

Simplify.

$$1. \sqrt{96}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{16} \sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{6}}$$

$$2. \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$$

$$3. 5\sqrt{20}$$

$$5\sqrt{4}\sqrt{5}$$

$$5 \cdot 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$10\sqrt{5}$$

$$4. \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} + \sqrt{48}$$

$$\sqrt{9}\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{16}\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{16}\sqrt{3}$$

$$3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$7\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$5. \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$6. \sqrt{5^2 + 7^2}$$

$$\sqrt{25 + 49}$$

$$\sqrt{74}$$

Solve for x.

$$7. \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8. x^2 - 18 - 3x = 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = 6, -3$$

$$9. x^2 - 6x = 4x$$

$$-4x - 4x$$

$$x^2 - 10x = 0$$

$$x(x-10) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 10$$

10. Find the area.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = \pi 6^2 = 36\pi$$

11. Find the circumference.

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$= 2\pi 6 = 12\pi$$

12. Find the length of the arc JK.

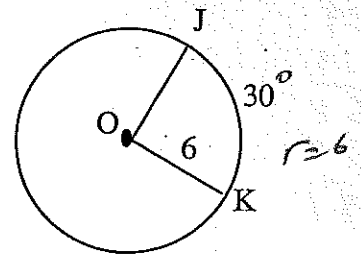
$$30^\circ \text{ out of } 360^\circ = \frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ of the circle}$$

$$\text{so arc JK} = \frac{1}{12}(12\pi) = \pi$$

13. Find the area of the sector.

$$\frac{1}{12} \text{ of circle}$$

$$A_{\text{sector}} = \frac{1}{12}(36\pi) = \frac{36\pi}{12} = 3\pi$$



14. If AD = 3 and DB = 9, find CD and AC.
Make a new figure for each part.

$$x^2 = 3 \cdot 9$$

$$x^2 = 27$$

$$x = \sqrt{27}$$

$$x = \sqrt{9\sqrt{3}}$$

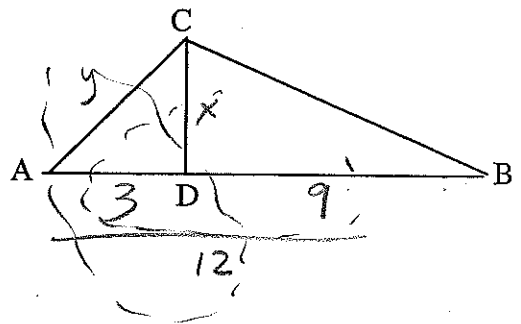
$$CD = x = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$y^2 = 3 \cdot 12$$

$$y^2 = 36$$

$$y = \sqrt{36}$$

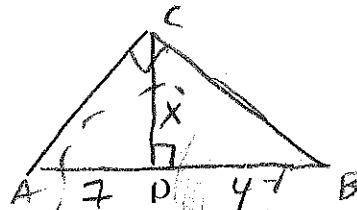
$$y = AC = 6$$



15. $\angle ACB$ is a right angle and $\overline{CD} \perp \overline{AB}$. Make a new figure for each part.

a. If $AD = 7$ and $BD = 4$, find CD .

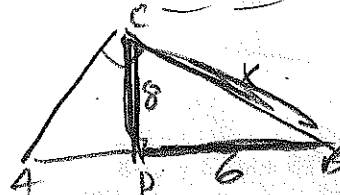
$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 &= 7(4) \\
 x^2 &= 28 \\
 x &= \sqrt{28} \\
 x &= \sqrt{4 \cdot 7} \\
 x &= 2\sqrt{7}
 \end{aligned}$$



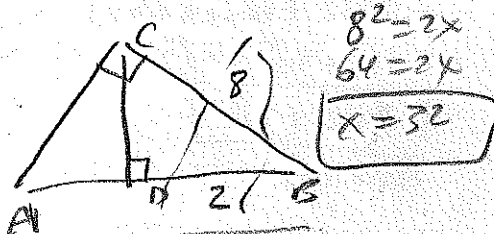
b. If $CD = 8$ and $DB = 6$, find CB .

Use Pythagorean theorem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 6^2 + 8^2 &= x^2 & x^2 &= 100 \\
 36 + 64 &= x^2 & x &= \sqrt{100} \\
 100 &= x^2 & x &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$



c. If $BC = 8$ and $BD = 2$, find AB .

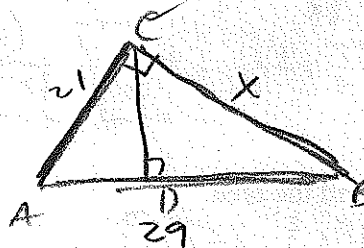


$$\begin{aligned}
 8^2 &= 2x \\
 64 &= 2x \\
 x &= 32
 \end{aligned}$$

d. If $AC = 21$ and $AB = 29$, find CB .

Use Pythagorean theorem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 21^2 + x^2 &= 29^2 \\
 441 + x^2 &= 841 \\
 -441 & \quad -441 \\
 \hline
 x^2 &= 400 \\
 x &= \sqrt{400} \\
 x &= 20
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 21 \\
 \times 21 \\
 \hline
 21 \\
 420 \\
 \hline
 441 \\
 \\
 29 \\
 \times 29 \\
 \hline
 261 \\
 580 \\
 \hline
 841
 \end{array}$$

Geometry
Worksheet 9.1-9.4

Name _____
Period _____

Simplify.

1. $\sqrt{96}$

2. $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$

3. $5\sqrt{20}$

4. $\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} + \sqrt{48}$

5. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$

6. $\sqrt{5^2 + 7^2}$

Solve for x.

7. $x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

8. $x^2 - 18 - 3x = 0$

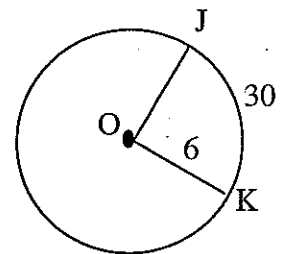
9. $x^2 - 6x = 4x$

10. Find the area.

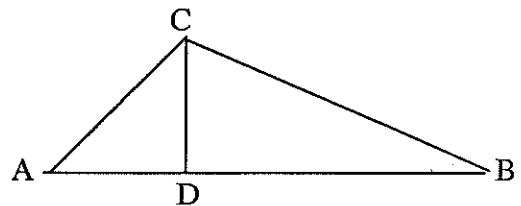
11. Find the circumference.

12. Find the length of the arc JK.

13. Find the area of the sector.



14. If $AD = 3$ and $DB = 9$, find CD and AC .
Make a new figure for each part.



15. $\angle ACB$ is a right angle and $\overline{CD} \perp \overline{AB}$. Make a new figure for each part.

a. If $AD = 7$ and $BD = 4$, find CD .

b. If $CD = 8$ and $DB = 6$, find CB .

c. If $BC = 8$ and $BD = 2$, find AB .

d. If $AC = 21$ and $AB = 29$, find CB .