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## SAT Math Test Problem Children: Randomized Problem Set 2

(Part 5)
29. If $g(x)=-x+2$ and $f(x)=g(x)+4$, what is $f(5)$ ?
30. If $\frac{x-1}{4}=k$ and $k=5$, what is the value of $x$ ?

ANSWERS

| $1 . \frac{13}{5}$ | $7 . \mathrm{A}$ | $13 .-5$ or 1 | $19 . \mathrm{B}$ | 25.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 . \mathrm{D}$ | $8 .-2 \pm \sqrt{2}$ | $14 . \frac{30}{7}$ | $20 . \mathrm{C}$ | 26.8 |
| $3 .\{4,5\}$ | $9 . \frac{1}{3}$ | $15 . \mathrm{C}$ | $21 .-17$ | $27 . \mathrm{C}$ |
| 4.0 .6 | 10.15 | $16 . \frac{4}{5}$ | $22.12+8 i$ | $28 . \mathrm{D}$ |
| $5 . \frac{26}{25}$ | $11 . \frac{1}{3}$ | $17 .-4,4$ | $23 . \mathrm{D}$ | 29.1 |
| 6.441 | 12.0 .4 | $18.8 x+7$ | $24 . \frac{4}{5}$ | 30.21 |

## SELECTED SOLUTIONS

20. Before using the quadratic formula, we need to arrange the terms of the equation in the standard order, in order to correctly identify the constants $a, b$, and $c$. Hence, we have

$$
x^{2}-\frac{k}{4} x-4 p=0
$$

We will make the problem easier to solve if we eliminate the fraction in the linear term. We can accomplish this by multiplying each term by 4 . So, we will have

$$
4 x^{2}-k x-16 p=0
$$

Now, using the quadratic formula, with $a=4, b=-k$, and $c=-16 p$, we have

$$
x=\frac{-(-k) \pm \sqrt{(-k)^{2}-4(4)(-16 p)}}{2(4)}=\frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^{2}+256 p}}{8}=\frac{k}{8} \pm \frac{\sqrt{k^{2}+256 p}}{8} .
$$

Therefore, the answer is option C.
28. In solving this problem, begin by noting that vertical angles $y$ and $u$ are congruent. Hence, since $x+y=u+w$, it follows that $x$ and $w$ are also congruent. Given the assumptions of this problem, equal angles $y$ and $u$ could both be $80^{\circ}$ and both $x$ and $w$ could be, say, $40^{\circ}$. In that case, although $x=t, y \neq t$ (Hence, option I is out.). In a similar way, both options II and III fail to be true. Therefore, none of the options have to be true-choice D.
"Only he who never plays, never loses."

