

4) 7  
6) 6  
8) 6  
10) 7  
12) 27  
14) 26  
15) B  
16) D  
17) Should multiply  
16 by 3, not 4  
18) Should be + 28,  
distributive prop.  
19) 15  
21) 10  
23) 5.5  
25) -3.4  
27) 4.2  
29) -5.9

32) it gets smaller  
33) 5 c  
34) 18 min  
35) 90 km  
36) 48 km  
37) 7.5 km  
38) 70.5 km  
39) 17.728 m  
40) a: 213.75 ft  
b:

| Shell (in) | Burst (ft) |
|------------|------------|
| 2          | 90         |
| 3          | 135        |
| 4          | 180        |
| 5          | 225        |
| 6          | 270        |

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41) 80 yd.  
42) a: 4.5 moles  
b: 3.4 moles  
c: 1.32 to 1  
43) 45,000 males  
30,000 females

4)  $\frac{3}{y} = \frac{15+5}{35+5}$   
 $\frac{3}{y} = \frac{3}{7}$   
If the equation is a proportion,  
it remains true if you flip it over.  
 $3(\frac{y}{3} = \frac{7}{3})$   
 $y = 7$   
{7}

10)  $\frac{6}{t+4} = \frac{42+7}{77+7}$   
 $\frac{6}{t+4} = \frac{6}{11}$   
If the equation is a proportion,  
it remains true if you flip it over.  
 $6(\frac{t+4}{6} = \frac{11}{6})$   
 $t+4 = 11$   
 $t+4-4 = 11-4$   
 $t = 7$   
{7}

12)  $\frac{n}{n-12} = \frac{9}{5}$   
 $(\frac{n-12}{n} = \frac{5}{9}) 9n$   
 $9(n-12) = 5n$   
 $9n-108 = 5n$   
 $9n-9n-108 = 5n-9n$   
 $-108 = -4n$   
 $\frac{-108}{-4} = \frac{-4n}{-4}$   
 $27 = n$   
{27}

12)  $\frac{n}{n-12} = \frac{9}{5}$   
The means - extremes theorem allows us  
to swap one numerator of a proportion  
with the other fraction's denominator.  
 $45(\frac{n}{9} = \frac{n-12}{5})$   
 $5n = 9(n-12)$   
 $5n = 9n-108$   
 $5n-9n = 9n-9n-108$   
 $-4n = -108$   
 $\frac{-4n}{-4} = \frac{-108}{-4}$   
 $n = 27$   
{27}

Alternate Methods!

14)  $\frac{18}{d+13} = \frac{6}{d-13}$   
If the equation is a proportion,  
it remains true if you flip it over.  
 $18(\frac{d+13}{18} = \frac{d-13}{6}) 18$   
 $d+13 = 3(d-13)$   
 $d+13 = 3d-39$   
 $d-d+13 = 3d-d-39$   
 $13 = 2d-39$   
 $13+39 = 2d-39+39$   
 $52 = 2d$   
 $\frac{52}{2} = \frac{2d}{2}$   
 $26 = d$   
{26}

17)  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2x+5}{x}$   
The means - extremes theorem allows us  
to swap one numerator of a proportion  
with the other fraction's denominator.  
 $2(\frac{x}{3} = \frac{2x+5}{7})$   
 $7x = 3(2x+5)$   
 $7x = 6x+15$   
 $7x-6x = 6x-6x+15$   
 $x = 15$   
{15}

21)  $(\frac{5z+4}{24} = \frac{z-1}{4}) 24$   
 $5z+4 = 6(z-1)$   
 $5z+4 = 6z-6$   
 $5z-5z+4 = 6z-5z-6$   
 $4 = z-6$   
 $4+6 = z-6+6$   
 $10 = z$   
{10}

23)  $\frac{k-8}{7+k} = \frac{-1}{5}$   
The means - extremes theorem allows us  
to swap one numerator of a proportion  
with the other fraction's denominator.  
 $5(\frac{k-8}{7} = \frac{7+k}{5})$   
 $5(k-8) = -(7+k)$   
Finish from here...

27)  $(\frac{n+0.3}{n-3.2} = \frac{9}{2}) 2(n-3.2)$   
 $2(n+0.3) = 9(n-3.2)$   
 $2n+0.6 = 9n-28.8$   
 $2n-2n+0.6 = 9n-2n-28.8$   
 $0.6 = 7n-28.8$   
 $0.6+28.8 = 7n-28.8+28.8$   
 $29.4 = 7n$   
 $\frac{29.4}{7} = \frac{7n}{7}$   
 $4.2 = n$   
{4.2}

$$33) \frac{2c}{12 \text{ bisquit}} = \frac{x}{30}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{6} = \frac{x}{30} \right) 30$$

$$5 = x$$

$$30 \text{ bis} \times \frac{21 \text{ cups}}{126 \text{ bis}} =$$

5c

$$41) 6 \text{ in } \cancel{\text{length}} \times \frac{2}{3} \frac{\text{width}}{\cancel{\text{length}}}$$

$$4 \text{ in } \cancel{\text{width}} \times \frac{20}{1} \frac{\text{yds}}{\cancel{\text{in}}}$$

80 yds width

$$42) 4.58 \text{ g H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{1.008 \text{ g}}$$

$$\approx 4.5 \text{ moles}$$

$$b: 54.5 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{15.999 \text{ g}}$$

$$\approx 3.4 \text{ moles}$$

$$c: \frac{4.5}{3.4} \text{ compared to } \frac{4}{3}$$

$$1.32 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1.33$$

$$43) \frac{2 \text{ Females}}{3 \text{ males}} \quad \text{total: } 5$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{5} = \frac{x}{75,000} \right) 75,000$$

$$30,000 = x$$

30,000 Females

$$75,000 - 30,000 = 45,000 \text{ males}$$