

Texas STAAR Grade 8 Math Summer Workbook

8-Week Skills Practice with Quick Reviews and Answers

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SUMMER PRACTICE

Grade 8 Math Summer Workbook

Quick Reviews, Workbook Practice, Mixed Reviews, and Answers

This workbook keeps Grade 8 math fresh with short review lessons and strong daily practice. Each week moves from focused skills to a Friday mixed review, so students can remember the method, choose the right strategy, and explain their thinking.

- ✔ Read the Quick Review.
- ✎ Complete the workbook practice.
- ✔ Use Friday for mixed review.
- 💡 Study the answer explanations after trying first.

How to Use This Workbook

Use one short lesson at a time, then check and learn from mistakes.

The Weekly Routine

- Monday-Thursday** Read the Quick Review, then complete one workbook practice set.
- Friday** Complete the weekly mixed review to connect the week's skills.
- After practice** Check answers and read each explanation for any problem that felt uncertain.

For students

Try the problems before looking at the answer key. If you miss a problem, read the explanation, correct your work, and mark the skill to revisit later.

For parents and teachers

The workbook pages are designed for steady practice. Use the Quick Review for a short reteach, and use the answer explanations as the teaching step after a mistake.

Best practice habit

Show your reasoning. Grade 8 math is easier to check when you label variables, mark points on a graph, write equations, and include units or vocabulary in your answer.

Goal

By the end of 8 weeks, students will have reviewed major Grade 8 skills with workbook-style practice, visual models, mixed reviews, and teaching answer explanations.

What's Inside?

An 8-week workbook plan for Grade 8 summer math practice.

Week 1

Rational and irrational numbers, roots, integer exponents, scientific notation.

Week 2

Square and cube roots, scientific notation operations, proportional graphs.

Week 3

Slope, equations of lines, one-variable equations, systems of equations.

Week 4

Real-world systems, functions, comparing functions, linear and nonlinear patterns.

Week 5

Linear functions, graph descriptions, rigid transformations, congruence.

Week 6

Coordinate transformations, similarity, dilations, angles, Pythagorean theorem.

Week 7

Distance, volume formulas, scatter plots, trend lines, data interpretation.

Week 8

Linear models, two-way tables, variability, probability, and cumulative review.

Quick Reviews

Each topic begins with a compact review of the ideas, formulas, and methods students need before starting the practice.

Weekly Reviews

Friday pages mix the week's skills so students practice choosing the right method instead of following only one pattern.

Workbook Practice

Practice sets include computation, word problems, graphs, tables, diagrams, models, and short reasoning.

Answers

The answer key includes explanations that show the method and reasoning, not just the final answer.

The goal is steady confidence, not rushed memorization.

PREVIEW



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Grade 8 Reference Sheet



High-yield formulas and reminders for quick review

Exponents

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$a^0 = 1 \text{ for } a \neq 0$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

Scientific Notation

$$a \times 10^n, \text{ where } 1 \leq |a| < 10$$

Multiply: multiply decimals, add exponents.

Divide: divide decimals, subtract exponents.

Positive exponent: number is large.

Negative exponent: number is small.

Roots and Real Numbers

Perfect squares: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36

49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144

Perfect cubes: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125

$$\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414, \sqrt{3} \approx 1.732, \pi \approx 3.14159$$

Irrational numbers are nonrepeating, nonterminating decimals.

mals.

Slope and Lines

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

Slope-intercept form: $y = mx + b$

m is slope, b is the y -intercept.

Proportional relationship: $y = mx$ and graph passes

through $(0, 0)$.

Systems of Equations

A solution is the point where two graphs meet.

One solution: different slopes.

No solution: same slope, different intercepts.

Infinitely many solutions: same line.

Use substitution or elimination to solve exactly.

Functions

Each input has exactly one output.

Use the vertical line test on graphs.

Linear functions have a constant rate of change.

In $y = mx + b$, the initial value is b .

Compare functions by rate of change and initial value.

Transformations

Translation: slide. Reflection: flip. Rotation: turn.

These rigid motions keep lengths and angle measures.

Dilation: resize by scale factor k .

$k > 1$ enlarges; $0 < k < 1$ reduces.

Congruent figures are same size and shape. Similar figures

have proportional sides.

