Summer Review Packet for students entering Geometry

Summer packet is due on the first day of school.

It is NOT recommended to complete this packet immediately following school dismissal in June nor the night before the packet is due. Student learning is most effective if packet is completed during the months of July and August. Geometry students may be tested on the material in this packet within the first few weeks of school once the teacher has discussed the packet in the classroom.

Revised May 2017
Solve for $x$.

1. $4x + 23 = 9x - 7$
2. $5x + 2(180 - x) = 300$
3. $2(x + 5) = 3(x - 2)$

Simplify.

4. $\sqrt{121}$
5. $\sqrt{24}$
6. $7\sqrt{300}$

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

8. $-8\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$
9. $2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{32}$
10. $\sqrt{7(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{16})}$

11. $\frac{36}{\sqrt{225}}$

12. $\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$
13. $(3\sqrt{5})^2$

Simplify. Use positive exponents.

14. $y^3 \cdot y^5$
15. $(x^3)^8$
16. $(-6)^3$
17. $\frac{m^{10}}{m^4}$
18. $\frac{32x^3y^4z^9}{48x^{18}y^{4}z^2}$ Solve the linear system by using the substitution method.

19. $y = 2x + 5$
20. $x - 7y = 13$

$3x - y = 4$
$3x - 5y = 23$
21. \(6x + 2y = 38\) \quad 2x - 5y = -10

Solve the linear system by using the elimination method.

22. \(5x - y = 20\) \quad 23. \(9x - 2y = 50\)

\[3x + y = 12\] \quad \[6x - 2y = 32\]

24. \(19 = 5x + 2y\) \quad 25. \(3x + 7y = 6\)

\[1 = 3x - 4y\] \quad \[2x + 9y = 4\]

Perform the given operation.

26. \((x^4 + 6x^2 + 7) + (2x^4 - 3x^2 + 1)\) \quad 27. \((7n^3 + 2n^2 - n - 4) - (4n^3 - 3n^2 + 8)\)
Find the product.

28. \((x + 3)(2x + 3)\)  
29. \((3x - 1)(5x + 1)\)  
30. \((4x - 7)(5x - 2)\)

31. \((5x + 2)(4x^2 + 8x - 7)\)  
32. \((3x^2 + x - 5)(9x - 2)\)

Factor the expression.

33. \(x^2 + 13x + 30\)  
34. \(a^2 - 6a - 16\)  
35. \(3x^2 - 8x + 4\) Solve the equation by factoring.

36. \(y^2 + 4y - 32 = 0\)  
37. \(2x^2 - x - 1 = 0\)  
38. \(4x^2 + 44x + 121 = 0\)

Find the missing length of the right triangle using the Pythagorean Theorem \(a^2 + b^2 = c^2\). Remember that \(a\) and \(b\) are the lengths of the legs and \(c\) is the length of the hypotenuse. In questions #42-44, find the unknown lengths of the right triangle.

39. \(a = 3, b = 4\)  
40. \(a = 5, c = 10\)  
41. \(a = x, b = 1, c = \sqrt{2x}\)
42. \( a = x, b = (x + 6), c = 2\sqrt{17} \) Simplify the following fractions.

44. \( \frac{5bc^2}{25b^3c} \)

45. \( \frac{x + 2}{3x + 6} \)

43. \( a = x, b = (2x - 1), c = (2x + 1) \) Simplify

46. \( \frac{9x - 6y}{3} \)

47. \( \frac{a^2 + 8a + 16}{a^2 - 16} \)

Solve for \( x \) in the proportion.

48. \( \frac{5}{3x} = \frac{1}{15} \)

49. \( \frac{x - 2}{4} = \frac{x + 10}{10} \)

50. \( \frac{9 - x}{x + 4} = \frac{5}{2x} \)