JEFFERSON MATH PROJECT REGENTS BY TYPE

The NY Geometry Regents Exams
Fall 2007-January 2010
(Answer Key)

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Dear Sir

I have to acknolege the reciept of your favor of May 14. in which you mention that you have finished the 6. first books of Euclid, plane trigonometry, surveying & algebra and ask whether I think a further pursuit of that branch of science would be useful to you. there are some propositions in the latter books of Euclid, & some of Archimedes, which are useful, & I have no doubt you have been made acquainted with them. trigonometry, so far as this, is most valuable to every man, there is scarcely a day in which he will not resort to it for some of the purposes of common life. the science of calculation also is indispensible as far as the extraction of the square & cube roots; Algebra as far as the quadratic equation & the use of logarithms are often of value in ordinary cases: but all beyond these is but a luxury; a delicious luxury indeed; but not to be indulged in by one who is to have a profession to follow for his subsistence. in this light I view the conic sections, curves of the higher orders, perhaps even spherical trigonometry, Algebraical operations beyond the 2d dimension, and fluxions.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to William G. Munford, Monticello, June 18, 1799.

Geometry Multiple Choice Regents Exam Questions
Answer Section

1 ANS: 4 REF: 060922ge STA: G.G.73 TOP: Equations of Circles
2 ANS: 3 REF: fall0804ge STA: G.G.18 TOP: Constructions
3 ANS: 2 REF: 011006ge STA: G.G.56 TOP: Isometries
4 ANS: 2

The slope of a line in standard form is $-\frac{A}{B}$ so the slope of this line is $-\frac{5}{3}$ Perpendicular lines have slope that are the opposite and reciprocal of each other.

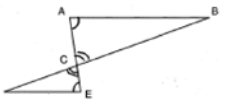
REF: fall0828ge STA: G.G.62 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
5 ANS: 2

Longest side of a triangle is opposite the largest angle. Shortest side is opposite the smallest angle.

REF: 060911ge STA: G.G.34 TOP: Angle Side Relationship
6 ANS: 3

$m = \frac{-A}{B} = -\frac{3}{4}$

REF: 011025ge STA: G.G.62 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
7 ANS: 2

$\angle ACB$ and $\angle ECD$ are congruent vertical angles and $\angle CAB \cong \angle CED$. 

REF: 060917ge STA: G.G.44 TOP: Similarity Proofs
8 ANS: 2

Parallel chords intercept congruent arcs. $\text{m}\overset{\frown}{AD} = \text{m}\overset{\frown}{BC} = 60$. $\text{m}\angle CDB = \frac{1}{2}\text{m}\overset{\frown}{BC} = 30$.

REF: 060906ge STA: G.G.52 TOP: Chords
9 ANS: 4 REF: fall0824ge STA: G.G.50 TOP: Tangents
KEY: common tangency
10 ANS: 1

$\triangle PRT$ and $\triangle SRQ$ share $\angle R$ and it is given that $\angle RPT \cong \angle RSQ$.

REF: fall0821ge STA: G.G.44 TOP: Similarity Proofs
11 ANS: 1 REF: 060920ge STA: G.G.74 TOP: Graphing Circles
12 ANS: 3

$4(x+4) = 8^2$

$4x + 16 = 64$

$x = 12$

REF: 060916ge STA: G.G.53 TOP: Segments Intercepted by Circle
KEY: tangent and secant

13 ANS: 4

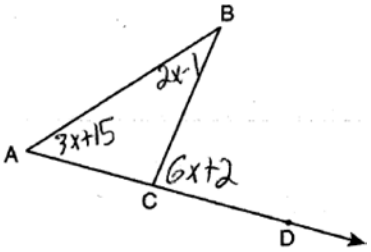
$x^2 = (4+5) \times 4$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = 6$

REF: 011008ge STA: G.G.53 TOP: Segments Intercepted by Circle
KEY: tangent and secant

14 ANS: 1



$3x + 15 + 2x - 1 = 6x + 2$

$5x + 14 = 6x + 2$

$x = 12$

REF: 011021ge STA: G.G.32 TOP: External Angle Theorem

15 ANS: 2

$M_x = \frac{-2+6}{2} = 2.\ M_y = \frac{-4+2}{2} = -1$

REF: 080910ge STA: G.G.66 TOP: Midpoint

16 ANS: 1

In an equilateral triangle, each interior angle is 60° and each exterior angle is 120° (180° - 120°). The sum of the three interior angles is 180° and the sum of the three exterior angles is 360°.

