

ACT Math Prep

Content:

- 14 questions dealing with Pre-Algebra
- 10 questions from Elementary Algebra
- 9 questions based on Intermediate Algebra
- 9 questions from Coordinate Geometry
- 14 questions from Plane Geometry
- 4 Trigonometry questions

Calculators:

ALL PROBLEMS ON THE ACT CAN BE SOLVED WITHOUT USING A CALCULATOR

- You may use a four-function, scientific, or graphing calculator
- Calculators such as TI-89 and TI-92 are *NOT* permitted (see actstudent.org)
- Bring a calculator that you know how to use – bringing a more powerful calculator that you *do not know how to use* isn't going to help you

Pace yourself:

- 60 questions
- 60 minutes
- The questions are arranged in order of difficulty
- Take 45 minutes to go through the test
 - > Answer the questions that you know how to do
 - > Guess on the questions you know you'll never get
 - > Mark the harder questions that you'll come back to later
- Spend the last 15 minutes going over the test again
 - > Answer the questions you skipped
 - > Make sure you have answered every question
 - > Spend any remaining time checking your work

General Tips:

- Don't read the directions (know them before you show up!)
- Bring a calculator that you know how to use
- Read the question carefully
- Pay attention to what the question asks you to find
- Watch for unnecessary information
- Draw a picture
- Pace yourself (60 questions/60 minutes)
- Do the easy questions first, then try the hard ones
- Show some work and circle your answers in your test booklet
- Don't waste too much time on one problem
- Eliminate wrong answers before guessing
- Answer every question
- Check your work
- Work for the whole 60 minutes

30.



$$AD = 30$$

$$AC = 16$$

$$BD = 20$$

$$BC = ?$$

F. 4

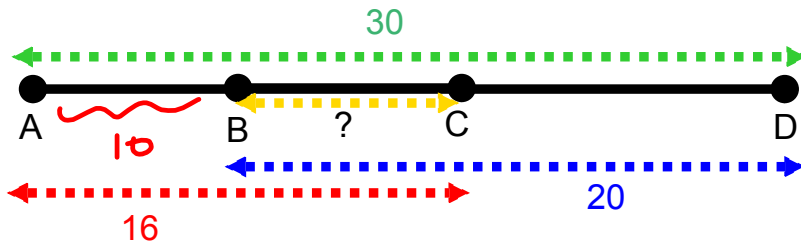
G. 6

H. 10

J. 14

K. Cannot be determined from the given information

30.



AD = 30
 AC = 16
 BD = 20
 BC = ?

$$AB = 30 - 20 = 10$$

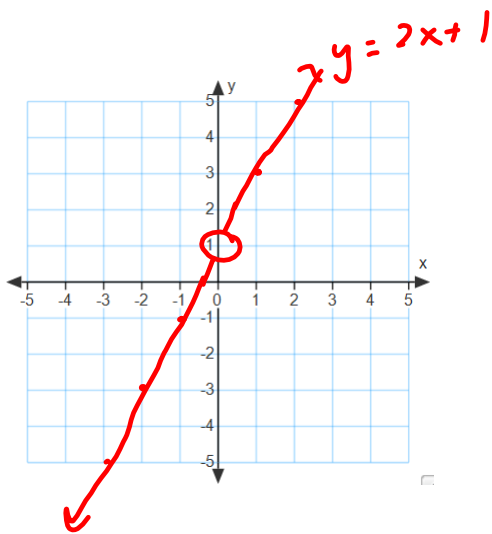
$$BC = 16 - 10 = 6$$

- F. 4
- G. 6

- H. 10
- J. 14
- K. Cannot be determined from the given information

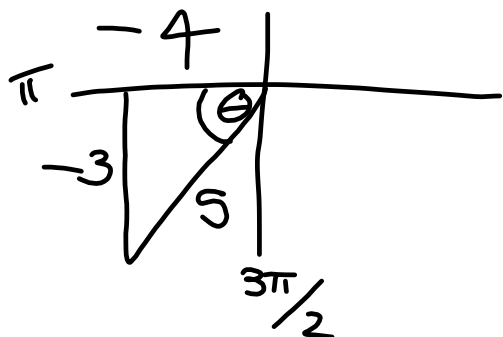
57.

$$y = \frac{2x^2 + x}{x} = \frac{\cancel{x}(2x + 1)}{\cancel{x}} = 2x + 1, x \neq 0$$



54.

$$\text{If } \sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad \tan \theta = ?$$

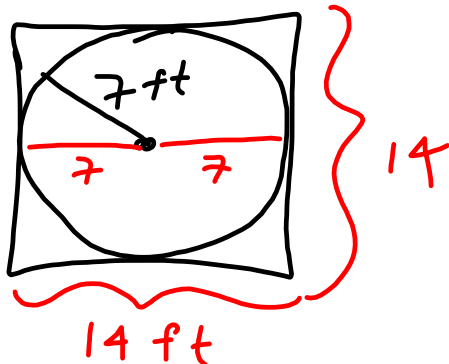


$$= \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

38.

