## Geometry Summer Packet



This packet will be due the first week of school and will be your first grade. Be sure to show all of your work and box your final answer. Your work should be neat and legible. If you need more space than is provided, you can attach a separate sheet of paper with problems numbered and in order.

Have a happy and safe summer, and we look forward to seeing you in Geometry in the fall.

## Archbishop Curley Math Department

## I. Basic Algebra Equations

You will need to solve equations as you did in Algebra 1 throughout Geometry. Solve the following equations:

1. $3 \mathrm{x}+8=7 \mathrm{x}-16$
2. $2 \mathrm{x}-25=7 \mathrm{x}$
3. $-4(3-x)=2(x+6)$
4. $3 x-5(x+6)=0$
5. $6 x+7-2 x+4=2 x+6$
6. $2 x+4=6$
7. $7 x+16=5 x$
8. $x+2 x+3 x+4 x=10$
9. $x+2 x+3 x+4 x+5 x=50+75+100$
10. $3 \mathrm{x}+4=12+\mathrm{x}$

## II. Basic Geometry Terms

Let's take a look at some basic Geometry vocabulary. You'll be using these words, symbols, and naming conventions throughout the year, so do your best to practice now!

## Lines, Rays, and Angles

| Name | What it looks like | Think |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| point $D$ | D. | A point names a location in space. |
| line $A B ; \overleftrightarrow{A B}$ <br> line $B A ; \overrightarrow{B A}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\longleftrightarrow} \quad \vec{B}$ | A line extends without end in opposite directions. |
| line segment $A B ; \overline{A B}$ line segment $B A ; \overline{B A}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{A}$ | "Segment" means part. A line segment is part of a line. It is named by its two endpoints. |
| ray $M N ; \overrightarrow{M N}$ <br> ray $N M ; \overline{N M}$ |  | A ray has one endpoint and extends without end in one direction. A ray is named using two points. The endpoint is always named first. |
| angle $X Y Z ; \angle X Y Z$ <br> angle $Z Y X ; \angle Z Y X$ <br> angle $Y ; \angle Y$ |  | Two rays or line segments that share an endpoint form an angle. The shared point is the vertex of the angle. |
| A right angle forms a square corner. | An acute angle opens less than a right angle. | An obtuse angle opens more than a right angle and less than a straight angle. <br> A straight angle forms a line.  |

Notice that it's possible to name a line using the letters and the line symbol over them, or saying "line $A B$." Either works!
Important note: Points, lines, and rays have NO WIDTH or THICKNESS. Therefore, the illustrate locations and lines in space, but they don't occupy space themselves.
11. Name as many a.) LINE SEGMENTS, b.) ANGLES, c.) RAYS from the following picture as you can. Be sure to include multiple ways to represent them:

III. Rational, Radical and Exponential Expressions
12. Simplify $\sqrt[3]{27}$
13. Simplify $\left(\frac{81}{64}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
14. Simplify $\sqrt{196 x^{4} y^{6}}$
15. Simplify
a.) $\sqrt{40}$
b.) $\sqrt{32}$
c.) $\sqrt{6} * \sqrt{14}$
d.) $\sqrt{5} * \sqrt{2}$
16. Add, Subtract, Multiply, or divide to solve the following equations involving rational numbers
a.) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{5}=$ ?
b.) $\frac{7}{10}-\frac{8}{5}=$ ?
c.) $\frac{7}{12} * \frac{3}{4}=$ ?
d.) $\frac{5}{3} \div \frac{6}{11}$
e.) $\frac{\frac{23}{5}}{5}$
f.) $3 \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{6}{5}$

## IV. Systems of Equations and Linear Inequalities

17. Solve the following system of equations using substitution

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
2 x+5 y=-5 \\
x+3 y=3
\end{array}\right.
$$

18. Solve the following system of equations using elimination

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
6 x+2 y=8 \\
4 x+2 y=10
\end{array}\right.
$$

19. In one week, a music store sold 9 guitars for a total of $\$ 3611$. Electric guitars sold for $\$ 479$ each and acoustic guitars sold for $\$ 339$ each. How many of each type of guitar were sold? Set up a system of equations and use any method to solve.

## V. Polynomials and Factoring

20. Multiply and simplify: $\quad 7(-5 v-8)=$
21. Multiply and simplify:

$$
(2 x-1)(x+3)
$$

22. Multiply and simplify:
$\left(n^{2}+6 n-4\right)(2 n-4)=$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 23. } \underset{\text { Use Multiplication/Division }}{\text { Simplify: }}\end{aligned} \frac{-32 \mathrm{x}^{3} \mathrm{y}^{2} \mathrm{z}^{4}}{8 \mathrm{x}^{6} \mathrm{y}^{2} \mathrm{z}}=$
Properties of exponents
23. Factor completely: $\quad 3 x^{3}+6 x^{2}+27 x=$

Cubic trinomial. Finding linear factors
25. Factor completely: $36 x^{2}-64=$ Difference of two squares factoring
26. Factor completely: $\quad t^{2}+4 t-32$

Factoring quadratics
27. Factor completely and then simplify:

Factoring quadratics and
simplifying a rational expression
28. Factor completely and then simplify: $\frac{16 x^{4}-8 x^{2}+16}{(x+4)(x+2)}$

Factoring quadratics and simplifying a rational expression

## VI. Linear Equations, Lines and Slope

29. Write an equation of the line in slope-intercept form with $x$-intercept of -3 and a $y$ intercept of -5 .
30. The rental rates at Snappy Car Rental are $\$ 30$ per day plus $\$ 0.25$ per mile for each mile driven. Joe rented a car f The rental rates at Snappy Car Rental are $\$ 30$ per day plus $\$ 0.25$ per mile for each mile driven. Joe rented a car for one day and drove 300 miles. What is the total amount Joe paid to rent the car?
31. Match the equation with its graph.

$$
\frac{2}{3} x-\frac{7}{8} y=-\frac{7}{12}
$$

a.

c.

b.

d.

28. Write the equation for the line that goes through the two points

$$
\text { In slope-intercept form: } \quad(1,1) \text { and }(-1,-3)
$$

29. Write the equation for the line that goes through the two points

$$
\text { In point-slope form: } \quad(-2,-1) \text { and }(-4,3)
$$

30. Graph the following linear function: $4 x+2 y=6$

Identify the slope and label the intercepts.


