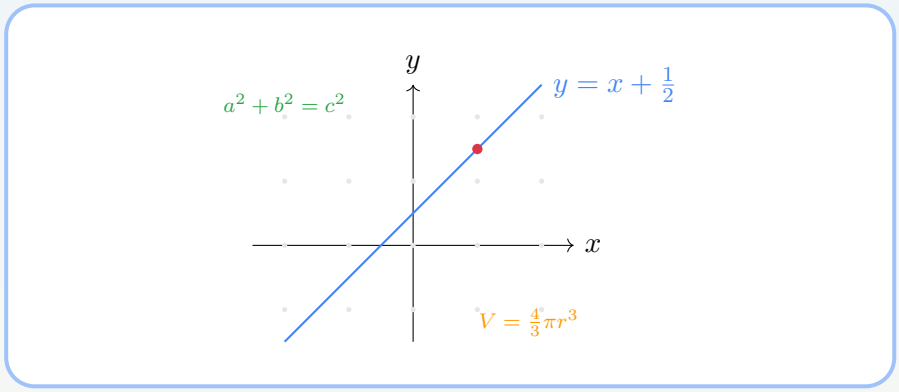
Louisiana LEAP
8th Grade Math Workbook

Comprehensive Practice, Challenging Exercises, and Strategic Guidance for Complete Test-Day Confidence



Reza Nazari

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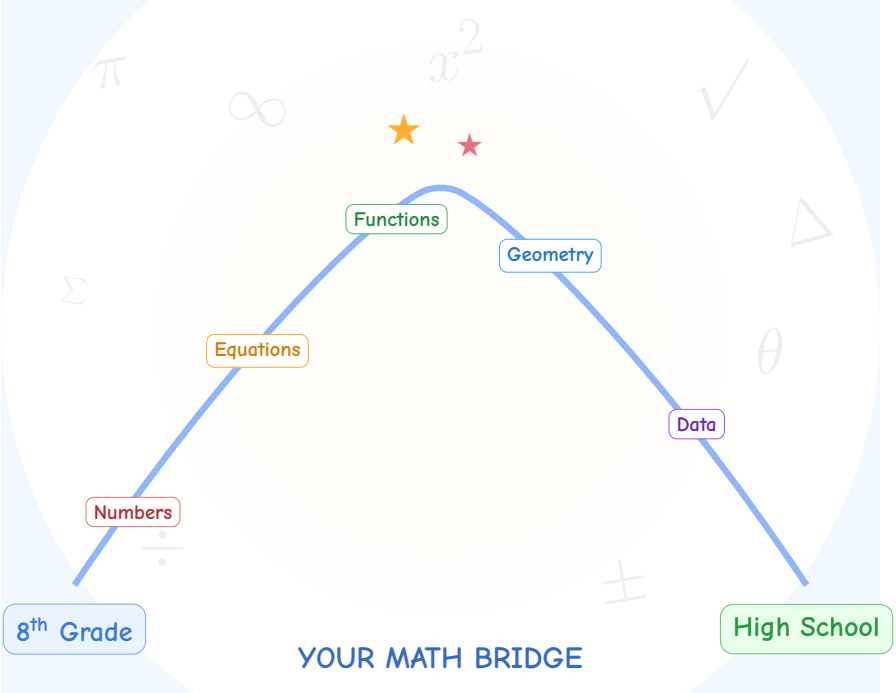
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Welcome, 8th Grader!

The Bridge Between Middle School and High School Starts Here



Dear Eighth Grader,

Welcome! This is *your* year. Everything you have built so far — working with fractions, decimals, ratios, and basic geometry — has been preparing you for this moment. Eighth-grade math is where all of those skills come together and open the door to high school and beyond.

8.F.A.2 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions)

8.F.A.3 Interpret the equation y = mx + b as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; categorize functions as linear or nonlinear when given equations, graphs, or tables

8.F.B Use functions to model relationships between quantities

8.F.B.4 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

8.F.B.5 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

8.G | Geometry

Understand congruence, similarity, and apply the Pythagorean Theorem

8.G.A Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software

8.G.A.1 Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations:

8.G.A.2 Explain 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. (Rotations are only about the origin and reflections are only over the y-axis and x-axis in Grade 8.)

8.G.A.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates. (Rotations are only about the origin, dilations only use the origin as the center of dilation, and reflections are only over the y-axis and x-axis in Grade 8.)

8.G.A.4	Explain 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. (Rotations are only about the origin, dilations only use the origin as the center of dilation, and reflections are only over the y-axis and x-axis in Grade 8.)
8.G.A.5	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
8.G.A.1a	Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length
8.G.A.1b	Angles are taken to angles of the same measure
8.G.A.1c	Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines
8.G.B	Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem
8.G.B.6	Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse using the area of squares
8.G.B.7	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions
8.G.B.8	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system
8.G.C	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres
8.G.C.9	Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems

8.NS | The Number System

Understand and apply concepts of rational and irrational numbers

8.NS.A	Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers
8.NS.A.1	Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers, show that the decimal expansion repeats eventually. Convert a decimal expansion that repeats eventually into a rational number by analyzing repeating patterns

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8.NS.A.2	Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., π^2)

8.SP | Statistics and Probability

Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data

8.SP.A	Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data
8.SP.A.1	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
8.SP.A.2	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
8.SP.A.3	Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept
8.SP.A.4	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

1.4 Estimating Expressions with Irrational Numbers

8.NS.A, 8.NS.A.2

Quick Review and Helpful Hints

Useful approximations: $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$, $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$, $\sqrt{5} \approx 2.24$, $\pi \approx 3.14$

Strategy: Substitute ⇒ Simplify ⇒ Round to the required number of decimal places.