REF: 060909ge STA: G.G.30 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Triangles

17 ANS: 4 REF: 080925ge STA: G.G.21
TOP: Centroid, Orthocenter, Incenter and Circumcenter

18 ANS: 3 REF: 060905ge STA: G.G.54 TOP: Reflections
KEY: basic

19 ANS: 4 REF: 060913ge STA: G.G.26 TOP: Contrapositive

20 ANS: 3 REF: 060908ge STA: G.G.60 TOP: Identifying Transformations

21 ANS: 1 REF: 011024ge STA: G.G.3 TOP: Planes

22 ANS: 3 REF: 011007ge STA: G.G.31 TOP: Isosceles Triangle Theorem

23 ANS: 1

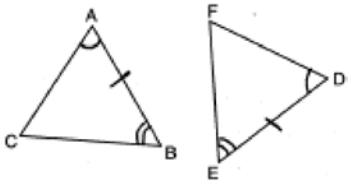
$3x^2 + 18x + 24$

$3(x^2 + 6x + 8)$

$3(x+4)(x+2)$

REF: fall0815ge STA: G.G.12 TOP: Volume

24 ANS: 3



REF: 060902ge STA: G.G.28 TOP: Triangle Congruency

25 ANS: 3

The slope of $y = x + 2$ is 1. The slope of $y - x = -1$ is $\frac{-A}{B} = \frac{-(-1)}{1} = 1.$

REF: 080909ge STA: G.G.63 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

26 ANS: 2

The slope of $2x + 3y = 12$ is $-\frac{A}{B} = -\frac{2}{3}$. The slope of a perpendicular line is $\frac{3}{2}$. Rewritten in slope intercept form, (2) becomes $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3.$

REF: 060926ge STA: G.G.63 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

27 ANS: 3

$V = \pi r^2 h = \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 27 = 972\pi$

REF: 011027ge STA: G.G.14 TOP: Volume

28 ANS: 1

The closer a chord is to the center of a circle, the longer the chord.

REF: 011005ge STA: G.G.49 TOP: Chords

29 ANS: 1

$M_x = \frac{-2+6}{2} = 2.$ $M_y = \frac{3+3}{2} = 3.$ The center is (2,3). $d = \sqrt{(-2-6)^2 + (3-3)^2} = \sqrt{64+0} = 8.$ If the diameter is 8, the radius is 4 and $r^2 = 16.$

REF: fall0820ge STA: G.G.71 TOP: Equations of Circles

30 ANS: 2 REF: 080927ge STA: G.G.4 TOP: Planes

31 ANS: 1

$a^2 + (5\sqrt{2})^2 = (2\sqrt{15})^2$

$a^2 + (25 \times 2) = 4 \times 15$

$a^2 + 50 = 60$

$a^2 = 10$

$a = \sqrt{10}$

REF: 011016ge STA: G.G.48 TOP: Pythagorean Theorem

32 ANS: 2 REF: fall0806ge STA: G.G.9 TOP: Planes

33 ANS: 1
After the translation, the coordinates are $A'(-1,5)$ and $B'(3,4)$. After the dilation, the coordinates are $A''(-2,10)$ and $B''(6,8)$.

REF: fall0823ge STA: G.G.58 TOP: Compositions of Transformations
34 ANS: 1 REF: 080911ge STA: G.G.73 TOP: Equations of Circles
35 ANS: 4
Corresponding angles of similar triangles are congruent.

REF: fall0826ge STA: G.G.45 TOP: Similarity KEY: perimeter and area
36 ANS: 1
$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 12 \approx 201$

REF: 060921ge STA: G.G.15 TOP: Volume
37 ANS: 2
$\frac{87+35}{2} = \frac{122}{2} = 61$

REF: 011015ge STA: G.G.51 TOP: Arcs Determined by Angles
KEY: inside circle
38 ANS: 4
The slope of $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 5$ is $-\frac{2}{3}$. Perpendicular lines have slope that are opposite reciprocals.

REF: 080917ge STA: G.G.62 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
39 ANS: 1 REF: 060903ge STA: G.G.56 TOP: Identifying Transformations
40 ANS: 1
If $\angle A$ is at minimum (50°) and $\angle B$ is at minimum (90°), $\angle C$ is at maximum of 40° (180° - (50° + 90°)). If $\angle A$ is at maximum (60°) and $\angle B$ is at maximum (100°), $\angle C$ is at minimum of 20° (180° - (60° + 100°)).

REF: 060901ge STA: G.G.30 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Triangles
41 ANS: 1
$V = \pi r^2 h$

$1000 = \pi r^2 \cdot 8$

$r^2 = \frac{1000}{8\pi}$

$r \approx 6.3$

REF: 080926ge STA: G.G.14 TOP: Volume
42 ANS: 3 REF: fall0816ge STA: G.G.1 TOP: Planes
43 ANS: 4 REF: 060912ge STA: G.G.23 TOP: Locus
44 ANS: 3 REF: 080913ge STA: G.G.28 TOP: Triangle Congruency

45 ANS: 1
$(x,y) \rightarrow (x+3,y+1)$

REF: fall0803ge STA: G.G.54 TOP: Translations

46 ANS: 4
$d = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

REF: 011017ge STA: G.G.67 TOP: Distance

47 ANS: 3
Because $\overline{OC}$ is a radius, its length is 5. Since $CE = 2$ $OE = 3$. $\triangle EDO$ is a 3-4-5 triangle. If $ED = 4$, $BD = 8$.