Angle Relationships

Triangle angle sum: 180°

Exterior angle = sum of the two remote interior angles.

Vertical angles are congruent.

With parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent.

Same-side interior angles sum to 180° .

Pythagorean Theorem

For a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

c is the hypotenuse, the longest side.

Distance formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Use the theorem to check whether a triangle is right.

Volume

$$\text{Cylinder: } V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Cone: } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Sphere: } V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

Use the same cubic unit as the dimensions.

If dimensions scale by k , volume scales by k^3 .

Scatter Plots

Positive association: points trend upward.

Negative association: points trend downward.

No association: no clear pattern.

A line of fit models the trend.

Slope describes the average rate of change.

Two-Way Tables

Rows and columns group categorical data.

Relative frequency = part divided by total.

Use row, column, or table totals depending on the question.

Compare percentages, not just counts.

Variability and Probability

Mean absolute deviation measures typical distance from the

mean.

$$\text{MAD} = \frac{\text{sum of absolute deviations}}{\text{number of values}}$$

Probability: $0 \leq P(\text{event}) \leq 1$

Experimental probability uses results. Theoretical probability

uses equally likely outcomes.

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8-week review plan

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WEEK

1

The Number System

This Week's Days

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Day 1 Rational and Irrational Numbers

SKILL SNAPSHOT

Real numbers include rational and irrational numbers. Rational numbers can be written as a ratio of integers; irrational numbers cannot.

- ✓ Natural numbers are counting numbers; whole numbers also include 0.
- ✓ Integers include positive numbers, negative numbers, and 0.
- ✓ Fractions, terminating decimals, and repeating decimals are rational.
- ✓ Square roots of perfect squares are rational; square roots of non-perfect squares are irrational.
- ✓ A repeating decimal can be converted to a fraction by multiplying, subtracting, and solving.

Remember: Classify by value, not by appearance. For example, $\sqrt{36}$ is rational because it equals 6.

☰ Classify real numbers.

- 1 Classify $\sqrt{64}$ as rational or irrational.

- 2 Classify $\sqrt{28}$ as rational or irrational.

- 3 Is -11 natural, whole, integer, rational, or irrational? List all that apply.
- 4 What is the most specific set for 0?
- 5 Which number is irrational?
 A. $\frac{5}{8}$ B. $0.\overline{27}$
 C. $\sqrt{45}$ D. $\sqrt{49}$
- 6 True or False: Every integer is rational.
 True False

☰ Use a real-number hierarchy.

- 7 Use the chart to place each number in its most specific listed set: 9, 0, -4 , $\frac{3}{5}$, $\sqrt{10}$.

| Natural | Whole | Integer | Rational | Irrational |
|---------|-------|---------|----------|------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- 8 Complete the statement: $\text{Natural} \subset \text{Whole} \subset \text{_____} \subset \text{Rational}$.
- 9 A student says $\sqrt{81}$ is irrational because it has a radical sign. Explain the error.



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10 Which list contains only rational numbers?

A. $\sqrt{2}$, 4, 0.6

B. -7 , $\frac{1}{3}$, 2.5

C. π , 0, $\sqrt{16}$

D. $\sqrt{5}$, 9, $0.\bar{1}$

 **Convert repeating decimals.**

11 Convert $0.\bar{5}$ to a fraction. _____

13 Convert $0.4\bar{2}$ to a fraction. _____

12 Convert $0.\bar{1}8$ to a fraction. _____

14 True or False: $0.\bar{9} = 1$. True False



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Day 2 Estimating Irrational Numbers

SKILL SNAPSHOT

Estimate square roots by trapping the number between nearby perfect squares, then deciding where it belongs on a number line.

- ✓ If $a^2 < n < b^2$, then \sqrt{n} is between a and b .
- ✓ Use perfect-square landmarks such as 36, 49, 64, 81, and 100.
- ✓ For nearest tenth estimates, square tenths such as 7.2^2 or 7.3^2 .
- ✓ Compare \sqrt{n} to a decimal by squaring the decimal.
- ✓ A square-root estimate should be near the root, not near the radicand.



Remember: For example, $36 < 42 < 49$, so $6 < \sqrt{42} < 7$. Since 42 is closer to 36 than to 49, the root is closer to 6.

Find the whole-number bounds.

