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5. Looking back at problems 1-4, what relationship between the x-intercepts and the equations?

6. Number 2 has a double zero. $(x-3)^2$ is really $(x-3)$ means there is an x-intercept of 3 twice! When the graph bounces off that spot and does not go through. Graph this equation and compare it to problem #2.

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2(x+3)^2$$

7. Make a prediction of what this graph would look the number of turns and the x-intercepts, then ch calculator:

$$f(x) = x^2(x-1)(x+2)...$$

8. Graph problems 1 and 4 from the first page again, but put a negative in front of the first parenthesis. Describe what changed and what stayed the same.

9. Is there a way to predict the possible number of turns a graph will take?

The function f is defined by $f(x) = |x-2| + 5$.

16. If $f(b) = f(0)$ and $b > 0$, what is the value of b?
A) 3
B) 4
D) 5
E) 6

17. If $f(m) = f(1)$ and $m = ...$
A) 1

...value of n?
D) -2
E) -1

Analysis questions and SAT-Like Questions

10

>	=	<

Write the correct symbol in each box to make the statements correct.

11×12	☐	15×10
$90 \div 30$	☐	$60 \div 20$
$120 \div 4$	☐	$160 \div 8$
30×8	☐	100×10

2 marks

SAT Subject Test Practice - Results Summary

Mathematics Level 1

achieve more

SAT

1 Your answer Omitted!

```
3 | 7 9
4 | 4 5 6 6 7
5 | 0 2 3 3 4 4 4 8 8
6 | 0 1 5 5
```

$3 | 7 = 37$ inches
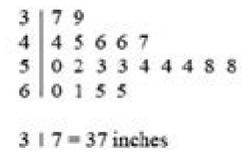
The stem-and-leaf plot above gives the height, in inches, of evergreens in a nursery. What percent of the evergreens are over 55 inches tall?

(A) 20%
(B) 25%
(C) 30%
(D) 40%
(E) 70%

Explanation

Difficulty: Easy

The heights of 20 evergreen trees are represented in the stem-and-leaf plot. There is 1 tree that is 37 inches tall, 3 trees that are 54 inches tall, and so on. There are 6 trees over 55 inches tall - they range from 58 inches tall to 65 inches tall. Six of the 20 trees is $\frac{6}{20} = \frac{30}{100} = 30\%$.

2 Your answer Omitted!

A band wants to distribute its music on compact discs (CDs). The equipment to produce the CDs costs $\$250$, and blank CDs cost $\$5.90$ for a package of 10. Which of the following represents the total cost, in dollars, to produce n CDs, where n is a multiple of 10?

(A) $(250 + 0.59)n$
(B) $250 + 0.59n$
(C) $(250 + 5.90)n$
(D) $250 + 5.90n$
(E) $250n + 5.90$

Explanation

Difficulty: Easy

(A) Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h = \pi(2x)^2 x = 4x^3\pi$

(B) Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h = \pi(2\pi x)^2 x = 4\pi^3 x^3$

(C) Volume of cube = $2x \times 2x \times 2x = 8x^3$

(D) Volume of cube = $2\pi x \times 2\pi x \times 2\pi x = 8\pi^3 x^3$

(E) Volume of rectangle = $x \times 2x \times \pi x = 2\pi x^3$ ✓

SOLUTIONS

11) If $|-2x + 3| > 5$, which is a possible value of x?

a) -4
b) -1
c) 0
d) 1
e) 4

$-2x + 3 > 5$ or $-2x + 3 < -5$

$x < -1$ $x > 1$
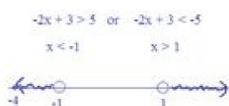
12) A pizza parlor cuts its 14-inch (diameter) pizzas into 8 equal slices. What is the size (in square inches) of each slice?

a) 5.5
b) 19.2
c) 44.1
d) 60.4
e) 77.0

area of entire pizza:

$\pi r^2 = 49\pi$

each slice: $\dfrac{49\pi}{8} = 19.2$
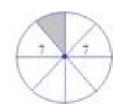
13) A vertical line l passes through the point (2, 3). A horizontal line m passes through the point (-1, 6). Where do lines l and m intersect?

a) (0, 5)
b) (2, 6)
c) (6, 2)
d) (-1, 3)
e) (3, -1)
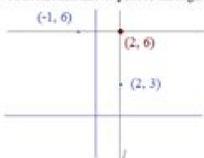
14) If the polar coordinate $(-2, 135°)$ were converted and placed on a rectangular coordinate plane, which quadrant would it lie?

a) I
b) II
c) III
d) IV
e) The point lies on the x-axis
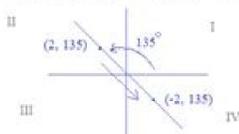
15) What is the measure (in degrees) of angle A ?