REF: fall0811ge STA: G.G.49 TOP: Chords

48 ANS: 1
$\overline{AB} = 10$ since $\triangle ABC$ is a 6-8-10 triangle. $6^2 = 10x$

$3.6 = x$

REF: 060915ge STA: G.G.47 TOP: Similarity KEY: leg

49 ANS: 2
Parallel chords intercept congruent arcs. $\text{m}\overset{\frown}{AC} = \text{m}\overset{\frown}{BD} = 30$. $180 - 30 - 30 = 120$.

REF: 080904ge STA: G.G.52 TOP: Chords

50 ANS: 2 REF: 060910ge STA: G.G.71 TOP: Equations of Circles

51 ANS: 4 REF: fall0802ge STA: G.G.24 TOP: Negations

52 ANS: 1
$\angle DCB$ and $\angle ADC$ are supplementary adjacent angles of a parallelogram. $180 - 120 = 60$. $\angle 2 = 60 - 45 = 15$.

REF: 080907ge STA: G.G.38 TOP: Parallelograms

53 ANS: 2 REF: 011020ge STA: G.G.74 TOP: Graphing Circles

54 ANS: 3 REF: fall0814ge STA: G.G.73 TOP: Equations of Circles

55 ANS: 4
$180 - (40 + 40) = 100$

REF: 080903ge STA: G.G.31 TOP: Isosceles Triangle Theorem

56 ANS: 1
Since $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$, $\text{m}\angle A = \text{m}\angle B$ under the Isosceles Triangle Theorem.

REF: fall0809ge STA: G.G.69 TOP: Triangles in the Coordinate Plane

57 ANS: 1
Translations and reflections do not afffect distance.

REF: 080908ge STA: G.G.59 TOP: Properties of Transformations

58 ANS: 2 REF: 011011ge STA: G.G.22 TOP: Locus

59 ANS: 3 REF: 080924ge STA: G.G.24 TOP: Negations

60 ANS: 4 REF: 080914ge STA: G.G.7 TOP: Planes

61 ANS: 4 REF: 080905ge STA: G.G.29 TOP: Triangle Congruency

62 ANS: 2

$M_x = \frac{2+(-4)}{2} = -1.\ M_Y = \frac{-3+6}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$

REF: fall0813ge STA: G.G.66 TOP: Midpoint

63 ANS: 3 REF: fall0825ge STA: G.G.21

TOP: Centroid, Orthocenter, Incenter and Circumcenter

64 ANS: 4 REF: 060904ge STA: G.G.13 TOP: Solids

65 ANS: 4

Let $\overline{AD} = x$. $36x = 12^2$

$x = 4$

REF: 080922ge STA: G.G.47 TOP: Similarity KEY: leg

66 ANS: 2

The slope of a line in standard form is $-\frac{A}{B}$, so the slope of this line is 2. A parallel line would also have a slope of 2. Since the answers are in slope intercept form, find the *y*-intercept: $y = mx + b$

$-11 = 2(-3) + b$

$-5 = b$

REF: fall0812ge STA: G.G.65 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

67 ANS: 3 REF: 060925ge STA: G.G.17 TOP: Constructions

68 ANS: 4

Median $\overline{BF}$ bisects $\overline{AC}$ so that $\overline{CF} \cong \overline{FA}$.

REF: fall0810ge STA: G.G.24 TOP: Statements

69 ANS: 3

The lateral edges of a prism are parallel.

REF: fall0808ge STA: G.G.10 TOP: Solids

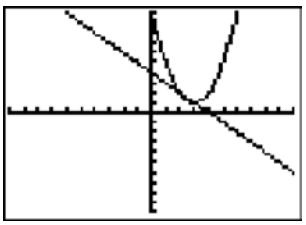
70 ANS: 4 REF: 080915ge STA: G.G.56 TOP: Identifying Transformations

71 ANS: 2

A dilation affects distance, not angle measure.

REF: 080906ge STA: G.G.60 TOP: Identifying Transformations

72 ANS: 4



$y + x = 4$. $x^2 - 6x + 10 = -x + 4$. $y + x = 4$. $y + 2 = 4$

$y = -x + 4$ $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ $y + 3 = 4$ $y = 2$

$(x - 3)(x - 2) = 0$ $y = 1$

$x = 3$ or 2

REF: 080912ge STA: G.G.70 TOP: Quadratic-Linear Systems

73 ANS: 4

The slope of $y = -3x + 2$ is -3. The perpendicular slope is $\frac{1}{3}$. $-1 = \frac{1}{3}(3) + b$

$-1 = 1 + b$

$b = -2$

REF: 011018ge STA: G.G.64 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

74 ANS: 3

$m = \frac{-A}{B} = \frac{5}{2}$. $m = \frac{-A}{B} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$

