Dear Colleagues:

Thank you for your support as we begin the third year of the transition to the new Regents Examinations in mathematics. The new Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry will be administered for the first time in June 2010. That administration will be the last step in the transition from Mathematics A and Mathematics B to Integrated Algebra, Geometry, and Algebra 2/Trigonometry that will take place over the next year.

The Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry is being developed to evaluate student achievement of the Mathematics Learning Standard 3 and the core curriculum, revised 2005. This Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry Test Sampler consists of the types of questions, the formatting, and the scoring guides that are being developed for the examination. It also includes examples of student work from field tests. This Test Sampler may be printed and duplicated for use in classroom instruction.

The Department is proud of its tradition of involving New York State teachers in a variety of curriculum guidance initiatives. Over the years, thousands of teachers have worked with us, and the expertise of diverse educators representing New York State’s diverse student population is essential in guiding this important work.

If you would like to become one of the teachers involved in test development and standard-setting activities, please download and complete the Department’s application for Item Writer Orientation found at:

http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/app-itw.htm

Thank you for all the work that you do on behalf of the students in New York State.

Sincerely,

David Abrams
## Contents

**Introduction**  iv

**General Directions to the Student**  1

**Test Questions**  2

- Part I  2
- Part II  12
- Part III  16
- Part IV  19

**Reference Sheet**  21

**Scrap Graph Paper**  23

**Sample Answer Sheet**  25

**Scoring Guide**  27

- Part I  27
- Part II  28
- Part III  57
- Part IV  76

**Appendices**  84

- Appendix A: Specifications for the Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry  84
- Appendix B: Map to Core Curriculum  85
Introduction

In March 2005, the Board of Regents adopted a new Learning Standard for Mathematics and issued a revised Mathematics Core Curriculum, resulting in the need for the development and phasing in of three new Regents Examinations in mathematics: Integrated Algebra, Geometry, and Algebra 2/Trigonometry. These new Regents Examinations in mathematics will replace the Regents Examinations in Mathematics A and Mathematics B. Students must pass any one of these new commencement-level Regents Examinations in order to fulfill the mathematics Regents Examination requirement for graduation. The first administration of the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra took place in June 2008 and the first administration of the Regents Examination in Geometry took place in June 2009. The first administration of the Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry will take place in June 2010. The Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry will be based on the content of the Mathematics Core Curriculum (Revised 2005).

The Regents Examination in Algebra 2/Trigonometry Test Sampler provides examples of the format and types of questions that will comprise the operational examination. The scoring guide in the sampler includes examples of student responses from field testing and the credit allowed for each response.

The reference sheet included in the test sampler will also be provided as part of the operational examination booklet. A straightedge (ruler) and a graphing calculator must be available for the exclusive use of each student taking the examination. For the operational examination, the memory of any calculator with programming capability must be cleared, reset, or disabled when students enter the testing room. If the memory of a student’s calculator is password-protected and cannot be cleared, the calculator must not be used. Students may not use calculators that are capable of symbol manipulation or that can communicate with other calculators through infrared sensors, nor may students use operating manuals, instruction or formula cards, or other information concerning the operation of calculators during the examination.

The sampler may be duplicated for use in your classroom.
GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO THE STUDENT

Answer all 39 questions in this examination. Write your answers to the Part I multiple-choice questions on the separate answer sheet. No partial credit will be allowed on the multiple-choice section.

For Parts II, III, and IV, clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in these parts, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit.

A reference sheet that you may need to answer some questions in this examination is included.

Scrap paper is not permitted for any part of this examination, but you may use the blank spaces in this examination as scrap paper. Scrap graph paper is provided at the end of this examination for any question for which graphing may be helpful but is not required. Any work done on this sheet of scrap graph paper will not be scored. Write all your work in pen, except graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil.

Note: A graphing calculator and a straightedge (ruler) must be available for you to use while taking this examination.
Part I

Answer all 27 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. No partial credit will be allowed. For each question, write on the separate answer sheet the numeral preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question. [54]

Use this space for computations.

1 The expression \((3 - 7i)^2\) is equivalent to

(1) \(-40 + 0i\)  \hspace{1cm}  (3) \(58 + 0i\)
(2) \(-40 - 42i\)  \hspace{1cm}  (4) \(58 - 42i\)

2 If \(f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 3\) and \(g(x) = 2x + 5\), what is the value of \((g \circ f)(4)\)?

(1) \(-13\)  \hspace{1cm}  (3) \(3\)
(2) \(3.5\)  \hspace{1cm}  (4) \(6\)

3 What are the values of \(\theta\) in the interval \(0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ\) that satisfy the equation \(\tan \theta - \sqrt{3} = 0\)?