- 1 $\sqrt{27}$ is between which two consecutive whole numbers? _____
- 2 $\sqrt{90}$ is between which two consecutive whole numbers? _____
- 3 $\sqrt{8}$ is between which two consecutive whole numbers? _____
- 4 Use the chart to bound $\sqrt{55}$.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 7^2 | 8^2 | 9^2 | 10^2 |
| 49 | 64 | 81 | 100 |

Estimate to the nearest whole number or tenth.

- 5 Estimate $\sqrt{35}$ to the nearest whole number.

- 6 Estimate $\sqrt{70}$ to the nearest whole number.

- 7 Estimate $\sqrt{14}$ to the nearest tenth.

- 8 Estimate $\sqrt{65}$ to the nearest tenth.

- 9 Estimate $\sqrt{115}$ to the nearest tenth.

- 10 Estimate $\sqrt{6}$ to the nearest tenth.



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Use number lines and comparisons.

- 11 Use the number line. Which is the best estimate for $\sqrt{52}$? _____



- 12 Use the number line. Is $\sqrt{30}$ greater than or less than 5.5? _____



- 13 Fill in $<$, $>$, or $=$. $\sqrt{41}$ _____ 6.4

- 14 Order from least to greatest: 4.6, $\sqrt{20}$, 4.4. _____

Apply the estimate.

- 15 A square patio has area 95 ft^2 . Estimate its side length to the nearest tenth. _____

- 16 Which is the best estimate for $\sqrt{3}$?

A. 1.2

B. 1.7

C. 2.3

D. 3.0



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Day 5 Week 1 Mixed Review

WEEKLY SKILL CHECK

This review connects real-number classification, square roots, irrational estimates, and exponent rules.


- ✓ Simplify a square root before deciding whether it is rational or irrational.
- ✓ Repeating decimals are rational because they can be written as fractions.
- ✓ Use nearby perfect squares to estimate irrational numbers.
- ✓ Add exponents when multiplying like bases, subtract when dividing, and multiply for powers of powers.
- ✓ A negative exponent means reciprocal, not a negative value.

Remember: For mixed questions, identify the rule first, then compute carefully.

☰ Real numbers and roots.

- 1 Classify $\sqrt{121}$ as rational or irrational.

- 2 Classify $\sqrt{30}$ as rational or irrational.

- 3 Which number is the most specific whole number: -2 , 0 , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\sqrt{7}$? _____
- 4 Convert $0.\bar{3}$ to a fraction. _____
- 5 Use the number line to estimate $\sqrt{45}$ to the nearest whole number.

 $6^2 = 36$ 45 $7^2 = 49$
- 6 Order from least to greatest:
 $\sqrt{10}$, 3.5 , $\sqrt{16}$.

☰ Exponent rules.

- 7 Simplify $a^3 \cdot a^8$. _____
- 8 Simplify $\frac{z^{12}}{z^5}$. _____
- 9 Simplify $(n^4)^3$. _____
- 10 Write 2^{-5} with a positive exponent. _____
- 11 Which expression equals 10^4 ?
A. $10^7/10^3$ **B.** $10^2 \cdot 10^3$
C. $(10^4)^2$ **D.** 10^{-4}
- 12 True or False: $8^0 = 0$. True False



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 **Mixed applications.**

13 A square has area 75 square inches. Is its side length rational or irrational?

14 Use the table to choose the best estimate for $\sqrt{58}$.

| | | |
|-------|----|-------|
| 7^2 | 58 | 8^2 |
| 49 | 58 | 64 |

A. 7.1

B. 7.6

C. 8.4

D. 9.0

15 Simplify $\frac{(x^3)^4}{x^5}$. _____

16 Convert $0.\overline{16}$ to a fraction. _____



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WEEK

2

Proportional Graphs

 This Week's Days 

Week 2 Day 3: Graphing Proportional Relationships 9



Day 3 Graphing Proportional Relationships

SKILL SNAPSHOT

A proportional relationship has equation $y = kx$, where k is the constant of proportionality. Its graph is a straight line through the origin.

- ✓ Find the constant of proportionality with $k = \frac{y}{x}$.
- ✓ A graph is proportional only if it is linear and passes through $(0, 0)$.
- ✓ In a table, the ratio $\frac{y}{x}$ must stay constant for all nonzero x values.
- ✓ The point $(1, k)$ shows the unit rate.

