

15.2 and 15.3

Each quadrilateral described is inscribed in a circle. Determine the angle measures.

1. Quadrilateral $ABCD$ has $m\angle A = 53^\circ$ and $m\angle B = 82^\circ$.

$m\angle C =$ $m\angle D =$

2. Quadrilateral $RSTU$ has $m\angle S = 104^\circ$ and $m\angle T = 55^\circ$.

$m\angle R =$ $m\angle U =$

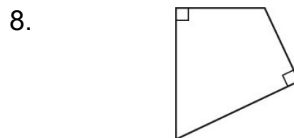
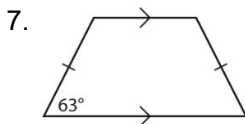
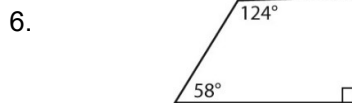
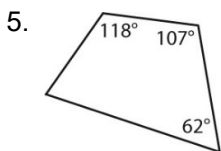
3. Quadrilateral $JKLM$ has $m\angle J = 90^\circ$ and $\angle K \cong \angle M$.

$m\angle K =$ $m\angle L =$ $m\angle M =$

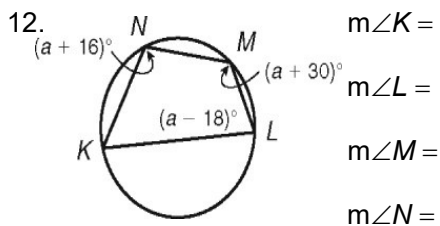
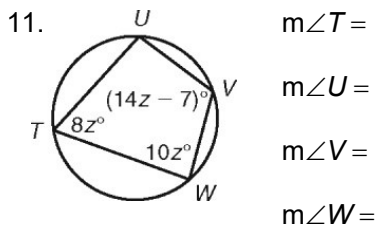
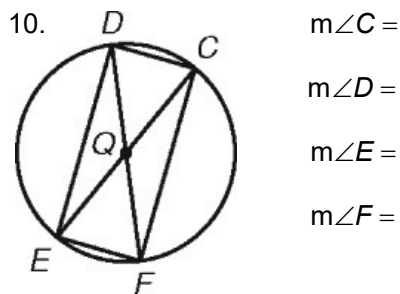
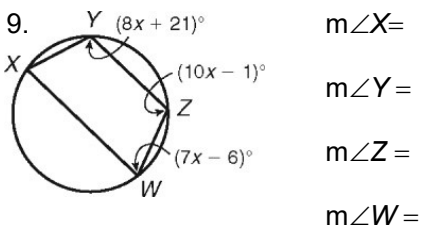
4. Quadrilateral $RSTU$ has $m\angle S = 35^\circ$ and $m\angle T = 120^\circ$.

$m\angle R =$ $m\angle U =$

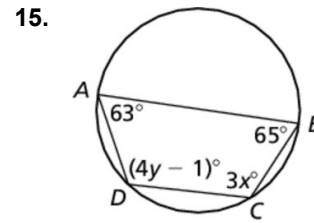
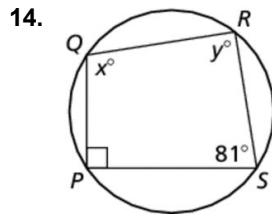
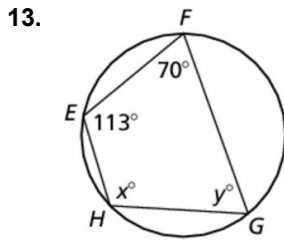
Determine whether each quadrilateral can be inscribed in a circle. If it cannot be determined, say so.



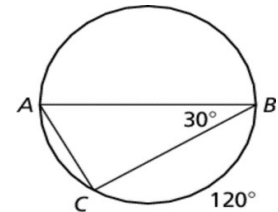
For each inscribed quadrilateral, determine the angle measures.



In Exercises 13-15, find the value of each variable.

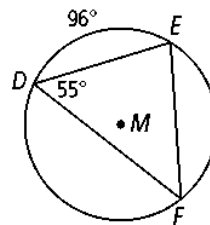


16. Determine whether \overline{AB} is a diameter of the circle. Explain your reasoning.



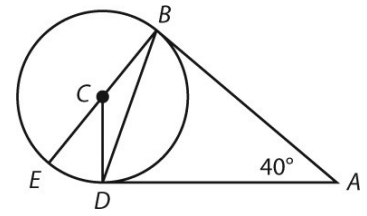
Find each indicated measure for $\odot M$.

17. a. $m\widehat{EF}$
 b. $m\angle E$
 c. $m\angle F$
 d. $m\widehat{DF}$



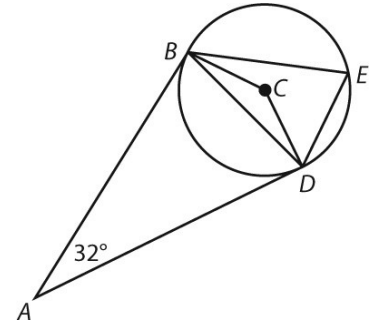
Find the values of the variables.	
<p>18. </p>	<p>19. </p>
<p>20. </p>	<p>21. $m\angle T$ $m\angle Z$ </p>
<p>22. $m\angle H$ $m\angle G$ </p>	<p>23. $m\angle D$ and $m\angle B$ </p>

Refer to the figure for Problems 1–4. \overline{AB} is tangent to $\odot C$ at point B and \overline{AD} is tangent to $\odot C$ at point D . Determine the angle measures.