Area of square?

$$= 14^2 = 196 \text{ ft}^2$$



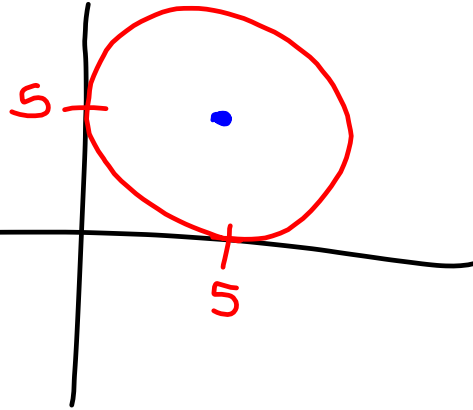
47. equation of circle tangent to x-axis at 5 and tangent to y-axis at 5

$$\star (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{center: } (h, k) = (5, 5)$$

$$\text{radius: } r = 5$$

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 25$$



48.

$$\frac{(1)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)}$$

$$= \frac{1-i}{1-i^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-i}{1-(-1)} = \boxed{\frac{1-i}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

Standard form of
a complex #:

$$a+bi$$

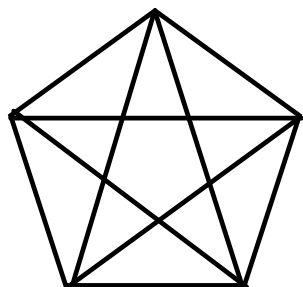
(conjugate: $a-bi$)

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$(a+bi)(a-bi) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

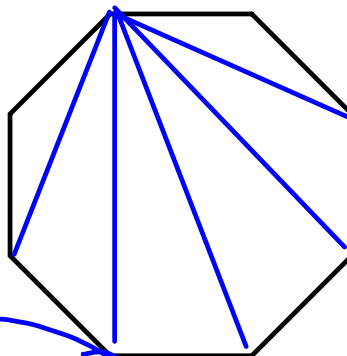
52.



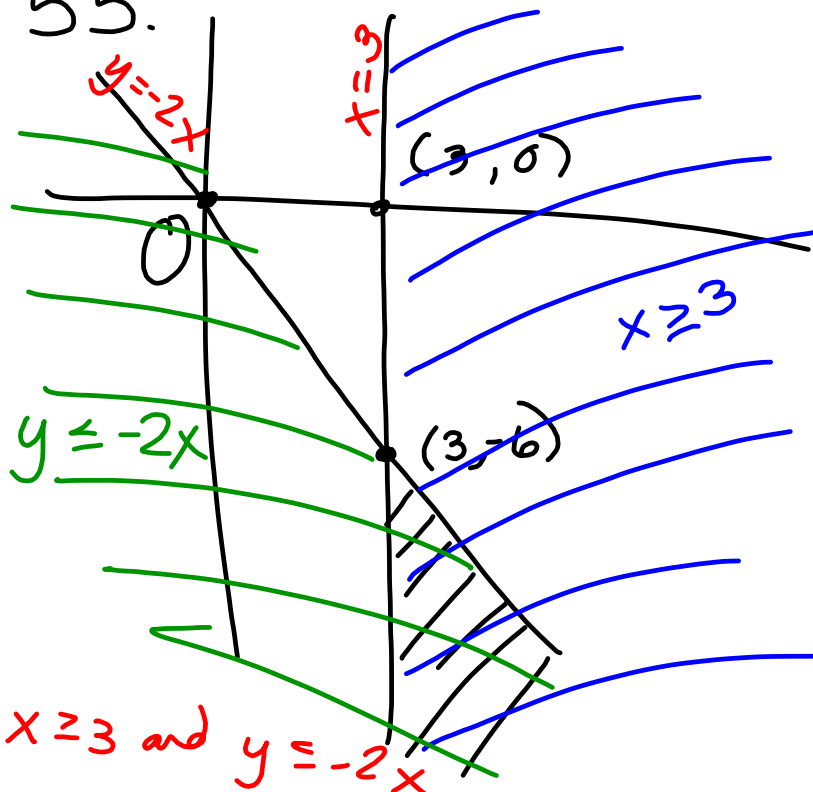
each vertex has
5 diagonals

8 vertices

$$\frac{5 \times 8}{2} = \frac{40}{2} = \boxed{20}$$



55.



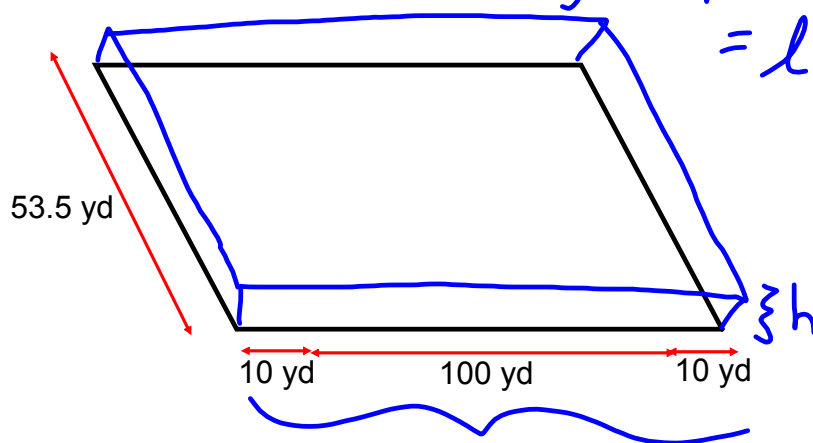
$$\begin{aligned} &(-1, -1) \\ &y = -2x \\ &-1 \square -2(-1) \\ &-1 \square 2 \end{aligned}$$

\square and \leftrightarrow intersection
OR \leftrightarrow union

27.

