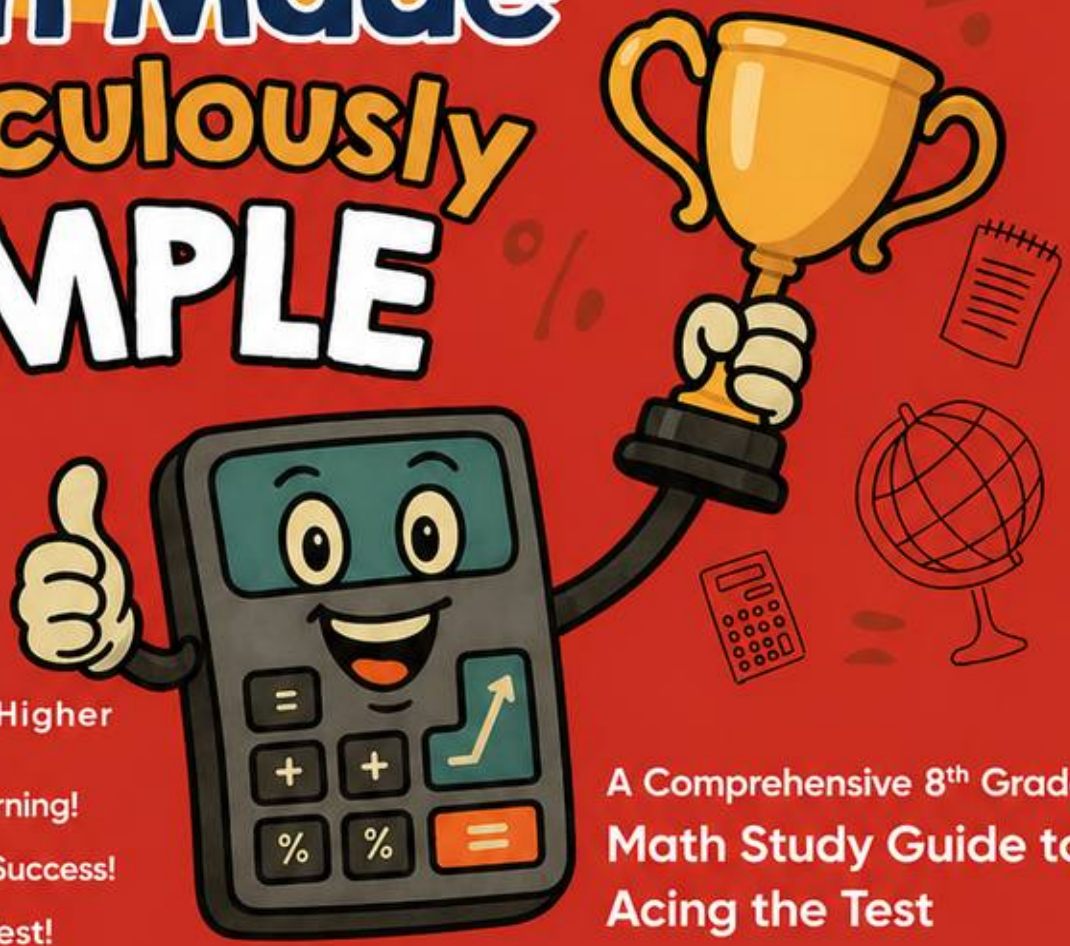
West Virginia

WVGSA Grade 8

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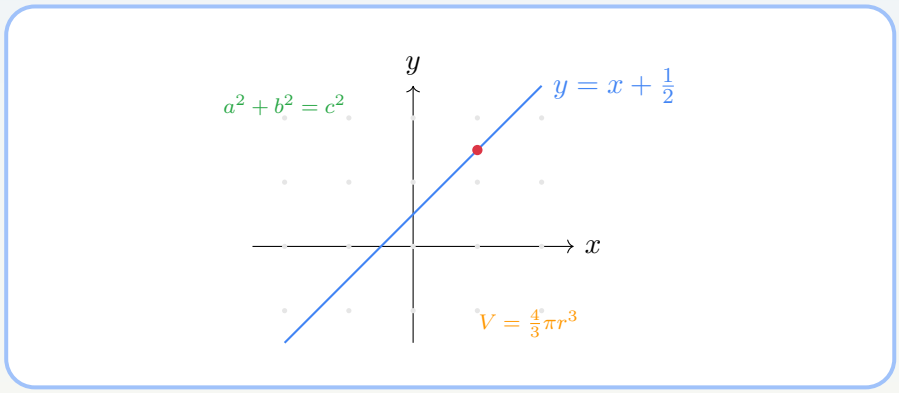
A Comprehensive 8th Grade Math Study Guide to Acing the Test

Learn Faster · Understand Deeper · Succeed with Confidence

West Virginia WVGSA Grade 8 Math

Made Ridiculously Simple

A Comprehensive 8th Grade Math Study Guide to Acing the WVGSA Test



Reza Nazari

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M.8.16 Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear (e.g., the function $A = s^2$ giving the area of a square as a function of its side length is not linear because its graph contains the points (1, 1), (2, 4) and (3, 9), which are not on a straight line)

M.8.17 Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (x,y) values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values

M.8.18 Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally

M.8.19 Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections and translations:

M.8.20 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them

M.8.21 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates

M.8.22 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them

M.8.23 Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles (e.g., arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line; give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so)

M.8.24 Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse

M.8.25 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions

M.8.26 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system

M.8.27 Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems

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M.8.28 Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association and nonlinear association

M.8.29 Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line

M.8.30 Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept (e.g., in a linear model for a biology experiment, interpret a slope of 1.5 cm/hr as meaning that an additional hour of sunlight each day is associated with an additional 1.5 cm in mature plant height)

M.8.31 Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables (e.g., collect data from students in your class on whether or not they have a curfew on school nights and whether or not they have assigned chores at home; is there evidence that those who have a curfew also tend to have chores?)

