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Aug 2016 geometry regents answers

What follows is part of the Common Core Geometry exam. Other parts will be displayed on other days. Illustrations will be added in the future when they are available. August 2016 Acting Geometry, Part I 1. In the diagram below, the lines l , m , n and p intersect line r . Which statements are true? (2) $l \parallel p$. If two external angles on the same side of transversal are additional, then the line is parallel. Totals of 112 and 68 were 180 degrees. 2. Which transformation will not always boast of images that will contrast with the original figure? (2) dilation. Dilation will resize the image, so it won't be congruent. Others simply change the orientation. 3. If the triangle of equality continues to be rotated around those of its medians, which 3-dimensional objects are generated? (1) cone. One eye will remain playing and two others will form a circle. 4. In the diagram below, $m \angle BDC = 100$, $m \angle A = 50$, and $m \angle DBC = 30$. Which statements are true? (2) The ABC triangle is isosceles. $BDC = 100$, $DBC = 30$, $\angle C = 50$, because $100 + 30 + 50 = 180$. Corner A is also 50. Angle because $A =$ corner C, it is a triangle of isosceles. 5. The point shown in the graph below is the P point image after the 90o hourwise rotation about the angle? (1) A. Counterclockwise of Quadrant IV takes you to Quadrant I. Point P close to the x axis, so the image will be close to the axis, where A is. Point B looks like a reflection across the x. 6 axis. In the ABC triangle, where $\angle C$ is the correct angle, $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$. What is $\sin B$? (1) $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$. Because $\sin B = \cos A$ 7. ABCD's Quadrilateral with AC and BD bugs is shown in the diagram below. Which information is not enough to prove the ABCD is parallelogram? (3) $AB = CD$ and $BC \parallel AD$. Whether two parallel side pairs are required, or two pairs of conspiring sides, or one parallel pair and the concept will prove it. However, a parallel side pair and congruents of different pairs are not enough. The information can be true is ABCD, for example, trapezoidal isosceles. 8. The coolity triangle has a long side of 20. To the nearest tenth, what is the height of a quiet triangle? (3) 17.3. You can guess this one. Draw triangles and heights. Option (1) 10 is the base length of the right triangle you have just created. Options (4) 23.1 are longer than hypotenuses. It's either (2) or (3), but you know that it will be much larger than the foundation. In fact, it will be the basis of $\text{TIMES SQRT}(3)$, which is about 1.732. So $10(1.732) = 17.32$. Using Pythagorean Theorem: $x^2 + 10^2 = 20^2$ so $x^2 + 100 = 400$ so $x^2 = 300$ $x =$