a) 53.4
b) 58.7
c) 63.6
d) 70.1
e) 80.3

Law of cosines: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc(\cos A)$

$(15)^2 = (13)^2 + (10)^2 - 2(13)(10)(\cos A)$

$225 = 169 + 100 - 260(\cos A)$

$-44 = -260(\cos A)$

$\cos A = .169 \quad A = 80.25$
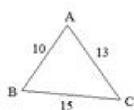
2. For instance: This is a very typical line and angle problem, so let's go through it. If these do not work, then we can eliminate them and try the answers that end in 5. Once you've locked down lines and angles, you will be well equipped to take on the more and more complex geometry problems the SAT can put in front of you. This fulfills our question premise and so is our correct answer choice. And because $s=t$, p is given, and opposite interior angle equalities means that k is equal to the unknown angle counterclockwise above t, then our known values can also form a straight line of 180 degrees.   Answer choice B gives us k, p, and s. Luckily, we can find our value for x and then use it to find our y value. Again, from our opposite interior angle knowledge, we know that k and r are equal, and that n, s, and t are all equal. Because we are told that lines l and m are parallel, we can guess that our answer likely has something to do with opposite interior angles. Ask questions; get answers. Take a moment to find what you can before you worry about how to go forward. Angles that are exactly opposite will always be equal to one another. Our final answer is A, $x=30$ 2. Make sure you have set a realistic goal for yourself and understand how your scores currently stack up. Think you need a tutor? We are also told that c is 25 degrees. This means that: $a+b=180$ $60+b=180$ $b=120$ We can also see that angle e is supplementary with the 70 degree angle. And if $r=91$, then let us find angle s: $r+s=180$ $91+s=180$ $s=89$ We already said that angles s, u, and t are equal, so they are all equal to 89 degrees. If you liked this Math strategy guide, you'll love our program. Along with more detailed lessons, you'll get thousands of practice problems organized by individual skills so you learn most effectively. Typical Line and Angle Problems Almost every line and angle problem is given to you as a diagram problem. #3: If necessary, use plugging in answers or plugging in numbers If you find yourself stuck (or there is literally no other way to solve the problem), then whip out your PIA or PIN knowledge. Angle a is opposite the 60 degree angle, and so angle $a=60$. Whoo! Your brain is on fire (in a purely metaphorical and non-lethal way, of course). 4. Let us now try answer choice A, $x=30$. Option A gives us k, n, and r. If you have angles that make a straight line, find the value of the missing variable. The Take-Aways Lines and angles are often simpler than you may think. An angle is the meeting of two lines. Opposite Interior Angles When there are two parallel lines that are crossed by another line (called a transversal), the angles on alternate interiors will be equal to one another. Because all these angles form a straight line and a straight line equals 180 degrees, the three angles are supplementary. As we said before, this question is representative of most line and angle problems you'll see on the test. We are told that lines l and m are parallel, so that means the three vertical lines are transversals. Just remember your equalities, keep your work organized, and do your best to avoid careless errors. We were told that angle f is 85 degrees. Equal angles (or lines) are angles (or lines) that have the same measurement. Because we are familiar with our opposite angles and our opposite interior angles, we can see that angles s, u, and t are all equal. Generally, you will not need to know more than the fact that all the interior angles in a triangle add up to 180 degrees, but check out our guide to SAT triangles if you are rusty on your triangle geometry. Based on your givens, you must use your knowledge of opposite angles (opposite angles are equal) and your knowledge of the degree measure of a line (a line is 180 degrees) in order to put together all the clues and solve your problem. With those clues in mind, let's go through our answer choices. We can see that the angle to the far left is marked as 89 degrees and it is an opposite interior angle to angle r only. Because we are told that lines l and m are parallel, we can guess that this problem likely involves opposite interior angles. Let us start with the answers that end in 0 as those are easiest to work with. In this question, we are working with multiple variables. For the final step, we must add t and u. 3. This means that, in order to find angle a, we can say: $a+25+85=180$ $a+110=180$ $a=70$ So our final answer is C. And though you could have also found your required 180 degree measurement using a straight line (as we did above), it was faster to use the triangle. It can either have termination points (and will be called a "line segment") or go on infinitely. We know from our opposite interior angles that k and r are equal, and that n, s, and t are equal, but this information helps us complete neither a triangle nor a straight line. We'll also give you a step-by-step program to follow so you'll never be confused about what to study next. Share this article! Student and Parent Forum Our new student and parent forum, at ExpertHub.PrepScholar.com, allow you to interact with your peers and the PrepScholar staff. $30+3y=180$ $3y=150$ $y=50$ When $x=30$, both x and y are integers. Let's begin by plugging in our middle value, C, in place of x. This is a question that cannot be solved without using plugging in answers. This means that g must also be 25 degrees because it is opposite angle c. So don't forget to brush up on your SAT triangles! Let's take a look at the top values. Now let's look at a diagram: (Note: when you are told that two lines are parallel on the SAT math section, the problem will almost always involve opposite interior angles in some way.) Now let's look at an opposite interior angle SAT problem. Whether