REF: 011014ge STA: G.G.63 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

75 ANS: 2 REF: 011004ge STA: G.G.17 TOP: Constructions

76 ANS: 3 REF: 011028ge STA: G.G.26 TOP: Inverse

77 ANS: 3 REF: 011010ge STA: G.G.71 TOP: Equations of Circles

78 ANS: 1 REF: fall0807ge STA: G.G.19 TOP: Constructions

79 ANS: 1

$x + 2x + 2 + 3x + 4 = 180$

$6x + 6 = 180$

$x = 29$

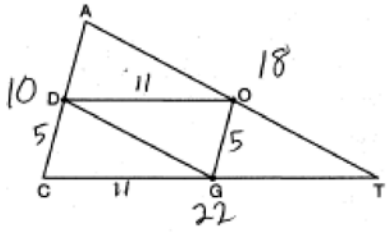
REF: 011002ge STA: G.G.30 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Triangles

80 ANS: 2

$7 + 18 > 6 + 12$

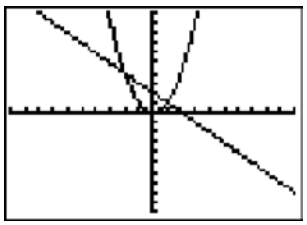
REF: fall0819ge STA: G.G.33 TOP: Triangle Inequality Theorem

81 ANS: 3



REF: 080920ge STA: G.G.42 TOP: Midsegments

82 ANS: 3

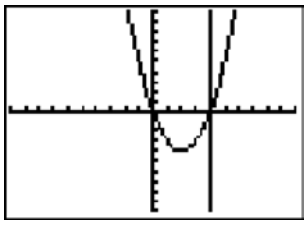


REF: fall0805ge STA: G.G.70 TOP: Quadratic-Linear Systems

83 ANS: 3 REF: 060928ge STA: G.G.8 TOP: Planes

84 ANS: 3 REF: 080928ge STA: G.G.50 TOP: Tangents
KEY: common tangency

85 ANS: 1



$y = x^2 - 4x = (4)^2 - 4(4) = 0$. $(4,0)$ is the only intersection.

REF: 060923ge STA: G.G.70 TOP: Quadratic-Linear Systems

86 ANS: 2
The centroid divides each median into segments whose lengths are in the ratio 2 : 1.

REF: 060914ge STA: G.G.43 TOP: Centroid

87 ANS: 4 REF: 011012ge STA: G.G.1 TOP: Planes

88 ANS: 2

The slope of $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ is $\frac{1}{2}$. The slope of a perpendicular line is -2. $y = mx + b$.

$$5 = (-2)(-2) + b$$

$$b = 1$$

REF: 060907ge STA: G.G.64 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

89 ANS: 4

$3y + 1 = 6x + 4$. $2y + 1 = x - 9$

$3y = 6x + 3$ $\quad 2y = x - 10$

$y = 2x + 1$ $\quad y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$

REF: fall0822ge STA: G.G.63 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

90 ANS: 2

The length of the midsegment of a trapezoid is the average of the lengths of its bases. $\frac{x + 30}{2} = 44.$

$x + 30 = 88$

$x = 58$

REF: 011001ge STA: G.G.40 TOP: Trapezoids

91 ANS: 2

Because the triangles are similar, $\frac{\text{m}\angle A}{\text{m}\angle D} = 1$

REF: 011022ge STA: G.G.45 TOP: Similarity KEY: perimeter and area

92 ANS: 3

The diagonals of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent. $5x + 3 = 11x - 5.$

$6x = 18$

$x = 3$

REF: fall0801ge STA: G.G.40 TOP: Trapezoids

93 ANS: 1 REF: 080918ge STA: G.G.41 TOP: Special Quadrilaterals

94 ANS: 2 REF: 080921ge STA: G.G.72 TOP: Equations of Circles

95 ANS: 1

$d = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (5-(-5))^2} = \sqrt{36+100} = \sqrt{136} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{34} = 2\sqrt{34}.$

REF: 080919ge STA: G.G.67 TOP: Distance

96 ANS: 4

The marked 60º angle and the angle above it are on the same straight line and supplementary. This unmarked supplementary angle is 120º. Because the unmarked 120º angle and the marked 120º angle are alternate exterior angles and congruent, $d \parallel e$.

REF: 080901ge STA: G.G.35 TOP: Parallel Lines and Transversals

97 ANS: 4

(4) is not true if $\angle PQR$ is obtuse.