Remember: If the graph misses the origin, it may be linear but it is not proportional.

Find constants of proportionality.

- 1 A relationship contains $(4, 18)$. Find k .
_____ the unit rate? _____
- 2 If $y = 7x$, what is the constant of proportionality? _____
- 3 A runner travels 15 miles in 3 hours. What is _____
- 4 Which point lies on $y = 2.5x$?

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. $(2, 4)$ | B. $(4, 10)$ |
| C. $(5, 11)$ | D. $(8, 18)$ |

Read tables and graphs.

- 5 Does the table show a proportional relationship?

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|----|
| x | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| y | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |

- 6 Does the table show a proportional relationship?

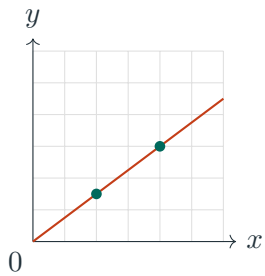
| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----|----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| y | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |

- 7 Use the graph. Is the relationship proportional?

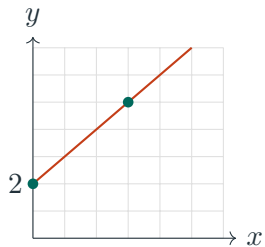


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- 8 Use the graph. Is the relationship proportional?



- 9 Complete the table for $y = 3.5x$.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| x | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| y | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Write equations and solve.

- 10 A graph passes through $(0, 0)$ and $(6, 42)$. Write the equation. _____
- 11 If $c = 0.18n$, what is the cost of 45 text messages? _____
- 12 True or False: The equation $y = 4x + 3$ is proportional. True False
- 13 Compare the rates: line A contains $(5, 20)$ and line B contains $(6, 18)$. Which has the greater k ?
- 14 A recipe uses 9 cups of flour for 12 servings. How many cups are needed for 20 servings?
- 15 Which equation represents the table $x : 3, 6, 9$ and $y : 12, 24, 36$?
- A. $y = 3x$ B. $y = 4x$
 C. $y = x + 9$ D. $y = 12x$



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WEEK

6

Geometry and the
Pythagorean Theorem

 This Week's Days 

Week 6 Day 4: The Pythagorean Theorem **12**

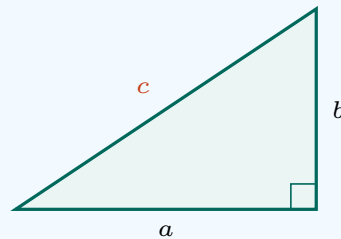


Day 4 The Pythagorean Theorem

SKILL SNAPSHOT

In a right triangle, the legs a and b and hypotenuse c satisfy $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. The hypotenuse is opposite the right angle and is always the longest side.

- To find a hypotenuse, add the squares of the legs.
- To find a missing leg, subtract the known leg square from the hypotenuse square.
- The converse checks whether three side lengths form a right triangle.
- Round only at the end when a square root is not exact.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Find missing sides.

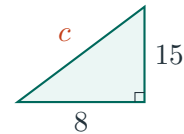
1 A right triangle has legs 9 and 12. Find the hypotenuse. _____

2 A right triangle has legs 7 and 24. Find the hypotenuse. _____

3 A right triangle has hypotenuse 13 and one leg 5. Find the other leg. _____

4 A right triangle has hypotenuse 20 and one leg 16. Find the other leg. _____

5 Find the missing side.



6 Find the missing leg when $c = 26$ and the other leg is 10. _____

Use the converse.

7 Do side lengths 10, 24, 26 form a right triangle? _____

8 Do side lengths 8, 14, 17 form a right triangle? _____

9 Which set forms a right triangle?

A. 5, 6, 7

B. 6, 8, 10

C. 7, 8, 9

D. 9, 10, 12



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10 True or False: In a right triangle, the hypotenuse can be shorter than a leg.

True False

11 A triangle has side lengths 9, 9, 13. Is it a right triangle? _____

 **Apply the theorem.**

12 A ladder is 15 ft long. Its foot is 9 ft from a wall. How high does it reach? _____

13 A rectangular field is 30 m by 40 m. Find the diagonal distance across the field. _____

14 A ramp rises 3 ft over a horizontal run of 11 ft. Find the ramp length to the nearest tenth.

 **Coordinate and 3D uses.**

15 Find the distance between (1, 2) and (7, 10).

16 A box is 6 cm by 8 cm by 24 cm. Find the space diagonal. _____



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ANSWER KEY

Answer Key & Explanations

Use the answers to check your work, then read the explanations to learn the method.