they are forming a triangle or a straight line, we can find 180 with the given angles of s, p, and s. Because $s=n$, we can form a triangle with our given angles. The tricky thing about these types of questions is generally in the number of steps it takes to get to the final answer. Before you can tackle some of the more complex multi-shape problems that often appear towards the end of the test, you'll need to know just how to solve for all your missing angle measures. Almost without fail, there will be exactly two problems on any given SAT on lines and angles (note: these problems are distinct from questions on lines and slopes). Properties of Lines and Angles Before we get into how lines and angles function, let's take a second to define what these terms mean. Its degree measure is always $180°$. As you go through this process, keep in mind these three tips: #1: Write in your givens If you are given a diagram in which your givens are NOT written in, then write them in yourself! Sometimes, seeing the numbers on the page can make all the difference in the world between a difficult problem and an easy one. Sometimes the process can be slower than a straight solve, but these strategies will almost always get you where you need to go and so can be worth the extra seconds. Almost always, this requires multiple steps and the use of multiple pieces of line/angle knowledge. $x+3y=180$ Now, we have no other information (other than that x and y are both integers), from the problem, so now we must look to the answers. So: $e+70=180$ $e=110$ Now, we need only find angles c and d. This means that, when we add together angles p and x, their sum will be equal to angle m (because opposite angles are equal). Let us solve this question by finding the values of all the angles we can. So angle c must be: $c+60+70=180$ $c=50$ And because c and d form a straight line and are therefore supplementary, we can find angle d by saying: $c+d=180$ $50+d=180$ $d=130$ Which means, that of all the degree measurements that we found ($a=60$, $b=120$, $c=50$, $d=130$, and $e=110$), angle d is the largest. See how other students and parents are navigating high school, college, and the college admissions process. We can also see that angles r and s are supplementary, as they form a straight line. And the angles on the same side of the transversal line and the same side of their respective parallel lines will also be equal. We can eliminate answer choice A. We can see that s, y, y, and y all make up a straight line (which equals 180 degrees). This means that: $4x+2x=180$ $6x=180$ $x=30$ Now, we can find our y value in one of two ways—either because angle y is opposite (and therefore equal) to angle $2x$ or because angle y makes a straight line with $4x$ (and is therefore supplementary). So we can say that: $y=2x$ $y=2(30)$ $y=60$ Or, we can say that: $y+4x=180$ $y+4(30)=180$ $y+120=180$ $y=60$ Either way, our answer is $y=60$. We also know that, to equal 180 degrees, our angles must either complete a triangle or a straight line. Check out our 5-day free trial: Have friends who also need help with test prep? So our final answer is D. You'll also be far less likely to mix up your numbers and variables if you keep your work on the page instead of in your head. Opposite Angles When two (or more) lines intersect, they form a series of opposite angles. Here, you can see that the lines l and k intersect such that the sum of angles p and x make an angle that is exactly opposite angle m. They travel in the same direction continuously. Immediately find the missing pieces that you can, and that information will often lead you straight to your solution. We can stop here; we found our solution. Now let's look at an opposite angle SAT problem. Raring to go and learn more about the many SAT math topics you'll see on the test? We guarantee your money back if you don't improve your SAT score by 160 points or more. This means we know that angle b is also 85 degrees because it is opposite f and opposite angles are equal. You will be presented with a series of givens and then told to find a missing value of some kind. Though this is a small percentage of the test in and of itself, line and angle knowledge provides the backbone for other geometry problems and so should be ranked high on your studying priorities. This will be your complete guide to lines and angles on the SAT—what they are, how you'll see them on the test, and how to solve these types of questions to maximize your points on test day. Knowing your lines and angles is crucial for mastering SAT and is one of the foundational steps of geometry. Answers: A, D, A, D Answer Explanations: 1. Parallel lines are two or more lines that are a set distance apart (equidistant) and never meet. You can see here that the linchpin for solving the problem was in your understanding that opposite interior angles are equal. The other kind of line and angle problem you may see will involve triangles. If you have opposite angles, write in the measure of the angle opposite you're given. What's Next? So let us express this as an equation. Ask below and we'll reply! Well you're in luck! We've got guides upon guides on all the topics you'll need to know in order to rock the SAT math section, including probability, ratios, advanced integers, and more. Don't know where to start? Our final answer is D, d. For both ease of problem solving and knowing how to solve the more complex geometry problems, your knowledge of lines and angles should definitely be supplemented with triangle study. #2: Work from your givens to find the next puzzle piece Sometimes, it can be tricky to know where or when or in what order to work through a problem. And finally, we know that a line equals 180 degrees. Our program is entirely online, and it customizes what you study to your strengths and weaknesses. From our knowledge of triangles, we know that the interior degrees of a triangle add up to 180 degrees. So our final answer is A, r. Our final answer is B.

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