Week 26 Pre-Algebra Assignment:

Day 1: p. 483 #2-42 even
Day 2: Chapter 11 test
Day 3: pp. 488-489 #1-16, 25-30
Day 4: pp. 495-496 #2-46 even
Day 5: pp. 505-507 #1-21, 22-32 even

Notes on Assignment:

Page 483 (#2-42 even)

Work to show:
   All problems: Show the work for these problems as you did throughout the chapter.

Chapter 11 test

On the test:
- Find two consecutive integers that a radical falls between.
- Determine whether a radical is a real number or not.
- Simplify radicals.
- Add and subtract radicals.
- Multiply and divide radicals.
- Solve radical equations.
- One word problem.

Pages 488-489 (#1-16, 25-30)
Work to show:
   #1-16: Answers only
   #25-30: Two answers

#1-16: Remember to use the correct notations.

#26-27: You will have to do a simple addition or subtraction problem to find this answer.

#28-30: Draw these lines to help answer these problems.

<u>Pages 495-496</u> (#2-46 even)

Work to show:
> #2-14: Complementary angles add to 90 degrees and supplementary angles add to
> 180 degrees.
> #16: Drawing
> #18-30: Answers only
> #32-38: Two answers for each
> #40-42: Two or three answers for each
> #44-46: Show any work needed.

#2-14: Complementary angles add to 90 degrees and supplementary angles add to 180 degrees.

#20-22: Remember that vertical angles are equivalent and the adjacent angles add to 180 degrees.

<u>Pages 505-507</u> (#1-21, 22-32 even)

Work to show:
> #1-13: Answers only
> #14-15: Drawings
> #16-21: Answers only
> #22-332: Show any work needed

<u>General notes for this section:</u> Consider the following definitions:
- <u>Curve</u> – a continuous set of points.
- <u>Closed curve</u> – begins and ends at the same point
- <u>Simple curve</u> – doesn't intersect itself
- <u>Simple closed curve</u> – a simple curve that is closed
- <u>Convex polygons</u> – every interior angle is < 180 degrees
- <u>Concave polygons</u> – at least one interior angle is > 180 degrees
- <u>Regular polygon</u> – all angles are the same measure and all sides are same length

Triangle classification by side lengths:
- o Scalene – no sides the same length
- o Isosceles – at least 2 sides the same length
- o Equilateral – all sides the same length

Triangle classification by angles:
- o Acute triangle – 3 acute angles
- o Right triangle – 1 right angle
- o Obtuse triangle – 1 obtuse angle

#1-16: Use the definitions above to answer these questions.

#17-21: Use the definitions of the quadrilaterals on page 503 for these problems.

#22-24: To find the sum of the measures of the angles in a polygon, divide the figure into triangles. Each triangle contains 180 degrees.

#26: First find the sum of the measures of the figure like you did for #22-24. Then divide it by the number of angles.

#28-30: Remember that the number of diagonals from a single vertex is going to be 3 less than the number of sides.   You might think that the total number of diagonals will be the number of diagonals from a single vertex times the number of vertices in the figure, but that would count all of the diagonals twice (since each diagonal comes from 2 different points). So take that number and divide by 2. The formula is $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$.

#32: If you calculate the total number of degrees in a hexagon, you get 720 degrees. Use that to help find the missing angle.