✔ How to review

First compare your final answer. If it does not match, read the explanation slowly and redo the problem beside it. The goal is to understand the move that gets you from the question to the final answer.

 **Week 1 Day 1: Rational and Irrational Numbers**
 **Answers**

1 Rational

2 Irrational

3 Integer, rational, real

4 Whole number

5 C

6 True

7 9; 0; -4 ; $\frac{3}{5}$; $\sqrt{10}$

8 Integer

9 $\sqrt{81} = 9$, so it is rational

10 B

11 $\frac{5}{9}$ 12 $\frac{2}{11}$ 13 $\frac{19}{45}$

14 True

 **Explanations**

- 1 The radical simplifies because 64 is a perfect square. Since $\sqrt{64} = 8$, the value can be written as $\frac{8}{1}$.
- 2 The number 28 is not a perfect square, so $\sqrt{28}$ does not simplify to a rational number. Its decimal form does not terminate or repeat.
- 3 The number -11 is an integer because it is a negative whole-number value. It is also rational because $-11 = \frac{-11}{1}$.
- 4 The number 0 is a whole number and also an integer and rational. It is not usually counted as a natural number in this course.
- 5 45 is not a perfect square, so $\sqrt{45}$ is irrational. The fraction, repeating decimal, and $\sqrt{49} = 7$ are rational.
- 6 Any integer n can be written as $\frac{n}{1}$. That form is a ratio of integers, so every integer is rational.
- 7 Choose the smallest set that fits each value. The square root of 10 is irrational because 10 is not a perfect square.
- 8 The nested order is natural, whole, integer, rational. Each set contains all numbers from the set before it.
- 9 The classification depends on the value after simplification. Since 81 is a perfect square, the radical equals the integer 9.



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- 10 Integers, fractions, and terminating decimals are rational. The other lists include $\sqrt{2}$, π , or $\sqrt{5}$, which are irrational.
- 11 Let $x = 0.\bar{5}$. Then $10x = 5.\bar{5}$, so subtracting gives $9x = 5$ and $x = \frac{5}{9}$.
- 12 Let $x = 0.\bar{18}$. Then $100x = 18.\bar{18}$, so $99x = 18$ and $x = \frac{18}{99} = \frac{2}{11}$.
- 13 Let $x = 0.4222\dots$. Then $100x = 42.222\dots$ and $10x = 4.222\dots$, so $90x = 38$ and $x = \frac{19}{45}$.
- 14 Let $x = 0.\bar{9}$, so $10x = 9.\bar{9}$. Subtracting gives $9x = 9$, so $x = 1$.

📅 Week 1 Day 2: Estimating Irrational Numbers

✔ Answers

- 1 5 and 6 2 9 and 10 3 2 and 3 4 7 and 8 5 6 6 8 7 3.7 8 8.1
- 9 10.7 10 2.4 11 7.2 12 Less than 5.5 13 $>$ 14 4.4, $\sqrt{20}$, 4.6 15 9.7 ft
- 16 B

💡 Explanations

- 1 Use nearby perfect squares: $25 < 27 < 36$. Taking square roots gives $5 < \sqrt{27} < 6$.
- 2 $81 < 90 < 100$, so $\sqrt{90}$ is between $\sqrt{81} = 9$ and $\sqrt{100} = 10$.
- 3 $4 < 8 < 9$, so $\sqrt{8}$ is between 2 and 3. The root is closer to 3 because 8 is close to 9.
- 4 The chart shows $49 < 55 < 64$. Therefore $\sqrt{55}$ is between 7 and 8.
- 5 35 is between 25 and 36, and it is much closer to 36. Therefore $\sqrt{35}$ rounds to 6.



