

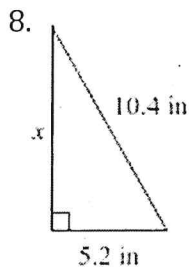
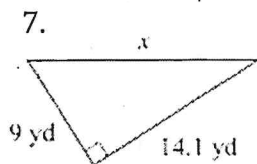
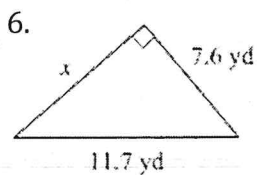
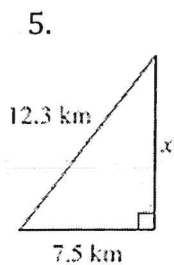
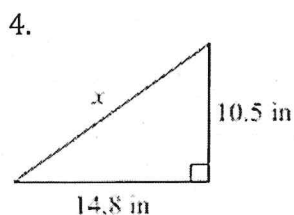
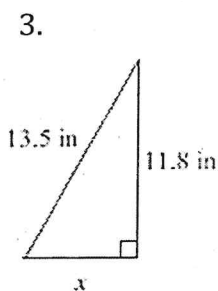
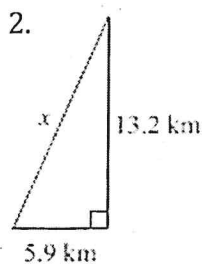
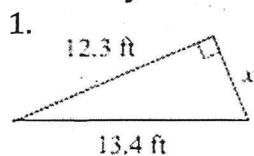
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

AMI DAY 1 – Geometry – Pythagorean Theorem Additional Practice Worksheet

**\*\*These problems are review from Lesson 8.1 if you need to refer back to your notes or your worksheets. There is also a video posted on Google Classroom that works two similar problems for you to reference if you need a refresher.\*\***

Find the lengths of each missing side of the following right triangles by using the Pythagorean Theorem. State each answer as a square root and then approximate by rounding to one decimal place, if necessary.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

AMI DAY 2 – Geometry – Converse of Pythagorean Theorem Additional Practice Worksheet

**\*\*These problems are review from Lesson 8.2 if you need to refer back to your notes or your worksheets. There is also a video posted on Google Classroom that works two similar problems for you to reference if you need a refresher.\*\***

Determine if the triangle is acute, right, or obtuse according to the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem. Provide the numbers being compared.

1.  $a = 5, b = 8, c = \sqrt{89}$

2.  $a = 6, b = 2\sqrt{55}, c = 15$

3.  $a = \sqrt{44}, b = 11, c = 13$

4.  $a = 8, b = 8\sqrt{3}, c = 16$

5.  $a = 2\sqrt{14}, b = 13, c = 15$

6.  $a = 8, b = 13, c = \sqrt{233}$

7.  $a = 4\sqrt{3}, b = 8, c = 13$

8.  $a = 7, b = \sqrt{73}, c = 11$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

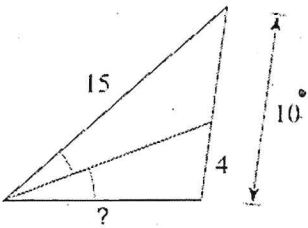
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**AMI DAY 3 - Geometry - Proportionality Theorems Additional Practice Worksheet**

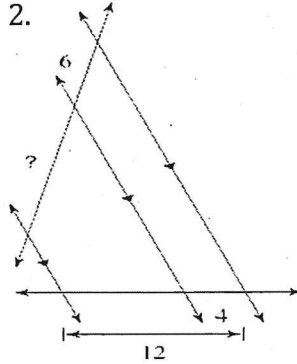
**\*\*These problems are review from Lesson 7.3 if you need to refer back to your notes or your worksheets. There is also a video posted on Google Classroom that works three similar problems for you to reference if you need a refresher.\*\***

First, set up a proportion. Then, solve the proportion to find the value of the missing length (?).

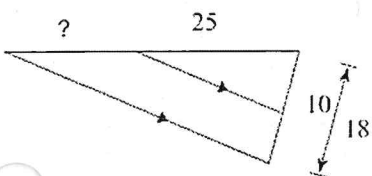
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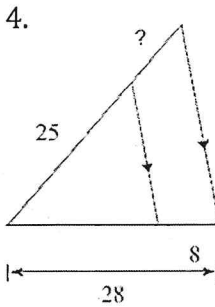
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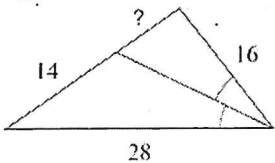
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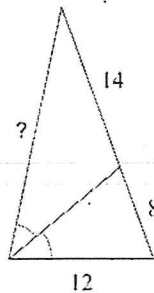
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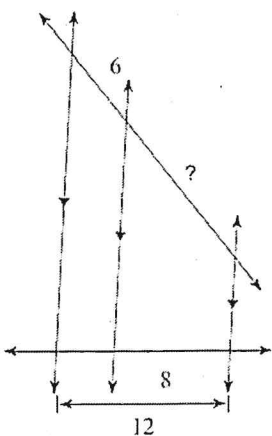
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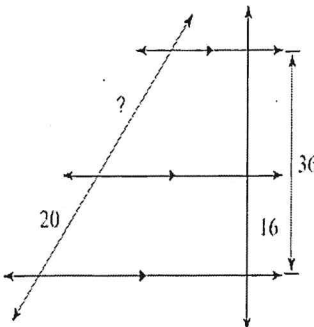
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7.



8.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

AMI DAY 4 - Geometry - Similar Triangles Additional Practice Worksheet

**\*\*These problems are review from Lesson 8.1 if you need to refer back to your notes or your worksheets. There is also a video posted on Google Classroom that works two similar problems for you to reference if you need a refresher.\*\***

Sketch the similar triangles described. Then, find the indicated value.

1. Assume  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ . Given that  $AB = 8$ ,  $BC = 7$ ,  $DE = x$ , and  $EF = 35$ , find  $x$ .

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Assume  $\triangle GHI \sim \triangle JKL$ . Given that  $GH = 10$ ,  $GI = x$ ,  $JK = 15$ , and  $JL = 18$ , find  $x$ .

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. Assume  $\triangle MNO \sim \triangle PQR$ . Given that  $MN = 16$ ,  $NO = 12$ ,  $PQ = 20$ , and  $QR = x$ , find  $x$ .

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4. Assume  $\triangle STU \sim \triangle VWX$ . Given that  $ST = 25$ ,  $TU = 30$ ,  $VW = 30$ , and  $WX = 2x - 12$ , find  $x$  and  $WX$ .

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$WX =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5. Assume  $\triangle YZA \sim \triangle BCD$ . Given that  $YZ = 3x + 8$ ,  $YA = 16$ ,  $BC = 40$ , and  $BD = 20$ , find  $x$  and  $YZ$ .

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$YZ =$  \_\_\_\_\_