REF: 060924ge STA: G.G.32 TOP: External Angle Theorem

98 ANS: 2
$6+17>22$

REF: 080916ge STA: G.G.33 TOP: Triangle Inequality Theorem
99 ANS: 4 REF: 011019ge STA: G.G.44 TOP: Similarity Proofs
100 ANS: 4 REF: fall0818ge STA: G.G.61
TOP: Analytical Representations of Transformations
101 ANS: 4
$M_x = \frac{-6+1}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}.\ M_y = \frac{1+8}{2} = \frac{9}{2}.$

REF: 060919ge STA: G.G.66 TOP: Midpoint
102 ANS: 1
Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent. $4x-3=x+3.\ SV=(2)+3=5.$

$$3x=6$$
$$x=2$$

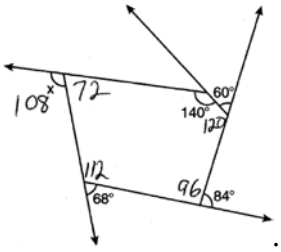
REF: 011013ge STA: G.G.38 TOP: Parallelograms
103 ANS: 2
$4(4x-3)=3(2x+8)$

$16x-12=6x+24$

$10x=36$

$x=3.6$

REF: 080923ge STA: G.G.53 TOP: Segments Intercepted by Circle
KEY: two chords
104 ANS: 3 REF: 080902ge STA: G.G.17 TOP: Constructions
105 ANS: 3



. The sum of the interior angles of a pentagon is $(5-2)180=540.$

REF: 011023ge STA: G.G.36 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons
106 ANS: 1 REF: 060918ge STA: G.G.2 TOP: Planes

107 ANS: 2

$$x^2 = 3(x+18)$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 54 = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x+6) = 0$$

$$x = 9$$

REF: fall0817ge STA: G.G.53 TOP: Segments Intercepted by Circle
KEY: tangent and secant

108 ANS: 1

$A'(2,4)$

REF: 011023ge STA: G.G.54 TOP: Compositions of Transformations
KEY: basic

109 ANS: 2 REF: 011003ge STA: G.G.55 TOP: Properties of Transformations

110 ANS: 4

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DBE$. $\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{DB}} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{DE}}$

$$\frac{9}{2} = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$x = 13.5$$

REF: 060927ge STA: G.G.46 TOP: Side Splitter Theorem

111 ANS: 4 REF: 011009ge STA: G.G.19 TOP: Constructions

112 ANS: 4

$(n-2)180 = (8-2)180 = 1080$. $\frac{1080}{8} = 135$.

REF: fall0827ge STA: G.G.37 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons

Geometry 2 Point Regents Exam Questions

Answer Section

113 ANS:
Contrapositive-If two angles of a triangle are not congruent, the sides opposite those angles are not congruent.

PTS: 2 REF: fall0834ge STA: G.G.26 TOP: Conditional Statements

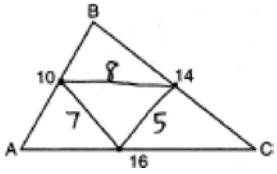
114 ANS:
$\overline{AC}$. $m\angle BCA = 63$ and $m\angle ABC = 80$. $\overline{AC}$ is the longest side as it is opposite the largest angle.

PTS: 2 REF: 080934ge STA: G.G.34 TOP: Angle Side Relationship

115 ANS:
6. The centroid divides each median into segments whose lengths are in the ratio 2 : 1. $\overline{TD} = 6$ and $\overline{DB} = 3$

PTS: 2 REF: 011034ge STA: G.G.43 TOP: Centroid

116 ANS:
20. The sides of the triangle formed by connecting the midpoints are half the sides of the original triangle.

$5 + 7 + 8 = 20$. 

PTS: 2 REF: 060929ge STA: G.G.42 TOP: Midsegments

117 ANS:
2016. $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh = \frac{1}{3}s^2h = \frac{1}{3}12^2 \cdot 42 = 2016$

PTS: 2 REF: 080930ge STA: G.G.13 TOP: Volume

118 ANS:

26. $x + 3x + 5x - 54 = 180$

$9x = 234$

$x = 26$

PTS: 2 REF: 080933ge STA: G.G.30 TOP: Interior and Exterior Angles of Triangles

119 ANS:

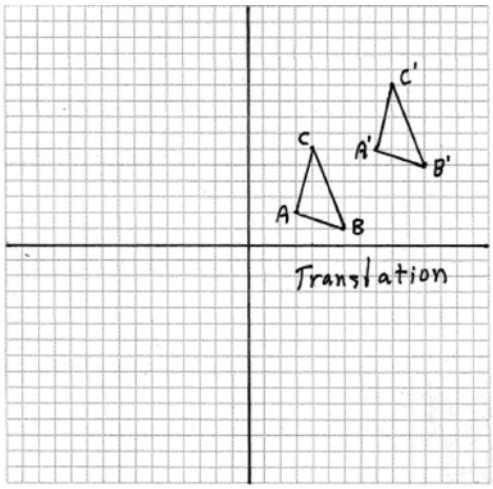
$y = \frac{2}{3}x - 9$. The slope of $2x - 3y = 11$ is $-\frac{A}{B} = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$. $-5 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)(6) + b$

$-5 = 4 + b$

$b = -9$

PTS: 2 REF: 080931ge STA: G.G.65 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

120 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: fall0830ge STA: G.G.55 TOP: Properties of Transformations