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- 6 70 is between $64 = 8^2$ and $81 = 9^2$. It is closer to 64, so $\sqrt{70}$ rounds to 8.
- 7 $3.7^2 = 13.69$ and $3.8^2 = 14.44$. Since 14 is closer to 13.69, $\sqrt{14} \approx 3.7$.
- 8 $8.0^2 = 64$ and $8.1^2 = 65.61$. The value 65 is closer to 65.61 than to 64, so the nearest tenth estimate is 8.1.
- 9 $10.7^2 = 114.49$ and $10.8^2 = 116.64$. Since 115 is closer to 114.49, the nearest tenth estimate is 10.7.
- 10 $2.4^2 = 5.76$ and $2.5^2 = 6.25$. The value 6 is closer to 5.76, so $\sqrt{6} \approx 2.4$.
- 11 $7.2^2 = 51.84$, which is very close to 52. The number line places $\sqrt{52}$ just to the right of 7.2.
- 12 $5.5^2 = 30.25$, which is greater than 30. Therefore $\sqrt{30}$ must be slightly less than 5.5.
- 13 $6.4^2 = 40.96$, which is slightly less than 41. Since 6.4 squared is too small, $\sqrt{41}$ is slightly greater than 6.4.
- 14 $\sqrt{20} \approx 4.5$, because $4.5^2 = 20.25$. That places it between 4.4 and 4.6.
- 15 The side length is $\sqrt{95}$. Since $9.7^2 = 94.09$ and $9.8^2 = 96.04$, $\sqrt{95}$ is about 9.7 ft.
- 16 $\sqrt{3}$ is between 1 and 2. Since $1.7^2 = 2.89$ and $1.8^2 = 3.24$, the best choice is 1.7.

📅 Week 1 Day 5: Week 1 Mixed Review

✔ Answers

- 1 Rational 2 Irrational 3 0 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 7 6 $\sqrt{10}$, 3.5, $\sqrt{16}$ 7 a^{11} 8 z^7
 9 n^{12} 10 $\frac{1}{32}$ 11 A 12 False 13 Irrational 14 B 15 x^7 16 $\frac{1}{6}$

💡 Explanations



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- 1 121 is a perfect square, so $\sqrt{121} = 11$. Since $11 = \frac{11}{1}$, it is rational.
- 2 30 is not a perfect square. Therefore $\sqrt{30}$ has a nonterminating, nonrepeating decimal and is irrational.
- 3 Whole numbers are 0, 1, 2, 3, ... Among the choices, only 0 belongs to the whole-number set.
- 4 Let $x = 0.\overline{3}$. Then $10x = 3.\overline{3}$, so $9x = 3$ and $x = \frac{1}{3}$.
- 5 The number 45 is between 36 and 49, and it is closer to 49. Therefore $\sqrt{45}$ is closer to 7 than to 6.
- 6 Estimate $\sqrt{10} \approx 3.2$ and simplify $\sqrt{16} = 4$. The order is about 3.2, 3.5, 4.
- 7 Multiply powers with the same base by adding exponents. $3 + 8 = 11$.
- 8 Divide powers with the same base by subtracting exponents. $12 - 5 = 7$.
- 9 A power raised to another power uses multiplication of exponents. $4 \cdot 3 = 12$.
- 10 A negative exponent means reciprocal. Since $2^5 = 32$, $2^{-5} = \frac{1}{32}$.
- 11 The quotient rule gives $10^{7-3} = 10^4$. The other choices simplify to different powers.
- 12 Any nonzero number to the zero power equals 1. Therefore $8^0 = 1$, not 0.
- 13 The side length is $\sqrt{75} = 5\sqrt{3}$. Since $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational, the side length is irrational.
- 14 58 is between 49 and 64 and closer to 64, so $\sqrt{58}$ is between 7 and 8 and closer to 8. The best choice is 7.6.
- 15 First use the power rule to get $(x^3)^4 = x^{12}$. Then divide by x^5 to get $x^{12-5} = x^7$.



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- 16 Let $x = 0.1666\dots$. Then $100x = 16.666\dots$ and $10x = 1.666\dots$, so $90x = 15$ and $x = \frac{1}{6}$.

