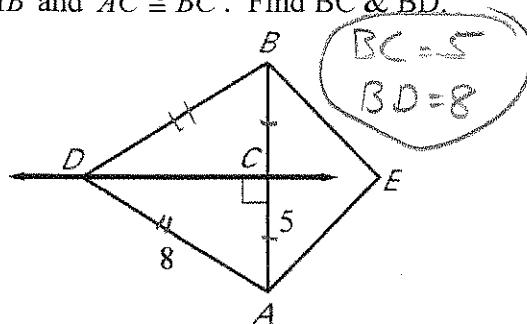
7. In the diagram shown, the perpendicular bisectors of $\triangle ABC$ meet at point P. If $BP = 8$, find PC .



8. The perpendicular bisectors of $\triangle RST$ meet at point D. Find RD.



9. $\overleftrightarrow{CD} \perp \overline{AB}$ and $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$. Find BC & BD.



Use the information shown to answer the next two questions.

\overrightarrow{WY} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{QZ} and \overrightarrow{WY} bisects $\angle QYZ$.

$$RW = 3x + 8 \text{ and } JW = 2x + 10$$

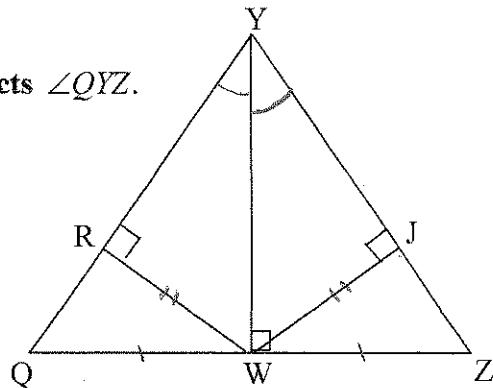
$$QY = 5y + 16 \text{ and } YZ = 7y$$

10. Find the value of x. $3x + 8 = 2x + 10$

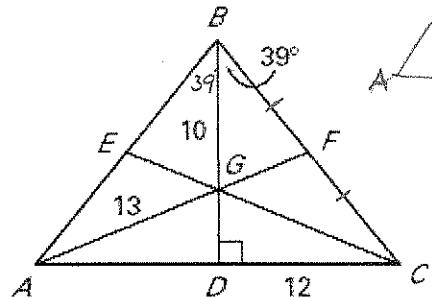
$$x = 2$$

11. Find the value of y. $5y + 16 = 7y$

$$\begin{aligned} 16 &= 2y \\ 8 &= y \end{aligned}$$



Use the figure for the next three questions. In $\triangle ABC$, \overline{BD} is an angle bisector, $m\angle DBC = 39^\circ$, and $BF = FC$.



12. Find $m\angle BAC$.

$$m\angle BAC = 51^\circ$$

13. Identify a median of $\triangle ABC$.

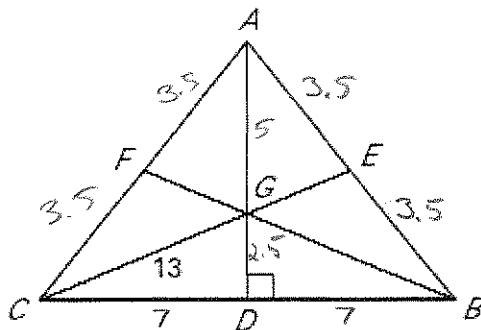
$$AF$$

14. Identify an altitude of $\triangle ABC$.

$$BD$$

Use the following information and diagram to answer the next four questions.

G is the centroid of $\triangle ABC$, $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, $CD = 7$, $EB = 3.5$, $AG = 5$, and $AC = AB$.



15. Find AC .

$$AC = 7$$

16. Find GD .

$$GD = 2.5$$

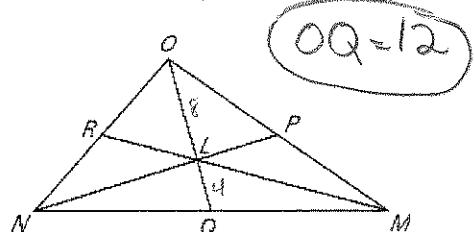
17. Find AD .

$$AD = 7.5$$

18. Find the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.

$$= 28$$

19. In the diagram, L is the centroid of $\triangle MNO$ and $LQ = 4$. Find OQ .

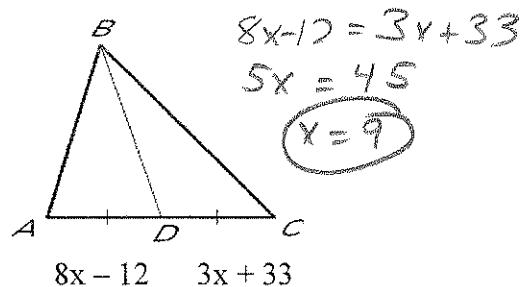


20. \overline{BD} is a median of $\triangle ABC$. Find x

$$8x - 12 = 3x + 33$$

$$5x = 45$$

$$x = 9$$



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Determine whether it is possible to draw a triangle with sides of the given lengths in the next six questions.

