p. 163 (#5, 6) and p. 167 (#7-10)

- **5.** 7.5 degrees per hour
- **6.** 61 miles per hour
 - **7.** \$72
 - **8.** \$28
 - **9.** 870 MB
 - **10.** 57 mi

pp. 167-169 (#13-15, 20-23, 29)

- **13.** $\frac{7}{3}$
- **14.** $\frac{17}{3}$
- **15.** $\frac{4}{3}$
- 20. \$0.80 per can
- **21.** 54 words per min
- **22.** 8.7 m per h
- 23. 4.5 servings per package
- **29.** no; Although the relative number of boys and girls are the same, the two ratios are inverses.

p. 171 (#4, 5) and p. 174 (#15-20)

4. (Will go over in class)

5. (Will go over in class)

- **15.** yes
- **16.** no
- **17.** no
- **18.** no
- **19.** yes
- **20.** no

pp. 174-175 (#8, 9, 21, 23-25, 31)

- 8. no
- **9.** yes
- **21.** yes; Both can do 45 sit-ups per minute.
- **23.** yes
- 24. no
- 25. yes
- **31.** no; The ratios are not equivalent; $\frac{13}{19} \neq \frac{14}{20} \neq \frac{15}{21}$ etc.

pp. 178-179 (#4-5, Practice)

4. (Will go over in class)

5. (Will go over in class)

4.
$$\frac{x}{50} = \frac{40}{100}$$

5. $\frac{x}{50} = \frac{78}{100}$
6. $\frac{x}{80} = \frac{80}{100}$
7. $\frac{x}{150} = \frac{96}{100}$

pp. 182-183 (#5, 9, 11, 12, 19-21, 23-25)

- **5.** $\frac{x}{50} = \frac{78}{100}$
- **9.** $\frac{n \text{ winners}}{85 \text{ entries}} = \frac{34 \text{ winners}}{170 \text{ entries}}$
- **11.** $\frac{100 \text{ meters}}{x \text{ seconds}} = \frac{200 \text{ meters}}{22.4 \text{ seconds}}$
- **12.** The proportion cannot be written using diagonals of the table. $\frac{2.08}{8} = \frac{d}{16}$
- **19.** *c* = 24
- **20.** *b* = 20
- **21.** g = 14
- **23.** $\frac{1}{200} = \frac{19.5}{x}$; Dimensions for the model are in the numerators and the corresponding dimensions for the actual space shuttle are in the denominators.
- **24.** no; The solution of that equation is x = 1.5, but using mental math, you can see that the solution of the proportion is x = 24.
- **25.** See Taking Math Deeper.

p. 185 (#1-13 odd, 14, 16, 17)

- **1.** $\frac{3}{2}$
- **3.** \$0.99 per song
- **5.** yes
- **7.** yes
- **9.** yes
- **11.** no
- **13.** Sample answer: $\frac{g \text{ games}}{4 \text{ wins}} = \frac{6 \text{ games}}{3 \text{ wins}}$
- **14.** $\frac{1}{3}$ MB per second
- **16.** no; Your rate is 5 minutes per level and your friend's rate is 4 minutes per level.
- **17.** $\frac{150 \text{ minutes}}{3 \text{ classes}} = \frac{x \text{ minutes}}{5 \text{ classes}};$

250 minutes

p. 187 (#3, 4) and p. 190 (#10-13)

3. (Will go over in class)

4. (Will go over in class)

10. *a* = 45

- **11.** k = 5.6
- **12.** v = 10.5
- **13.** *n* = 10

pp. 190-191 (#7, 9, 17, 21, 22, 24-27, 31)

- **7.** *n* = 15
- 9. $y = 7\frac{1}{3}$
- **17.** *m* = 20
- **21.** k = 5.4
- **22.** They did not perform the cross multiplication properly.
 - $\frac{m}{8} = \frac{15}{24}$ $m \cdot 24 = 8 \cdot 15$
 - m = 5
- **24.** \$35
- **25.** *x* = 1.5
- **26.** *d* = 12
- **27.** k = 4
- **31.** true; Both cross products give the equation 3a = 2b.

p. 193 (#3, 4)

- 3. (Will go over in class)
- 4. (Will go over in class)

pp. 196-197 (#7-10, 12, 15, 19)



slope = 45; 45 words per minute

12. The change in *y* should be in the numerator. The change in *x* should be in the denominator.

Slope =
$$\frac{5}{4}$$



pp. 202-203 (#4-9, 18)



yes; All the points lie on a line and the line passes through the origin.



no; The line does not pass through the origin.

- **6.** yes; The line passes through the origin; k = 2
- **7.** no; The line does not pass through the origin.
- **8.** no; The line does not pass through the origin.
- **9.** yes; The line passes through the origin; $k = \frac{2}{3}$
- **18.** The line does not pass through the origin, so *x* and *y* do not show direct variation.

pp. 202-203 (#10-17, 19, 22, 29)

- **10.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.
- **11.** yes; The equation can be written as y = kx; $k = \frac{5}{2}$
- **12.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.
- **13.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.
- **14.** yes; The equation can be written as y = kx; k = 1
- **15.** yes; The equation can be written as y = kx; $k = \frac{1}{2}$
- **16.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.
- **17.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.



yes; y = 0.45x

22.
$$k = \frac{9}{8}; y = \frac{9}{8}x$$

29. Every graph of direct variation is a line; however, not all lines show direct variation because the line must pass through the origin.

pp. 205-207 (#2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21)

- 2. 2.4 revolutions per second
- 3. 120 calories per serving
- **5.** yes
- 6. no



x and *y* are in a proportional relationship.