📅 Week 2 Day 3: Graphing Proportional Relationships

✓ Answers

- 1 4.5 2 7 3 5 miles per hour 4 B 5 Yes 6 No 7 Yes 8 No
 9 7, 21, 35 10 $y = 7x$ 11 8.10 dollars 12 False 13 Line A 14 15 cups 15 B

💡 Explanations

- 1 For $y = kx$, divide y by x . Since $18 \div 4 = 4.5$, the constant of proportionality is 4.5.
- 2 In the equation $y = kx$, the coefficient of x is k . Here the coefficient is 7.
- 3 Divide distance by time to find the rate for one hour. $15 \div 3 = 5$, so the unit rate is 5 miles per hour.
- 4 Substitute $x = 4$ into $y = 2.5x$ to get $y = 10$. Therefore $(4, 10)$ lies on the graph.
- 5 Each ratio y/x equals 2.5. A constant ratio means the table can be modeled by $y = 2.5x$.
- 6 The ratios are not equal: $6/1 = 6$ but $9/2 = 4.5$. Constant differences alone do not prove proportionality.
- 7 The graph is a straight line and it passes through the origin. Those two features show a proportional relationship.
- 8 The graph is linear but it does not pass through $(0, 0)$. A proportional graph must go through the origin.
- 9 Multiply each x value by the constant 3.5. This gives $3.5(2) = 7$, $3.5(6) = 21$, and $3.5(10) = 35$.



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- 10 Find k from the nonzero point: $42/6 = 7$. A proportional equation has the form $y = kx$, so $y = 7x$.
- 11 Substitute $n = 45$ into the proportional model. $0.18(45) = 8.10$, so the cost is 8.10 dollars.
- 12 A proportional equation has no added constant; it is $y = kx$. The $+3$ means the graph starts at $(0, 3)$ instead of the origin.
- 13 Line A has $k = 20/5 = 4$, and line B has $k = 18/6 = 3$. Since $4 > 3$, line A has the greater constant of proportionality.
- 14 The unit rate is $9/12 = 0.75$ cup per serving. For 20 servings, $0.75(20) = 15$ cups.
- 15 The ratio y/x is $12/3 = 4$, $24/6 = 4$, and $36/9 = 4$. The equation is $y = 4x$.

📅 Week 6 Day 4: The Pythagorean Theorem

✓ Answers

- 1 15 2 25 3 12 4 12 5 17 6 24 7 Yes 8 No 9 B
 10 False 11 No 12 12 ft 13 50 m 14 11.4 ft 15 10 16 26 cm

💡 Explanations

- 1 Use $c^2 = 9^2 + 12^2 = 81 + 144 = 225$. Since $\sqrt{225} = 15$, the hypotenuse is 15.
- 2 Use $c^2 = 7^2 + 24^2 = 49 + 576 = 625$. The square root of 625 is 25.
- 3 Use $b^2 = 13^2 - 5^2 = 169 - 25 = 144$. The missing leg is $\sqrt{144} = 12$.
- 4 Use $b^2 = 20^2 - 16^2 = 400 - 256 = 144$. Therefore $b = 12$.



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- 5 The legs are 8 and 15. $c^2 = 8^2 + 15^2 = 64 + 225 = 289$, so $c = 17$.
- 6 Subtract the known leg square from the hypotenuse square: $26^2 - 10^2 = 676 - 100 = 576$. The square root of 576 is 24.
- 7 The longest side is 26. Since $10^2 + 24^2 = 100 + 576 = 676 = 26^2$, the sides form a right triangle.
- 8 The longest side is 17. $8^2 + 14^2 = 64 + 196 = 260$, but $17^2 = 289$, so the converse is not satisfied.
- 9 Check the longest side as the hypotenuse. $6^2 + 8^2 = 36 + 64 = 100 = 10^2$, so 6, 8, 10 forms a right triangle.
- 10 The hypotenuse is opposite the right angle and is always the longest side in a right triangle.
- 11 Use the longest side 13 as the possible hypotenuse. $9^2 + 9^2 = 162$, but $13^2 = 169$, so it is not right.
- 12 The ladder is the hypotenuse. $h^2 = 15^2 - 9^2 = 225 - 81 = 144$, so $h = 12$ ft.
- 13 The diagonal is the hypotenuse of a right triangle with legs 30 and 40. $30^2 + 40^2 = 2500$, so the diagonal is 50 m.
- 14 Use $c^2 = 3^2 + 11^2 = 130$. Then $c = \sqrt{130} \approx 11.4$ ft.
- 15 The horizontal change is 6, and the vertical change is 8. The distance is $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$.
- 16 First the base diagonal is $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$. Then the space diagonal is $\sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{676} = 26$ cm.



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