17.3205 ..., that is 17.3 to the nearest tenth. 9. Given: AEC triangle, triangular DEF, and perpendicular FE to CE What is the sequence transformation equation that shows AEC triangle ~ DEF triangle? (4) clockwise rotation 90 degrees about the point of E followed by a dilation with a scale factor 2 centered on point E. You can see that the figure rotated only 90 degrees, not 180 -- it will reverse later -- so eliminate the options (1) and (3). Next, the translation will move the DEF away from ACE, which is not the case. However, the size changes, which indicates dilation. 10. In ABC's right triangle diagram, the cross-hypotenuse AB CD in D. If AD = 4 and DB = 6, whose length of AC makes a perpendicular CD to AB? (1) $2\sqrt{6}$. If the CD is perpendicular to AB, then the CD is altitude. Senior Triangular Altitude Theorem says that DB times AD products must be equal to the length of the CD². Since $4 \cdot 6 = 24$, the CD must be $\sqrt{24}$, which reduces to $2\sqrt{6}$ in easiest form. 11. The CD segment is an AB perspective bisector in E. Which segment does not need to be resolved? (4) DE, CE. AB is not said to bisect the CD, so you can't assume that DE and CE are congruent. AE and BE are crowded by definition. Other things will form a suitable right triangle, with the corresponding hypotenuse being congruent. 12. In triangle CHR, O is in HR, and D is on CR so that $\frac{H}{H} = \frac{R}{R}$; RDO If RD = 4, RO = 6 and OH = 4, what is the length of the CD? (3) 11. It may not seem obvious at first that both triangles are the same because the DO is not in line with the CH. However, you are given a pair of angles, and both triangles contain the corners of R. Therefore, they are the same. The correct parts to establish are: $\frac{RD}{HR} = \frac{RO}{CR}$. Dan HR = 4 + 6 = 10. So $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{10}{CR}$ $4 \cdot CR = 60$ CR = 15 CD = CR - DR = 15 - 4 = 11. Don't forget to push the length of the RD from the triangular side as they search for CDs. 13. The cross part of the common pyramid contains the height of the pyramid. The form of this cross section is triangular (3). If the cross part contains altitude, then imagine the vertical sheet of paper slicing through the top of the pyramid. No matter how you line up, the sides of the pyramid will form a triangle on paper. 14. The rhombus team bug intersects at P(2, 10). If the equation of the line containing the bug TA is $y = -x + 3$, what are the equations of the line containing PE and EM? (1) $y = x - 1$. The line must remain, and that means the EM slope must be 1 because the TA slope is -1. This eliminates options (3) and (4). Given that P(2, 1), replace 2 for x in the first equation and you get $y = 1$, the right one. 15. Vertical coordinates A and B of the ABC triangle are A(3, 4) and B(3, 12). If the ABC's triangular area is 24 square units, what could be the C-point coordinate? (3) (-3, 8) The triangle area is $\frac{1}{2} b h$. The base has a length of $12 - 4 = 8$. $(\frac{1}{2})(8)h = 24$, so $4h = 24$ and $h = 6$. The third coordinates must have x value of six or six of 3. $3 - 6 = -3$, so option (3) work. 16. What is center and length of a circle radius represented by the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y + 11 = 0$? (1) center (2, -4) and radius 3. They make this harder. You need to rewrite this in standard form $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$. To do this, we need to complete the square ... Double. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y + 11 = 0$ group: $x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 + 8y + 16 + 11 = 0 + 4 + 16$ simplify: $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 4)^2 + 11 = 20$ simplify: $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 9$ So the center is (2, -4) and the radius is 3. If you do not remember how to complete the square, you can start by writing the equation for the option (1), expanding it, and seeing if you get the same equation. If it is wrong, it will be a matter of signs, so if you start with the wrong option, you can reduce the right one. 17. The density of American white oak trees is 752 kilograms per cubic meter. If the American white oak tree trunk has a 4.5 metre circumference and the height of the trunk is 8 meters, what is the estimated number of kilograms of trunks? (2) 9694. $d = m/V$ or $d = m / (\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h)$. $C = 2\pi r$ so $r = C / (2 \cdot \pi) = 0.7162 \cdot 752 = m / (\pi^2 \cdot 0.716122^2 \cdot 8) = 752 \cdot (\pi^2 \cdot 0.716122^2 \cdot 8) = 9692.355$ which is about 9694, with a round of errors Yes, this is an unhaving to be complicated problem for multi-choice questions. They can give diameter instead of circumferential, or even just given the radius itself. (1) 150(0.85)m. Hot chocolate is getting colder, and temperatures are getting lower. Therefore, the foundation must be less than one (exponential damage), so option (2) and (4) come out. If $m = 0$, then $150(0.85)^0 = 150(1) = 150$, which corresponds to the table. The right choice is (1). Options (3), m^{-1} will give exponents -1, which will actually increase the temperature at $m = 0$. 18. Point P is on a line segment directed from point X(-6, -2) to point Y(6, 7) and divide the segment in a ratio of 1:5. What is eye coordinate P? (4) (-4, -1/2). The ratio of 1:5 represents $1x + 5x$ which is $6x$. If the distance calculation between the two x-coordinates, X-coordinates P are $1/6$ to the right of the coordinates x point X. If the distance calculation between the two y-coordinates, y-coordinates P is $1/6$ over the y point coordinate X (not point Y). From -6 to 6 are 12 spaces, and $1/6(12) = 2$; $-6 + 2 = -4$. The answer is optional (4). You can verify with y. From -2 to 7 is 9 space, and $1/6(9) = 1.5$; $-2 + 1.5 = -0.5$, i.e. option (4). 19. Due to typographical errors in the test booklet, there are no correct answers to question 19. I repeat it here if a teacher accidentally assigns it and a student puts it in the search engine. In round O, AB diameter, BC chord and OC radius are pulled, and of arc BC is 108o. Some students write this formula to find areas of the COB (abandoned) which students wrote the right formula? No answers. 20. Tennis balls are sold in cylindrical snacks with balls sorted one above the other. Tennis balls have a diameter of 6.7 cm. To the nearest cubic centimeter, what is the minimum amount that can hold a heap of 4 tennis balls? (4) 945. Volume = $(\pi)r^2h$, $r = 6.7/2 = 3.35$, $h = 4(6.7) = 26.8$ $V = (\pi)(3.35)^2(26.8) = 944.87$... = 945 21. The A'B line segment, which end points (4, -2) and (16, 14) is an AB image after a $1/2$ dilation centered on the origin. What is the length of AB? (4) 40. You can find the length and double (the image is the original $1/2$) or you can double the x- and y-value and then look for length. Your choice. The distance between the values x is $16 - 4 = 12$. The distance between y-values is $14 - (-2) = 16$. Using either a distance formula, or Pythagorean theorem, you'll find that the distance between the two is 20. (You know that 12-16-20 is just a right triangle 3-4-5 times 4, right?) Since the image is half the original length, the length of AB is 40. 22. Given: Triangle ABE and triangular CBD shown in the diagram below with DB = BE Which statement is required to prove the ABE triangle = ACBD uses only SAS = SAS? (3) Advertisement = CE. You are given a DB = BE. Angle B is congruous to itself by Reflexive Property. You need to know that AB = BC, but because you already know that DB = BE, then if AD = CE, you can conclude that AB = BC by Additional Postulate. That will give you SAS = SAS. 23. In the diagram below, the BC is the circle diameter A. Point D, which is unique from the eyes of D and C, plotted on the A. Which statement must always be true? (1) The BCD triangle is the right triangle. The D angle will be a wred angle and the intercepted arc is partial circle, which is 180 degrees. Therefore, the angle of D must be half of that, or 90 degrees. So the BCD must be the right triangle, always. 24. In the diagram below, ABCD is a parallelogram, AB extended via B to E, and CE is pulled. If CE = BE and $m\angle D = 112$ o, what is $m\angle E$? (1) 44o. If the angle D = 112, then the angle A is additional, or $180 - 112 = 68$. The CBE angle is congruent to A, so it's also 68 degrees. Because BE = CE, the BCE triangle is a triangle of isosceles and the base angle is congruent, so the BCE angle is also 68 degrees. Angle E = $180 - 68 - 68 = 112 - 68 = 44$ degrees. END OF PART I How do you do? Any questions? (I appreciate showing any typos in my problems. Thank you.) you are.)

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