10. Sample answer:

 $\frac{15 \text{ songs}}{2.5 \text{ hours}} = \frac{18 \text{ songs}}{h \text{ hours}}$

- **13.** *w* = 15
- **14.** s = 1
- **16.** slope $=\frac{2}{3}$
- **17.** slope = 2
- **20.** yes; The equation can be written as y = kx.
- **21.** no; The equation cannot be written as y = kx.

pp. 230-231 (#5, 6, 9, 16-19, 22, 24-26)

- **5.** 20
- **6.** 37.5%
- **9.** about 37.5%
- 16. $\frac{a}{90} = \frac{110}{100}; a = 99$ 17. $\frac{a}{40} = \frac{0.4}{100}; a = 0.16$ 18. $\frac{72}{45} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 160$ 19. 34 represents the part, not the whole. $\frac{a}{w} = \frac{p}{100}$ $\frac{34}{w} = \frac{40}{100}$ w = 8522. $\frac{0.5}{20} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 2.5$
- **24.** $\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{w} = \frac{60}{100}; w = 1\frac{1}{4}$
- **25.** $\frac{a}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{25}{100}; a = \frac{7}{32}$
- **26.** 4 left

pp. 236-237 (#7-9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 27, 28)

- **7.** 84
- 8. about 38.5%
- **9.** 64
- **13.** *a* = 0.008 150; 1.2
- **14.** 29 = *p* 20; 145%
- **17.** 102 = 1.2 *w*; 85
- **18.** The percent was not converted to a decimal or fraction.
 - $a = p \cdot w$ = 0.35 \cdot 20 = 7
- **21.** \$5400
- **27.** If the percent is less than 100%, the percent of a number is less than the number; 50% of 80 is 40; If the percent is equal to 100%, the percent of a number is equal to the number; 100% of 80 is 80; If the percent is greater than 100%, the percent of a number is greater than the number; 150% of 80 is 120.
- 28. a. 80 students
 - b. 30 students

pp. 244-245 (#4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22)

- **4.** 10 m
- **5.** 24 L
- 8. increase; 200%
- **11.** increase; 225%
- **12.** increase; 140%
- 14. increase; 176.3%
- **16.** The denominator should be 18, which is the original amount. $\frac{26 - 18}{18} \approx 0.44 = 44\%$
- 20. increase; 100%
- 22. increase; 133.3%

pp. 244-245 (#6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 21, 23, 24, 29)

- 6. 37 points
- 7. 17 penalties
- **9.** decrease; 66.7%
- 10. decrease; 30%
- **13.** decrease; 12.5%
- 15. decrease; 37.5%
- 21. decrease; 25%
- 23. decrease; 70%
- **24.** Increasing 20 to 40 is the same as increasing 20 by 20. So, it is a 100% increase. Decreasing 40 to 20 is the same as decreasing 40 by one-half of 40. So, it is a 50% decrease.
- **29.** less than; *Sample answer:* Let *x* represent the number. A 10% increase is equal to x + 0.1x, or 1.1x. A 10% decrease of this new number is equal to 1.1x 0.1(1.1x), or 0.99x. Because 0.99x < x, the result is less than the original number.

p. 239 (11-16), p. 258 (1, 2)

- **11.** $\frac{6}{15} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 40$ **12.** $\frac{35}{25} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 140$ **13.** $\frac{a}{50} = \frac{40}{100}; a = 20$ **14.** $\frac{5}{w} = \frac{0.5}{100}; w = 1000$
- **15.** *a* = 0.28 75; 21
- **16.** $42 = 0.21 \cdot w$; 200
 - 1. increase; 200%
 - 2. decrease; 30%

pp. 250-251 (#5, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24a-b)

- **5.** \$35.70
- **13.** \$172.40
- **15.** 20%
- **18.** \$128
- **20.** no; Only the amount of markup should be in the numerator, $\frac{105 60}{60} = 0.75$. So, the percent of markup is 75%.
- **22. a.** Store C
 - **b.** at least 11.82%

pp. 256-257 (#7-10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 35)

- **7. a.** \$292.50 **b.** \$2092.50
- **8. a.** \$336 **b.** \$1036
- **9. a.** \$308.20 **b.** \$1983.20
- **10. a.** \$44.40 **b.** \$969.40
- **12.** They did not convert 18 months to years.

$$I = 500(0.06) \left(\frac{18}{12}\right) = $45$$

- **13.** 3%
- **16.** 12.05%
- **18.** 8 yr
- **19.** 1.5 yr
- **21.** \$1440
- **35.** 12.5 yr; Substitute \$2000 for *P* and *I*, 0.08 for *r*, and solve for *t*.

pp. 260-263 (#15-18, 21-23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36)

- **15.** $\frac{18}{60} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 30$
- **16.** $\frac{40}{32} = \frac{p}{100}; p = 125$
- **17.** $\frac{a}{70} = \frac{70}{100}; a = 49$
- **18.** $\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{w} = \frac{75}{100}; w = 1$
- **21.** 60.8 = *p* 32; 190%
- **22.** 91 = 1.3 *w*; 70
- **23.** $10.2 = 0.85 \cdot w; 12$
- 28. decrease; 56.7%
- **30.** \$42.50
- **31.** \$93.75
- **33. a.** \$280

b. \$2280

- **34.** 1.7%
- **36.** 3 years