121 ANS:

22.4. $V = \pi r^2 h$

$12566.4 = \pi r^2 \cdot 8$

$r^2 = \frac{12566.4}{8\pi}$

$r \approx 22.4$

PTS: 2 REF: fall0833ge STA: G.G.14 TOP: Volume

122 ANS:

67. $\frac{180 - 46}{2} = 67$

PTS: 2 REF: 011029ge STA: G.G.31 TOP: Isosceles Triangle Theorem

123 ANS:

$2\sqrt{3}$. $x^2 = 3 \cdot 4$

$x = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$

PTS: 2 REF: fall0829ge STA: G.G.47 TOP: Similarity
KEY: altitude

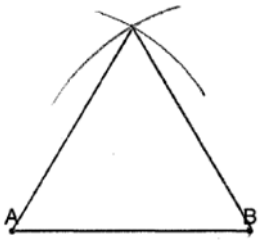
124 ANS:

3. The non-parallel sides of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent. $2x + 5 = 3x + 2$

$x = 3$

PTS: 2 REF: 080929ge STA: G.G.40 TOP: Trapezoids

125 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: 011032ge STA: G.G.20 TOP: Constructions

126 ANS:

4. $l_1 w_1 h_1 = l_2 w_2 h_2$

$10 \times 2 \times h = 5 \times w_2 \times h$

$20 = 5w_2$

$w_2 = 4$

PTS: 2 REF: 011030ge STA: G.G.11 TOP: Volume

127 ANS:

$y = -2x + 14$. The slope of $2x + y = 3$ is $\frac{-A}{B} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$. $y = mx + b$.

$4 = (-2)(5) + b$

$b = 14$

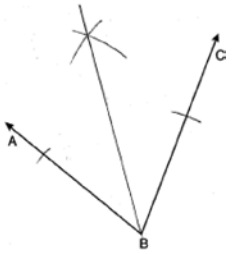
PTS: 2 REF: 060931ge STA: G.G.65 TOP: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

128 ANS:

25. $d = \sqrt{(-3-4)^2 + (1-25)^2} = \sqrt{49 + 576} = \sqrt{625} = 25.$

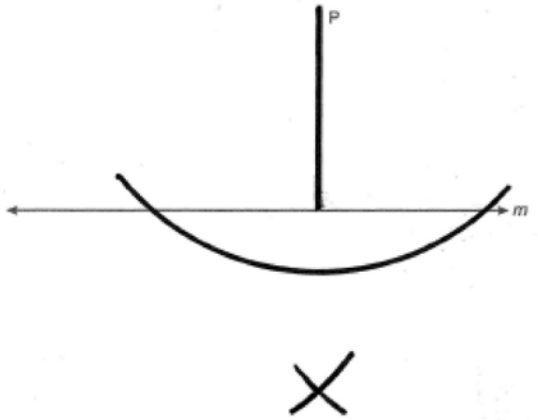
PTS: 2 REF: fall0831ge STA: G.G.67 TOP: Distance

129 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: 080932ge STA: G.G.17 TOP: Constructions

130 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: 060930ge STA: G.G.19 TOP: Constructions

131 ANS:

20. $5x + 10 = 4x + 30$

$x = 20$

PTS: 2 REF: 060934ge STA: G.G.45 TOP: Similarity
KEY: basic

132 ANS:

True. The first statement is true and the second statement is false. In a disjunction, if either statement is true, the disjunction is true.

PTS: 2 REF: 060933ge STA: G.G.25 TOP: Compound Statements
KEY: disjunction

133 ANS:

(6,–4). $C_x = \frac{Q_x + R_x}{2}$. $C_y = \frac{Q_y + R_y}{2}$.

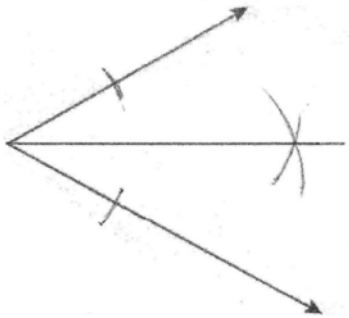
$3.5 = \frac{1 + R_x}{2}$ $\quad$ $2 = \frac{8 + R_y}{2}$

$7 = 1 + R_x$ $\quad$ $4 = 8 + R_y$

$6 = R_x$ $\quad$ $-4 = R_y$

PTS: 2 REF: 011031ge STA: G.G.66 TOP: Midpoint

134 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: fall0832ge STA: G.G.17 TOP: Constructions

