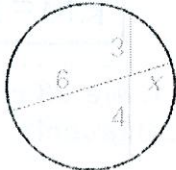
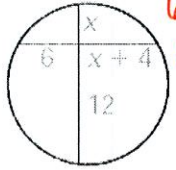
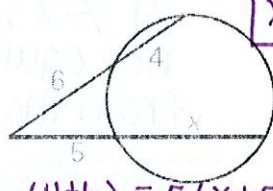
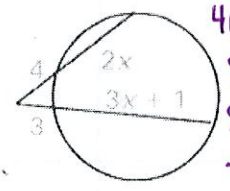
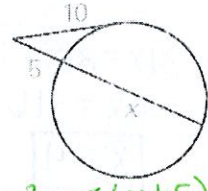
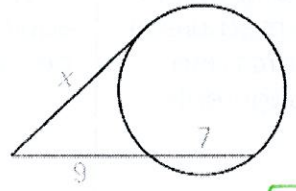
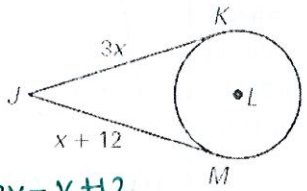
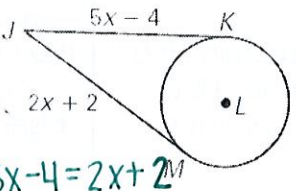
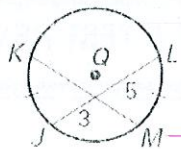
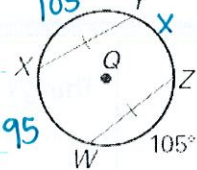
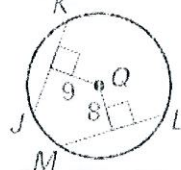
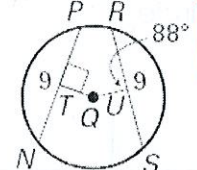
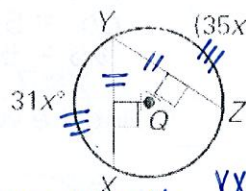
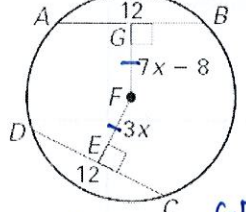
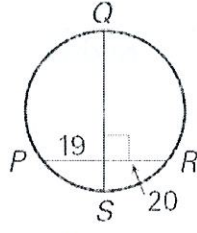
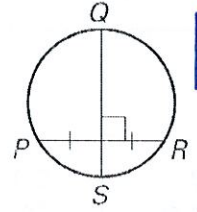

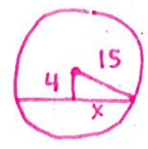
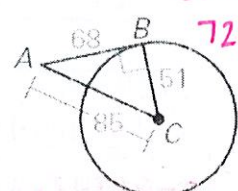
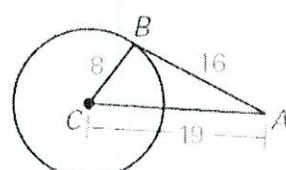
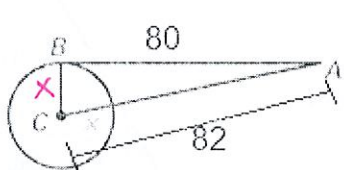
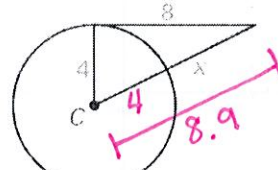
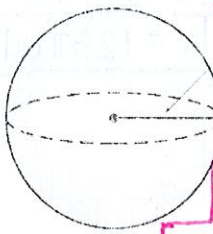


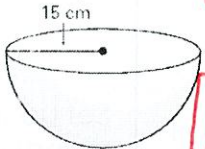
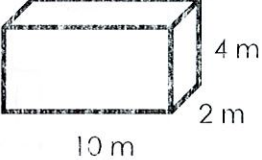

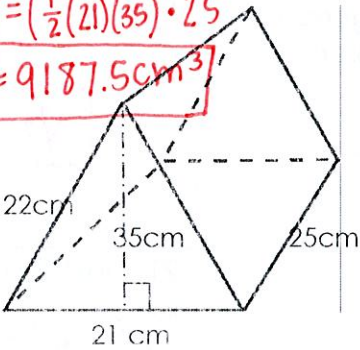
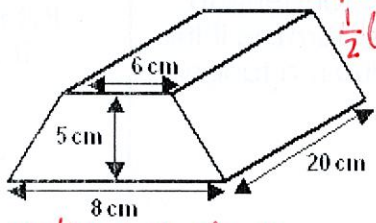
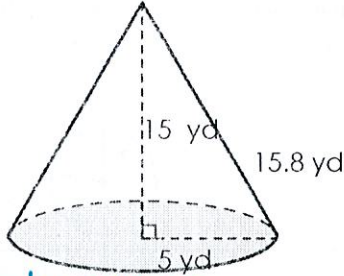
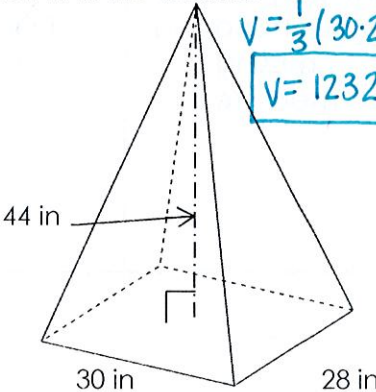
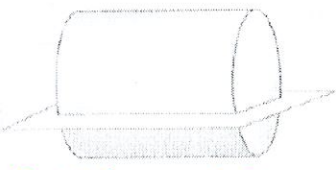