21. 1, 4, 6
No

22. 17, 17, 33
Yes

23. 22, 26, 65
No

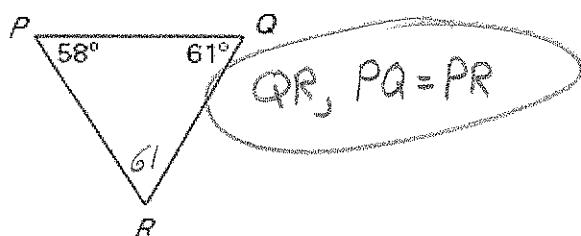
24. 6, 43, 39
Yes

25. 7, 54, 45
No

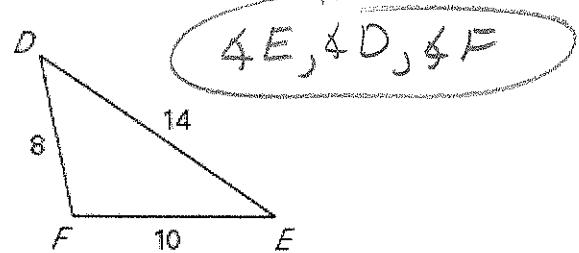
26. 3, 4, 5
Yes

Use the diagram below to list the following:

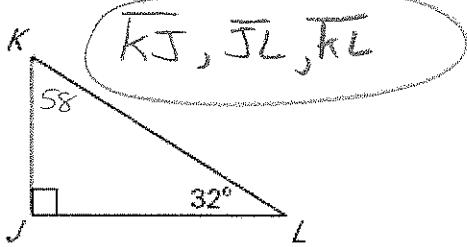
27. Sides in order from least to greatest.



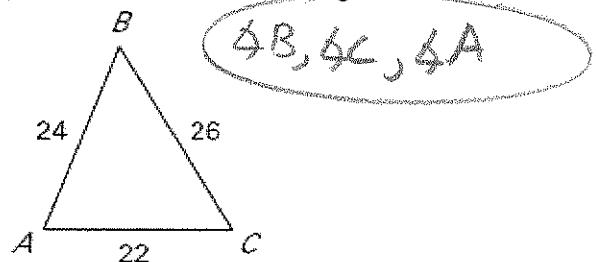
28. Angles in order from least to greatest.



29. Sides in order from least to greatest.



30. Angles in order from least to greatest.



Complete the next statements with one of the following: A. inside B. on C. outside

31. The point of concurrency for perpendicular bisectors of a right triangle is B the triangle.

32. The point of concurrency for perpendicular bisectors of an acute triangle is A the triangle.

33. The point of concurrency for perpendicular bisectors of an obtuse triangle is C the triangle.

34. The centroid of a triangle is located A the triangle.

35. In an obtuse triangle, the orthocenter is C the triangle.

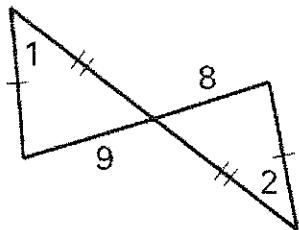
36. In an acute triangle, the orthocenter is A the triangle.

37. In a right triangle, the orthocenter is B the triangle

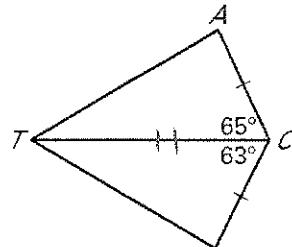
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Complete the statements with $<$, $>$, or $=$.

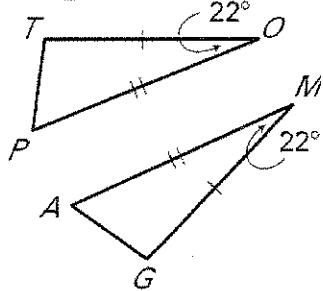
38. $m\angle 1 \text{ } \underline{\circ} \text{ } m\angle 2$



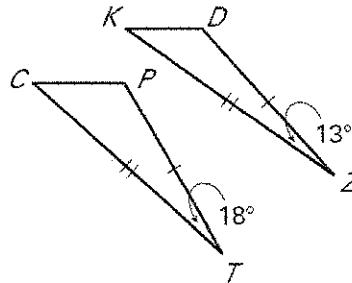
39. $AT \text{ } \underline{\circ} \text{ } BT$



40. $TP \text{ } \underline{\equiv} \text{ } AG$



41. $KD \text{ } \underline{\circ} \text{ } CP$



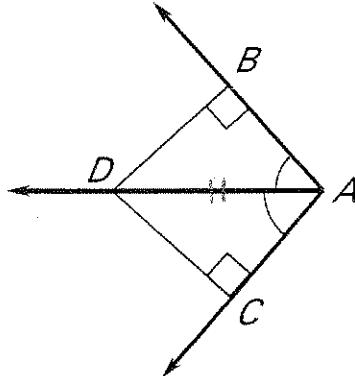
42. Match the correct reason with each statement.

REASON BANK

- A. Given
- B. AAS
- C. CPCTC
- D. Definition of \perp lines
- E. Reflexive Property

GIVEN: D is on the bisector of $\angle BAC$, $\angle DAB \cong \angle DAC$,
 $\overline{DB} \perp \overline{BA}$, $\overline{DC} \perp \overline{CA}$, $\angle DBA \cong \angle DCA$

PROVE: $\overline{DB} \cong \overline{DC}$



Statements	Reasons
1. D is on the bisector of $\angle BAC$, $\angle DAB \cong \angle DAC$ $\overline{DB} \perp \overline{BA}$, $\overline{DC} \perp \overline{CA}$	1. A
2. $\angle DBA$ and $\angle DCA$ are right angles	2. D
3. $\angle DBA \cong \angle DCA$	3. D - Should be Def. of right \angle 's
4. $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{DA}$	4. E
5. $\triangle DBA \cong \triangle DCA$	5. B
6. $\overline{DB} \cong \overline{DC}$	6. C