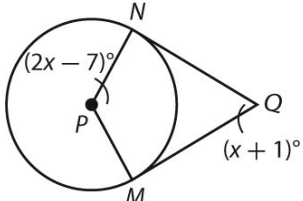
1. $m\angle ABC =$ _____
2. $m\angle DCB =$ _____
3. $m\angle BDA =$ _____
4. $m\angle CDB =$ _____

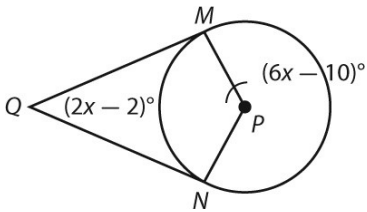
Refer to the figure for Problems 5–8. \overline{AB} is tangent to $\odot C$ at point B and \overline{AD} is tangent to $\odot C$ at point D . Determine the angle measures.



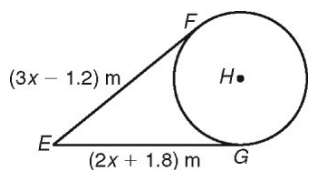
5. $m\angle BCD =$ _____
6. $m\angle CDA =$ _____
7. $m\angle BED =$ _____
8. $m\angle DBA =$ _____

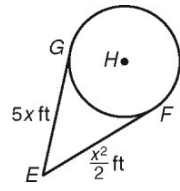
In Problems 9 and 10, \overline{QM} is tangent to $\odot P$ at point M and \overline{QN} is tangent to $\odot P$ at point N . Solve for the variable and determine the angle measures.

9. 
 $x =$ _____
 $m\angle NQM =$ _____
 $m\angle PNQ =$ _____
 $m\angle NPM =$ _____

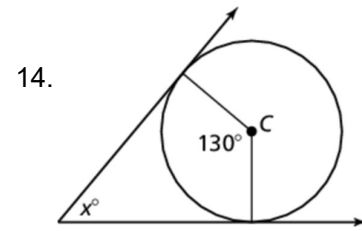
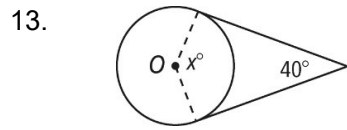
10. 
 $x =$ _____
 $m\angle MQN =$ _____
 $m\angle QMP =$ _____
 $m\angle NPM =$ _____

In Problems 11 and 12, \overline{EF} is tangent to $\odot H$ at point F and \overline{EG} is tangent to $\odot H$ at point G . Determine the length of \overline{EF} .

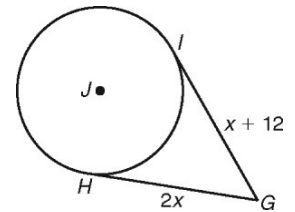
11. $EF =$ 

12. $EF =$ 

In Exercises 13 - 14, find the value of x



Refer to the figure for Problems 15 - 18. \overline{GH} is tangent to $\odot J$ at point H and \overline{GI} is tangent to $\odot J$ at point I . Answer the questions to determine the length of \overline{GH} . The first one is done for you.



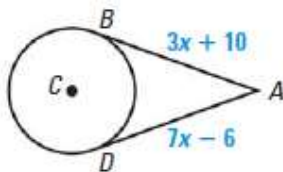
15. How are \overline{GH} and \overline{GI} related?

16. Write an equation to solve for x .

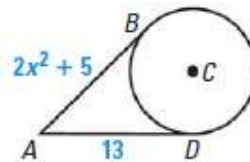
17. Solve the equation. What is the value of x ?

18. What is \overline{GH} ?

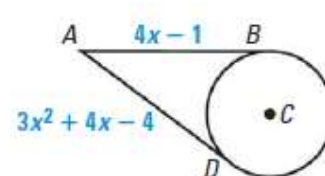
Find the value(s) of the variable
19.



20.



21.



15-3 A (Geometry) Factoring and Solving Quadratic Equations Review.

Factor each trinomial.

1. $x^2 + 13x + 36$

2. $x^2 + 11x + 24$

3. $x^2 + 14x + 40$

7. $x^2 - 7x + 6$

8. $x^2 - 9x + 14$

9. $x^2 - 11x + 24$

13. $x^2 - x - 2$

14. $x^2 - 3x - 18$

15. $x^2 - 4x - 45$

19. $x^2 - 6x + 5$

20. $x^2 - 9x + 18$

21. $x^2 - 12x + 32$

Solve each quadratic equation by factoring.

26. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

27. $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

30. $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$

31. $x^2 + 16x + 28 = 0$

32. $x^2 + 10x + 9 = 0$

33. $x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$

34. $x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$

35. $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$