10,000 cubic yards of snow

Volume of rectangular prism
 $= lwh$

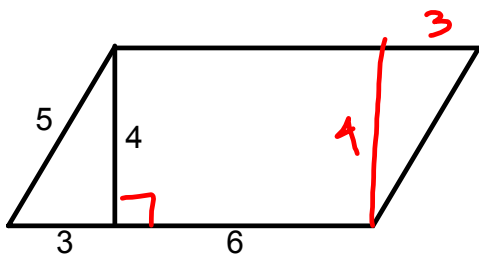


$$10,000 = (53.5)(120)(h)$$

$$h = \frac{10,000}{(53.5)(120)} = 1.55$$

33. Area of parallelogram?

$$bh = 9(4) = \boxed{36}$$



$$\frac{1}{2}(3)(4) + 6(4) + \frac{1}{2}(3)(4)$$

53.

25 % red
30% blue
20 % green
10% purple
% other

} 852
_____ 152

Degree measure of "other" sector?

$$(0.15)(360^\circ) = \boxed{54^\circ}$$

$$34. \quad a = b + 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2 = b - a$$

$$(b - a)^4 = ?$$

$$= (-2)^4 = \boxed{16}$$

36. The larger of two numbers exceeds twice the smaller number by 8. The sum of twice the larger and 3 times the smaller number is 65. If x is the smaller number, which equation determines the correct value of x ?

$$x = \text{smaller \#}$$

$$l = \text{larger \#}$$

$$l = 2x + 8$$

$$2l + 3x = 65$$

$$2(2x + 8) + 3x = 65$$

of students participating in sports:

$$13. \quad [40 \quad 60 \quad 80 \quad 80]$$

ratio of number of awards
to number of students

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

number of awards?

$$\# \text{ of awards} = \# \text{ of students} \cdot \frac{\# \text{ of awards}}{\# \text{ of students}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \cdot [a \ b \ c] = xa + yb + zc$$

$$40(0.3) + 60(0.4) + 80(0.2) + 80(0.5)$$

=

43.

GCF x^2y^2 & xy^3 is 45

$y = ?$
~~1~~ or 3

$xy^2 = 45$
 45.1
 15.3
 5.9
 3^{1/2}

Test 3, #39-41

end-on view of cylindrical milk tank on its support

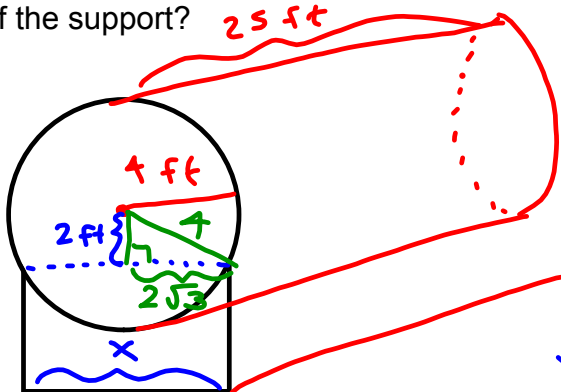
radius of tank is 4 feet

length of tank is 25 feet

39. volume of tank

40. if there are 5000 gallons of milk in tank, and a gallon of milk weighs 8 pounds, how many pounds of milk are there?

41. center of circular end of tank is 2 ft above top level of support; what is width in feet of the support?



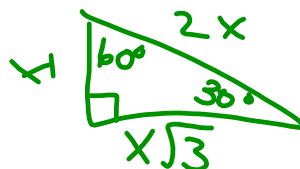
$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$$

$$= \pi (4)^2 \cdot 25$$

$$= 25 \cdot 16 \cdot \pi$$

$$\approx 25(16)(3.14)$$

39.



40. $(5000) 8 =$
 $40,000 \text{ lb}$

41. $x = 4\sqrt{3} \approx$

Test 2, #37

Which is NOT true about the arithmetic sequence 17, 12, 7, 2, ...

- A fifth term is -3
 B. sum of the first 5 terms is 35
 C. eighth term is -18
 D. common difference is -5
 E. common ratio is -5

common ratio:
 geometric

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = r$$

$$a_n = a_0 r^{n-1}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a_0}{1-r},$$

$$|r| < 1$$

nth
 term

sum of 1st
 n terms

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + d$$

$$a_n = a_0 + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_0 + a_n)$$

60.

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

Vertex of a parabola

If given standard form of the quadratic $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Vertex is $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$

If given vertex form $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$

Vertex is (h, k)