**UNIT 5 TEST REVIEW**

Topic	Things to remember	Examples	
Find the measure of parts of a chord in a circle	part • part = part • part	<p>1. Find the value of x</p>  <p><math>6 \cdot x = 3 \cdot 4</math>  <math>6x = 12</math>  <math>x = 2</math></p>	<p>2. Find the value of x</p>  <p><math>6 \cdot (x+4) = 12 \cdot x</math>  <math>6x + 24 = 12x</math>  <math>24 = 6x</math>  <math>4 = x</math>  <math>x = 4</math></p>
Find the measure of segments when two secants intersect a circle.	outside • whole = outside • whole	<p>3. Find the value of x</p>  <p><math>6 \cdot (4+6) = 5(x+5)</math>  <math>6(10) = 5x + 25</math>  <math>60 = 5x + 25</math>  <math>35 = 5x</math>  <math>x = 7</math></p>	<p>4. Find the value of x.</p>  <p><math>4(2x+4) = 3(3x+1+3)</math>  <math>8x+16 = 3(3x+4)</math>  <math>8x+16 = 9x+12</math>  <math>-x = -4</math>  <math>x = 4</math></p>
Find the measure of segments when a secant and a tangent intersect a circle.	$\text{tan}^2 = \text{outside} \cdot \text{whole}$	<p>5. Find the value of x.</p>  <p><math>10^2 = 5(x+5)</math>  <math>100 = 5x + 25</math>  <math>75 = 5x</math>  <math>x = 15</math></p>	<p>6. Find the value of x.</p>  <p><math>x^2 = 7(7+9)</math>  <math>x^2 = 7(16)</math>  <math>x^2 = 112</math>  <math>x = 12</math></p>
Use the properties of congruent tangents	Tangents coming from the same external point are congruent	<p>7. Find JK.</p>  <p><math>3x = x + 12</math>  <math>2x = 12</math>  <math>x = 6</math></p>	<p>8. Find JM.</p>  <p><math>5x - 4 = 2x + 2</math>  <math>3x = 6</math>  <math>x = 2</math></p>

<p>Use the properties of congruent chords to find the measures of chords and arcs.</p>	<p>If two chords are congruent then their arcs are congruent</p>	<p>9. Find the value of KM.</p>  <p><math>km = 3 + 5 = 8</math></p> <p><b>KM = 8</b></p>	<p>10. Find the <math>m\widehat{YZ}</math> if <math>m\widehat{XW} = 95^\circ</math>.</p> <p><math>x + 105 + 95 + 105 = 360</math>  <math>x + 305 = 360</math>  <math>x = 55^\circ</math></p> 
<p>Determine if two chords are congruent</p>	<p>Two chords are congruent if they are equidistant from the center of the circle</p>	<p>11. Are <math>\overline{JK}</math> and <math>\overline{ML}</math> congruent?</p>  <p><b>NO</b></p> <p><math>9 \neq 8</math>, they are not equidistant from the center</p>	<p>12. Are <math>\overline{TQ}</math> and <math>\overline{UQ}</math> congruent?</p>  <p><b>NO</b></p> <p><math>90^\circ \neq 88^\circ</math>, the chords are <math>\cong</math> but measured at diff. <math>\angle</math>s</p>
<p>Use the properties of congruent chords to find the measure of arcs and segments</p>	<p>Two chords are congruent if and only if they are equidistant from the center of the circle.</p>	<p>13. Find the measure of YX.</p>  <p><math>31x = 35x - 16</math>  <math>-4x = -16</math>  <math>x = 4</math></p> <p><math>YX = 31x</math>  <math>YX = 31(4)</math>  <math>YX = 124^\circ</math></p> <p><b>X = 4</b>      <b>YX = 124°</b></p>	<p>14. Find the measure of GF.</p>  <p><math>7x - 8 = 3x</math>  <math>-8 = -4x</math>  <math>x = 2</math></p> <p><math>GF = 7x - 8</math>  <math>= 7(2) - 8</math>  <math>= 14 - 8</math>  <math>= 6</math></p> <p><b>X = 2</b>      <b>GF = 6</b></p>
<p>Determine if a chord is a diameter.</p>	<p>To be a diameter the chord must be a perpendicular bisector of another chord.</p>	<p>15. Is <math>\overline{QS}</math> a diameter? Why or why not?</p>  <p><b>NO</b></p> <p><math>19 \neq 20</math>, the chord is not bisected</p>	<p>16. Is <math>\overline{QS}</math> a diameter? Why or why not?</p>  <p><b>YES</b></p> <p>QS is perpendicular to the chord and it bisects it</p>