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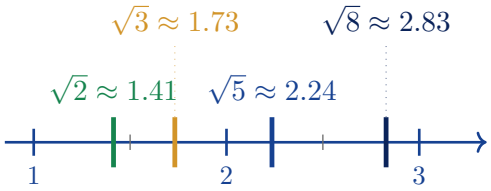
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1.3 Estimating Irrational Numbers

M.8.2

When a square root isn't a perfect square, you can't just write down the exact decimal, but here's the good news: you can estimate it super well! The trick is to squeeze it between two perfect squares. For example, since $36 < 45 < 49$, you immediately know that $6 < \sqrt{45} < 7$—your answer is somewhere in that range. Then test tenths or hundredths to narrow it down even more. **The why behind this:** when you square nearby numbers, they tell you if you're too low or too high. This clever method helps you place irrational numbers on a number line and compare them to regular whole numbers and decimals. You've got a superpower now!



Key Concepts & Quick Review

Squeeze between consecutive integers: Find n and $n+1$ such that $n^2 < x < (n+1)^2$; then $n < \sqrt{x} < n+1$.

Refine to tenths: Try $n.1$, $n.2, \ldots$ until you find $a^2 < x < b^2$; then $a < \sqrt{x} < b$.

Comparing irrationals: $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$ whenever $a < b$ $(a, b > 0)$, so larger radicand $\Rightarrow$ larger square root.

Examples

① Between which two consecutive integers does $\sqrt{20}$ lie?

Find two perfect squares that squeeze 20: We have $4^2 = 16 < 20$ and $5^2 = 25 > 20$. So $\sqrt{20}$ must be between 4 and 5—you can be sure of that! **Now here's a helpful hint:** since 20 is closer to 25 than to 16, the square root is closer to 5. In fact, $\sqrt{20} \approx 4.47$—pretty close to 5, right?

Answer: $4 < \sqrt{20} < 5$

② Estimate $\sqrt{45}$ to one decimal place.

👉 First, squeeze with integers: $6^2 = 36 < 45 < 49 = 7^2$, so $6 < \sqrt{45} < 7$. Now refine to tenths. **Test:** $6.7^2 = 44.89 < 45$ and $6.8^2 = 46.24 > 45$. This tells us $6.7 < \sqrt{45} < 6.8$—we're narrowing it down! Since 45 is much closer to 44.89, we know $\sqrt{45} \approx 6.7$ is our best estimate to one decimal place.

💡 **Answer:** $\sqrt{45} \approx 6.7$

✎ Practice Problems

Give the two consecutive integers that bound each square root, then estimate to one decimal place where indicated.

1. $\sqrt{10}$ is between _____

2. $\sqrt{18}$ is between _____

3. $\sqrt{35}$ is between _____

4. $\sqrt{50}$ is between _____

5. $\sqrt{72}$ is between _____

6. $\sqrt{90}$ is between _____

7. $\sqrt{6} \approx$ _____ (1 d.p.)

8. $\sqrt{14} \approx$ _____ (1 d.p.)

9. $\sqrt{30} \approx$ _____ (1 d.p.)

10. $\sqrt{52} \approx$ _____ (1 d.p.)

11. Order: $\sqrt{5}$, 2, $\sqrt{3}$ _____

12. Greater: $\sqrt{11}$ or 3.3? _____

Study Tips

- Memorize perfect squares through 169 (13^2). This gives you the power to quickly bracket any square root and know which two integers it falls between. You're building your math toolkit!
- When estimating $\sqrt{x}$ to one decimal place, find the two tenths it falls between, then decide which is closer. If they're equally close, test hundredths for extra accuracy before rounding.
- **Here's a time-saver for comparing irrational numbers:** just compare the radicands directly—no estimation needed! Since $47 < 53$, you know right away that $\sqrt{47} < \sqrt{53}$. Smart thinking!

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✍ Word Problems

13. A square garden has an area of 75 m^2. The gardener wants to know whether the side length is closer to 8 m or 9 m so she can decide how many fence posts to order. Between which two consecutive integers does the side length fall, and which integer is it closest to?

_____

14. Two drones take off from the same point and fly in perpendicular directions. Drone A travels $\sqrt{60}$ km and Drone B travels 7.5 km. Without using a calculator, determine which drone flies farther.

_____

15. A park ranger estimates the distance across a circular lake. The lake's area is 200 m^2. (a) The radius satisfies $\pi r^2 = 200$. Find r^2. (b) Estimate r to the nearest tenth. (c) Estimate the diameter to the nearest metre.

_____

16. Between which two consecutive whole numbers does each value lie? (a) $\sqrt{50}$ (b) $\sqrt[3]{100}$ (c) Order from least to greatest: $\sqrt{50}$, $\sqrt[3]{100}$, 7.2

_____

17. A square garden has area 150 ft^2. You need to buy fencing for all four sides. Fencing is sold in whole-foot lengths. (a) Find the exact side length. (b) Estimate the perimeter to the nearest tenth of a foot. (c) How many whole feet of fencing must you buy?

_____