(1) \(60^\circ, 240^\circ\)
(2) \(72^\circ, 252^\circ\)
(3) \(72^\circ, 108^\circ, 252^\circ, 288^\circ\)
(4) \(60^\circ, 120^\circ, 240^\circ, 300^\circ\)
4 A survey completed at a large university asked 2,000 students to estimate the average number of hours they spend studying each week. Every tenth student entering the library was surveyed. The data showed that the mean number of hours that students spend studying was 15.7 per week. Which characteristic of the survey could create a bias in the results?

(1) the size of the sample
(2) the size of the population
(3) the method of analyzing the data
(4) the method of choosing the students who were surveyed

5 Which graph represents the solution set of \(|6x - 7| \leq 5|?

(1) [Graph]
(2) [Graph]
(3) [Graph]
(4) [Graph]
6 Which function is not one-to-one?
(1) {(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,4)}
(2) {(0,0), (1,1), (2,2), (3,3)}
(3) {(0,1), (1,0), (2,3), (3,2)}
(4) {(0,1), (1,0), (2,0), (3,2)}

7 In \( \triangle ABC \), \( m\angle A = 120 \), \( b = 10 \), and \( c = 18 \). What is the area of \( \triangle ABC \) to the nearest square inch?
(1) 52  
(2) 78  
(3) 90  
(4) 156

8 Which graph does not represent a function?
9 The expression \( \log_8 64 \) is equivalent to

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad 8 \\
(2) & \quad 2 \\
(3) & \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
(4) & \quad \frac{1}{8}
\end{align*}
\]

10 The expression \( \cos 4x \cos 3x + \sin 4x \sin 3x \) is equivalent to

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad \sin x \\
(2) & \quad \sin 7x \\
(3) & \quad \cos x \\
(4) & \quad \cos 7x
\end{align*}
\]

11 The value of the expression \( 2 \sum_{n=0}^{2} (n^2 + 2^n) \) is

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad 12 \\
(2) & \quad 22 \\
(3) & \quad 24 \\
(4) & \quad 26
\end{align*}
\]

12 For which equation does the sum of the roots equal \( \frac{3}{4} \) and the product of the roots equal \( -2 \)?

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad 4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0 \\
(2) & \quad 4x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0 \\
(3) & \quad 4x^2 - 3x - 8 = 0 \\
(4) & \quad 4x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0
\end{align*}
\]
13 Which graph represents the equation $y = \cos^{-1} x$?

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

14 The expression $\frac{a^2b^{-3}}{a^{-4}b^2}$ is equivalent to

(1) $\frac{a^6}{b^5}$

(2) $\frac{b^5}{a^6}$

(3) $\frac{a^2}{b}$

(4) $a^{-2}b^{-1}$
15 The lengths of 100 pipes have a normal distribution with a mean of 102.4 inches and a standard deviation of 0.2 inch. If one of the pipes measures exactly 102.1 inches, its length lies

(1) below the 16th percentile
(2) between the 16th and 50th percentiles
(3) between the 50th and 84th percentiles
(4) above the 84th percentile

16 If a function is defined by the equation \( f(x) = 4^x \), which graph represents the inverse of this function?
17 Factored completely, the expression $6x - x^3 - x^2$ is equivalent to
   (1) $x(x + 3)(x - 2)$
   (2) $x(x - 3)(x + 2)$
   (3) $-x(x - 3)(x + 2)$
   (4) $-x(x + 3)(x - 2)$

18 The expression $4ab\sqrt{2b} - 3a\sqrt{18b^3} + 7ab\sqrt{6b}$ is equivalent to
   (1) $2ab\sqrt{6b}$
   (2) $16ab\sqrt{2b}$
   (3) $-5ab + 7ab\sqrt{6b}$
   (4) $-5ab\sqrt{2b} + 7ab\sqrt{6b}$

19 What is the fourth term in the expansion of $(3x - 2)^5$?
   (1) $-720x^2$
   (2) $-240x$
   (3) $720x^2$
   (4) $1,080x^3$

20 Written in simplest form, the expression $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{x}$ is equivalent to
   (1) $x - 1$
   (2) $x - 2$
   (3) $\frac{x - 2}{2}$
   (4) $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$

21 What is the solution of the equation $2\log_4 (5x) = 3$?
   (1) 6.4
   (2) 2.56
   (3) $\frac{9}{5}$
   (4) $\frac{8}{5}$
22 A circle has a radius of 4 inches. In inches, what is the length of the arc intercepted by a central angle of 2 radians?