135 ANS:

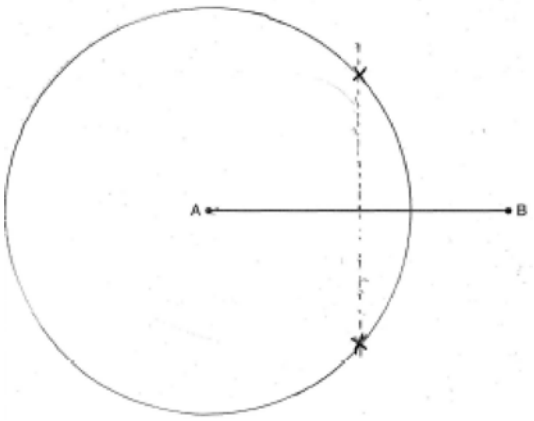
5. $\frac{3}{x} = \frac{6+3}{15}$

$9x = 45$

$x = 5$

PTS: 2 REF: 011033ge STA: G.G.46 TOP: Side Splitter Theorem

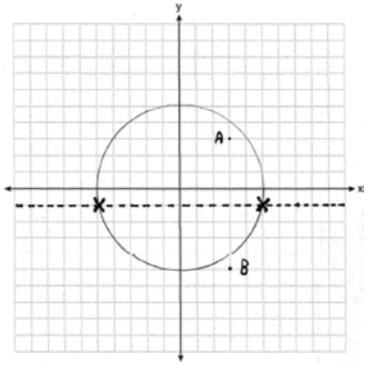
136 ANS:



PTS: 2 REF: 060932ge STA: G.G.22 TOP: Locus

Geometry 4 Point Regents Exam Questions
Answer Section

137 ANS:

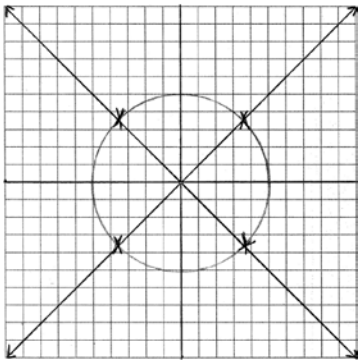


PTS: 4 REF: fall0837ge STA: G.G.23 TOP: Locus

138 ANS:
36, because a dilation does not affect angle measure. 10, because a dilation does affect distance.

PTS: 4 REF: 011035ge STA: G.G.59 TOP: Properties of Transformations

139 ANS:



PTS: 4 REF: 011037ge STA: G.G.23 TOP: Locus

140 ANS:
18. If the ratio of *TA* to *AC* is 1:3, the ratio of *TE* to *ES* is also 1:3. $x + 3x = 24$. $3(6) = 18$.

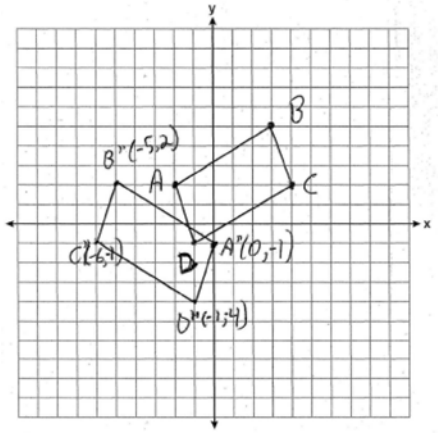
$$x = 6$$

PTS: 4 REF: 060935ge STA: G.G.50 TOP: Tangents
KEY: common tangency

141 ANS:
$\overline{JK} \cong \overline{LM}$ because opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent. $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{LN}$ because of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem. $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{JM}$ because of the transitive property. *JKLM* is a rhombus because all sides are congruent.

PTS: 4 REF: 011036ge STA: G.G.41 TOP: Special Quadrilaterals

142 ANS:



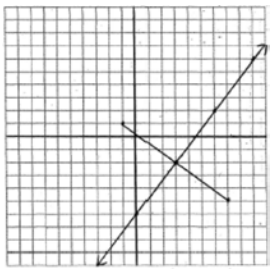
PTS: 4 REF: 060937ge STA: G.G.54 TOP: Compositions of Transformations
KEY: grids

143 ANS:

$y = \frac{4}{3}x - 6$. $M_x = \frac{-1+7}{2} = 3$ The perpendicular bisector goes through $(3,-2)$ and has a slope of $\frac{4}{3}$.

$$M_y = \frac{1+(-5)}{2} = -2$$

$$m = \frac{1-(-5)}{-1-7} = -\frac{3}{4}$$



$y - y_M = m(x - x_M)$.

$$y - 1 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 2)$$

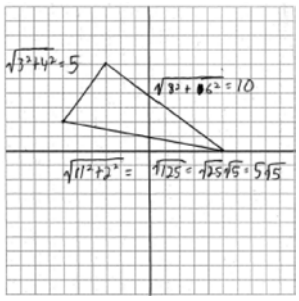
PTS: 4 REF: 080935ge STA: G.G.68 TOP: Perpendicular Bisector

144 ANS:

$\angle D$, $\angle G$ and 24° or $\angle E$, $\angle F$ and 84°. $m\overset{\frown}{FE} = \frac{2}{15} \times 360 = 48$. Since the chords forming $\angle D$ and $\angle G$ are intercepted by $\overset{\frown}{FE}$, their measure is 24°. $m\overset{\frown}{GD} = \frac{7}{15} \times 360 = 168$. Since the chords forming $\angle E$ and $\angle F$ are intercepted by $\overset{\frown}{GD}$, their measure is 84°.