<p>Use the properties of diameters and perpendicular chords to find the radius of a circle.</p>	<p>Set up the problem so that you can use Pythagorean theorem.</p>	<p>17. A chord in a circle is 18 cm long and is 5 cm from the center of the circle. How long is the radius of the circle?</p>  $5^2 + 9^2 = r^2$ $106 = r^2$ $r = \sqrt{106}$ <p><b><math>r = 10.3</math></b></p>	<p>18. The radius of a circle is 15 inches. A chord is drawn 4 inches from the center of the circle. How long is the chord?</p>  $4^2 + x^2 = 15^2$ $x^2 = 209$ $x = 14.5$ $14.5 \cdot 2 = 29$ <p><b>The chord is 29 in</b></p>
<p>Use properties of tangents to determine if the line is a tangent</p>	<p>You must satisfy the Pythagorean Theorem.</p>	<p>19. Is <math>\overline{AB}</math> a tangent? Why or why not?</p>  $51^2 + 68^2 = 85^2$ $7225 = 7225$ <p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>20. Is <math>\overline{AB}</math> a tangent? Why or why not?</p>  $8^2 + 16^2 = 19^2$ $320 \neq 361$ <p><b>NO</b></p>
<p>Use properties of tangents to find missing measures.</p>	<p>Pythagorean Theorem</p>	<p>21. Find the measure of x.</p> $x^2 + 80^2 = 82^2$ $x^2 = 324$ <p><b><math>x = 18</math></b></p> 	<p>22. Find the value of x.</p>  $4^2 + 8^2 = C^2 \quad   \quad x = 8.9 - 4$ $80 = C^2 \quad   \quad x = 4.9$ $C \approx 8.9$ <p><b><math>x = 4.9</math></b></p>
<p>Find the surface area of spheres.</p>	<p><math>S = 4\pi r^2</math></p>	<p>23. Find the surface area of the sphere.</p>  $SA = 4\pi (7)^2$ $7 \text{ in} = 4\pi (49)$ $= 196\pi$ <p><b><math>196\pi \text{ in}^2</math> or <math>615.8 \text{ in}^2</math></b></p>	<p>24. What is the diameter of a sphere with a surface area of <math>44\pi \text{ cm}^2</math>?</p> $\frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi} = \frac{44\pi}{4\pi} \quad   \quad d = 3.3 \cdot 2$ $\sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{11}$ $r = 3.3$ <p><b><math>6.6 \text{ cm}</math></b></p>

<p>Find the volume of spheres.</p>	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	<p>25. A beach ball has a diameter of 8 inches. Find its volume. <math>r = 4</math></p> $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(4)^3$ $V = \frac{256}{3}\pi \text{ in}^3 \text{ or } 268.1 \text{ in}^3$	<p>26. Find the volume of the hemisphere.</p>  $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi(15)^3$ $V = 2250\pi \text{ cm}^3 \text{ or } 7068.6 \text{ cm}^3$
		<p>27. Find the volume.</p>  $V = (2 \cdot 10) \cdot 4$ $V = 80 \text{ m}^3$	<p>28. Find the volume.</p>  $V = (\pi 6^2) \cdot 20$ $V = 720\pi \text{ in}^3$ $\text{or } 2261.9 \text{ in}^3$
		<p>29. Find the volume.</p>  $V = \left(\frac{1}{2}(21)(25)\right) \cdot 35$ $V = 9187.5 \text{ cm}^3$	<p>30. Find the volume. <math>A \text{ trapezoid} = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h</math></p>  $V = \left(\frac{1}{2}(8+6) \cdot 5\right) \cdot 20$ $V = 700 \text{ cm}^3$
<p>Find the volume of pyramids and cones.</p>	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$	<p>31. Find the volume.</p>  $V = \frac{1}{3}(\pi 5^2) \cdot 15$ $V = 125\pi \text{ yd}^3 \text{ or } 392.7 \text{ yd}^3$	<p>32. Find the volume.</p>  $V = \frac{1}{3}(28 \cdot 28) \cdot 44$ $V = 12320 \text{ in}^3$
<p>Find the shape of the cross-section of a 3D figure.</p>	<p>When cutting a 3D figure by a plane, the result is a 2D figure.</p>	<p>33. Name the cross-section.</p>  <p>Rectangle</p>	<p>34. Name the cross-section.</p>  <p>Triangle</p>