(1) \(2\pi\)  
(2) \(2\)  
(3) \(8\pi\)  
(4) \(8\)

23 What is the domain of the function \(f(x) = \sqrt{x - 2} + 3\)?

(1) \((-\infty, \infty)\)  
(2) \((2, \infty)\)  
(3) \([2, \infty)\)  
(4) \([3, \infty)\)

24 The table below shows the first-quarter averages for Mr. Harper’s statistics class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter Averages</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the population variance for this set of data?

(1) 8.2  
(2) 8.3  
(3) 67.3  
(4) 69.3
25 Which formula can be used to determine the total number of different eight-letter arrangements that can be formed using the letters in the word DEADLINE?

(1) $8!$  
(2) $\frac{8!}{4!}$  
(3) $\frac{8!}{2! + 2!}$  
(4) $\frac{8!}{2! \cdot 2!}$

26 The graph below shows the function $f(x)$.

Which graph represents the function $f(x + 2)$?
27 The equation \( y - 2 \sin \theta = 3 \) may be rewritten as

(1) \( f(y) = 2 \sin x + 3 \)

(2) \( f(y) = 2 \sin \theta + 3 \)

(3) \( f(x) = 2 \sin \theta + 3 \)

(4) \( f(\theta) = 2 \sin \theta + 3 \)
Part II

Answer all 8 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. [16]

28 Express \( \frac{5}{3 - \sqrt{2}} \) with a rational denominator, in simplest radical form.

29 Write an equation of the circle shown in the graph below.
30 Solve for $x$: \[
\frac{4x}{x-3} = 2 + \frac{12}{x-3}
\]

31 Find, to the nearest minute, the angle whose measure is 3.45 radians.
32 Matt places $1,200 in an investment account earning an annual rate of 6.5%, compounded continuously. Using the formula $V = Pe^{rt}$, where $V$ is the value of the account in $t$ years, $P$ is the principal initially invested, $e$ is the base of a natural logarithm, and $r$ is the rate of interest, determine the amount of money, to the nearest cent, that Matt will have in the account after 10 years.

33 If $\theta$ is an angle in standard position and its terminal side passes through the point $(-3,2)$, find the exact value of $\csc \theta$. 
34 Find the first four terms of the recursive sequence defined below.

\[ a_1 = -3 \]

\[ a_n = a_{(n-1)} - n \]

35 A committee of 5 members is to be randomly selected from a group of 9 teachers and 20 students. Determine how many different committees can be formed if 2 members must be teachers and 3 members must be students.
Part III

Answer all 3 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 4 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. [12]

36 Solve \(2x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0\) by completing the square, expressing the result in simplest radical form.
37 Solve the equation $8x^3 + 4x^2 - 18x - 9 = 0$ algebraically for all values of $x$. 
The table below shows the results of an experiment involving the growth of bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (x) (in minutes)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bacteria (y)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a power regression equation for this set of data, rounding all values to three decimal places.

Using this equation, predict the bacteria’s growth, to the nearest integer, after 15 minutes.
Part IV

Answer the question in this part. The correct answer will receive 6 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. A correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. [6]

39 Two forces of 25 newtons and 85 newtons acting on a body form an angle of 55°.

Find the magnitude of the resultant force, to the nearest hundredth of a newton.

Find the measure, to the nearest degree, of the angle formed between the resultant and the larger force.
Area of a Triangle

\[ K = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C \]

Functions of the Sum of Two Angles

\[
\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\
\cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\
\tan (A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}
\]

Functions of the Difference of Two Angles

\[
\sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \\
\cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \\
\tan (A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}
\]

Law of Sines

\[
\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}
\]

Sum of a Finite Arithmetic Series

\[ S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2} \]

Binomial Theorem

\[
(a + b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r
\]

Law of Cosines

\[ a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \]

Functions of the Double Angle

\[
\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A \\
\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \\
\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \\
\cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A \\
\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}
\]

Functions of the Half Angle

\[
\sin \frac{1}{2} A = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} \\
\cos \frac{1}{2} A = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} \\
\tan \frac{1}{2} A = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}}
\]

Sum of a Finite Geometric Series

\[ S_n = \frac{a_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} \]
Scrap Graph Paper — This sheet will not be scored.
Scrap Graph Paper — This sheet will *not* be scored.
Your answers for Parts II, III, and IV should be written in the test booklet.

The declaration below should be signed when you have completed the examination.

I do hereby affirm, at the close of this examination, that I had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that I have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination.

Signature

Algebra 2/Trigonometry Sampler – Fall ’09
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Maximum Credit</th>
<th>Credits Earned</th>
<th>Rater’s/Scorer’s Initials</th>
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<tr>
<td>Part I 1–27</td>
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Total Raw Score: 88