Bounding: Computing both a *lower bound* (using smaller approximations) and an *upper bound* (using larger ones) confirms how accurate the estimate is.

Example: Estimate π^2 to two decimal places.

Use $\pi \approx 3.14$. Then $\pi^2 \approx 3.14 \times 3.14$. Compute: $3 \times 3.14 = 9.42$ and $0.14 \times 3.14 = 0.4396$, so $\pi^2 \approx 9.42 + 0.44 = 9.86$. (The actual value is $9.8696\ldots$, confirming our estimate is close.)

Answer: $\pi^2 \approx 9.86$

Practice Problems

Estimate each expression to one decimal place. Use $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$, $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$, $\sqrt{5} \approx 2.24$, $\pi \approx 3.14$.

1. $2\pi \approx$ _____

2. $\pi + 1 \approx$ _____

3. $4\sqrt{2} \approx$ _____

4. $\sqrt{3} + 2 \approx$ _____

5. $3\pi - 5 \approx$ _____

6. $(\sqrt{2})^2 =$ _____

7. $2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} \approx$ _____

8. $\pi^2 - 4 \approx$ _____

9. $5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3} \approx$ _____

10. $\frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{5} \approx$ _____

11. $(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 =$ _____

12. $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \approx$ _____

Word Problems

13. A circular fountain has a radius of exactly $\sqrt{3}$ metres. Estimate the area of the fountain to the nearest tenth of a square metre. Use $\pi \approx 3.14$ and $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$. _____

14. Rope A has length $\pi + \sqrt{2}$ metres and Rope B has length 4 metres. Which rope is longer, and by approximately how much? Use $\pi \approx 3.14$ and $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$. _____

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15. A walking trail runs along two straight segments. The first segment is $\sqrt{20}$ km and the second is π km. (a) Estimate $\sqrt{20}$ to the nearest tenth. (b) Using $\pi \approx 3.14$, estimate the total trail length. (c) If a hiker walks at 5 km/h, about how many minutes will the entire trail take? _____

16. A rectangular picture frame has dimensions $\sqrt{18}$ inches by $(2+\sqrt{5})$ inches. (a) Estimate each dimension to the nearest tenth. (b) Estimate the perimeter of the frame. (c) If framing material costs \$1.50 per inch, estimate the total cost. _____

17. The area of a circular garden is $50\ \text{m}^2$. (a) Using $A = \pi r^2$, solve for r in exact form. (b) Estimate r to the nearest tenth. (c) Estimate the circumference $C = 2\pi r$ to the nearest tenth of a metre. _____

★ Chapter 1 Answer Key ★

Real Numbers & Number Sense

Topic 1 • Rational and Irrational Numbers

1) 3
2) 7
3) -12
4) Rational
5) Irrational
6) Irrational
7) Rational
8) Irrational
9) Rational
10) Irrational
11) Irrational
12) 13
13) Irrational
14) Yes
15) Irrational
16) No
17) Rational; 8 ft
18) 4 rational
19) False

Topic 2 • Turning Repeating Decimals into Fractions

1) $\frac{5}{9}$
2) $\frac{2}{9}$
3) $\frac{8}{9}$
4) 1
5) $\frac{1}{9}$
6) $\frac{2}{3}$
7) $\frac{5}{11}$
8) $\frac{3}{11}$
9) $\frac{2}{11}$
10) $\frac{7}{11}$
11) $\frac{1}{11}$
12) $\frac{6}{11}$
13) $\frac{1}{7}$
14) $\frac{1}{6}$
15) 36 pieces
16) Yes—the repeating decimal *is* the fraction $\frac{8}{11}$
17) $0.\overline{6} = \frac{2}{3}$; total $= \frac{2}{3} \times 5 = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$ cups
18) Both fractions are equal, but Eddie's is fully simplified: $\frac{5}{11}$
19) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{14}{9} = 1\frac{5}{9}$ minutes

Topic 3 • Estimating Irrational Numbers

1) 3 and 4
2) 4 and 5
3) 5 and 6
4) 7 and 8
5) 8 and 9
6) 9 and 10
7) ≈ 2.4
8) ≈ 3.7
9) ≈ 5.5
10) ≈ 7.2
11) $\sqrt{3}$, 2, $\sqrt{5}$
12) $\sqrt{11}$
13) $8 < \sqrt{75} < 9$; closer to 9 since $\sqrt{75} \approx 8.66$
14) Drone A; $\sqrt{60} \approx 7.75 > 7.5$
15) Side ≈ 9.5 ft; fencing $\approx 4(9.5)(\$12) = \$456$
16) $\sqrt{113} \approx 10.6$ cm; need an 11 cm strip
17) 7.07 is more accurate; $7.07^2 = 49.9849 \approx 50$

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