PTS: 4 REF: fall0836ge STA: G.G.51 TOP: Arcs Determined by Angles
KEY: inscribed

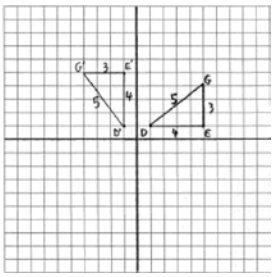
145 ANS:



$15+5\sqrt{5}$.

PTS: 4 REF: 060936ge STA: G.G.69 TOP: Triangles in the Coordinate Plane

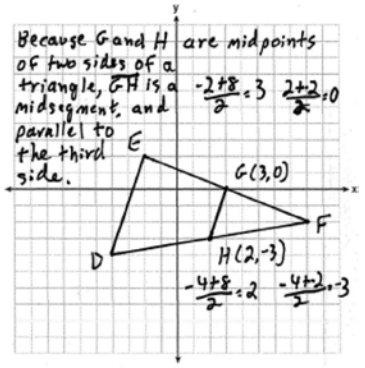
146 ANS:



$D'(-1,1)$, $E'(-1,5)$, $G'(-4,5)$

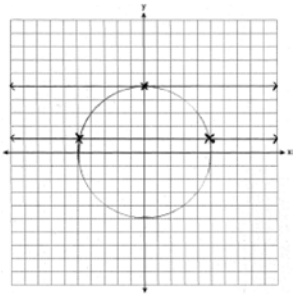
PTS: 4 REF: 080937ge STA: G.G.55 TOP: Properties of Transformations

147 ANS:



PTS: 4 REF: fall0835ge STA: G.G.42 TOP: Midsegments

148 ANS:



PTS: 4 REF: 080936ge STA: G.G.23 TOP: Locus

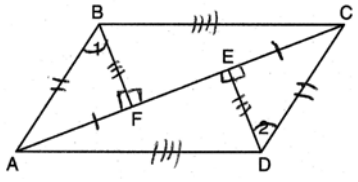
Geometry 6 Point Regents Exam Questions
Answer Section

149 ANS:

Because $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$, $\overset{\frown}{AD} \cong \overset{\frown}{BC}$ since parallel chords intersect congruent arcs. $\angle BDC \cong \angle ACD$ because inscribed angles that intercept congruent arcs are congruent. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$ since congruent chords intersect congruent arcs. $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{CD}$ because of the reflexive property. Therefore, $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BDC$ because of SAS.

PTS: 6 REF: fall0838ge STA: G.G.27 TOP: Circle Proofs

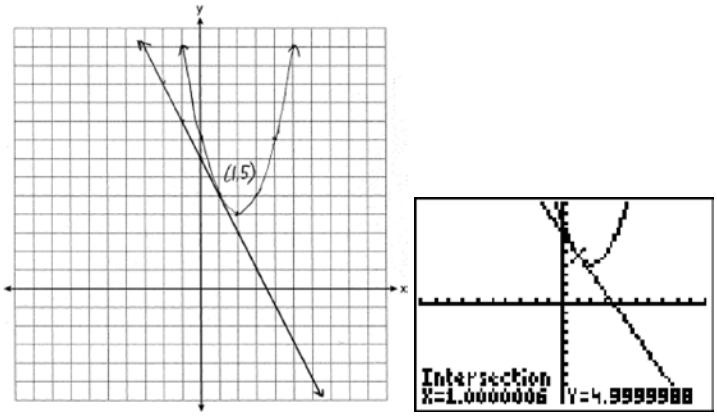
150 ANS:



$\overline{FE} \cong \overline{FE}$ (Reflexive Property); $\overline{AE} - \overline{FE} \cong \overline{FC} - \overline{EF}$ (Line Segment Subtraction Theorem); $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{CE}$ (Substitution); $\angle BFA \cong \angle DEC$ (All right angles are congruent); $\triangle BFA \cong \triangle DEC$ (AAS); $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ and $\overline{BF} \cong \overline{DE}$ (CPCTC); $\angle BFC \cong \angle DEA$ (All right angles are congruent); $\triangle BFC \cong \triangle DEA$ (SAS); $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$ (CPCTC); $ABCD$ is a parallelogram (opposite sides of quadrilateral $ABCD$ are congruent)

PTS: 6 REF: 080938ge STA: G.G.41 TOP: Special Quadrilaterals

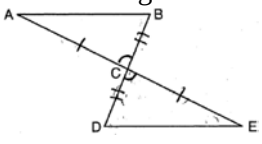
151 ANS:



PTS: 6 REF: 011038ge STA: G.G.70 TOP: Quadratic-Linear Systems

152 ANS:

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC}$ and $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{BC}$ because of the definition of midpoint. $\angle ACB \cong \angle ECD$ because of vertical angles. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$ because of SAS. $\angle CDE \cong \angle CBA$ because of CPCTC. $\overline{BD}$ is a transversal intersecting $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{ED}$. Therefore $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DE}$ because $\angle CDE$ and $\angle CBA$ are congruent alternate interior angles.



PTS: 6 REF: 060938ge STA: G.G.27 TOP: Triangle Proofs