“By my records, I ate 1460 dog biscuits last year.”

“So I calculated that my unit rate is 4 biscuits per day.”

“It says 75% tomatoes, 15% sugar, 5% vinegar, 4% water, and 1% salt.”

“See... no cats in catsup.”
What You Learned Before

Identifying Patterns

Example 1 Using the numbers from the table, find and state the rule in words. Then find the missing value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each y-value is 6 times the x-value.

\[
\text{The x-value times 6 equals the y-value.}
\]

The missing value is \(6(4) = 24\).

Try It Yourself

Using the numbers from the table, find and state the rule in words. Then find the missing value.

1. 

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
x & y \\
\hline
1 & 2 \\
3 & 6 \\
5 & 10 \\
7 &   \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

2. 

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
x & y \\
\hline
2 & 8 \\
4 & 16 \\
6 & 24 \\
8 &   \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

3. 

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
x & y \\
\hline
1 & 5 \\
2 & 10 \\
3 & 15 \\
4 &   \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Multiplying and Dividing by Fractions

Example 2 Find \(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4}\).

\[
\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 4} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}
\]

Example 3 Find \(2 \div \frac{9}{10}\).

\[
2 \div \frac{9}{10} = 2 \cdot \frac{10}{9} = \frac{20}{9}
\]

Multiply by the reciprocal of the divisor.

Try It Yourself

Evaluate the expression. Write the answer in simplest form.

4. \(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{13}{20}\)

5. \(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{13}{25}\)

6. \(7 \div \frac{9}{10}\)

7. \(4 \div \frac{16}{17}\)
5.1 Ratios

**Essential Question**  How can you represent a relationship between two quantities?

**1 **ACTIVITY: Comparing Quantities

Work with a partner. Use the collection of objects to complete each statement.

There are _____ graphing calculators to _____ protractors.
There are _____ protractors to _____ graphing calculators.
There are _____ compasses to _____ protractors.
There are _____ graphing calculators to _____ compasses.
There are _____ protractors to _____ total objects.

The number of graphing calculators is _____ of the total number of objects.

**2 **ACTIVITY: Playing Garbage Basketball

Work with a partner.

- Take turns shooting a ball or other object into a wastebasket from a reasonable distance.
- Organize the numbers of shots you made and shots you missed in a chart.

a. Write a statement similar to those in Activity 1 that describes the relationship between the number of shots you made and the number of shots you missed.

b. Write a statement similar to those in Activity 1 that describes the relationship between the number of shots you made and the total number of shots.

c. What fraction of your shots did you make? What fraction did you miss?
Work with a partner. You mix different amounts of paint to create new colors. Write a statement that describes the relationship between the amounts of paint shown in each diagram.

a. Blue
   Green

   There are ___ parts blue for every ___ parts green.

b. Orange
   Yellow

   There are ___ parts for every ___.

c. Red
   Blue

   d. White
   Purple

   Use a Table or Diagram
   What are the quantities in this problem? How does a table or diagram represent the relationship between the quantities?

5. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you represent a relationship between two quantities? Give examples to support your explanation.

6. **MODELING** You make 48 pints of pink paint by using 5 pints of red paint for every 3 pints of white paint. Use a diagram to find the number of pints of red paint and white paint in your mixture. Explain.

Use what you learned about comparing two quantities to complete Exercises 4 and 5 on page 194.
5.1 Lesson

Key Vocabulary
- ratio, p. 192

Key Idea

Ratio
- **Words**: A ratio is a comparison of two quantities. Ratios can be part-to-part, part-to-whole, or whole-to-part comparisons.
- **Examples**
  - 2 red crayons to 6 blue crayons
  - 1 red crayon *for every* 3 blue crayons
  - 3 blue crayons *per* 1 red crayon
  - 3 blue crayons *for each* red crayon
  - 3 blue crayons *out of every* 4 crayons
  - 2 red crayons *out of* 8 crayons
- **Algebra**: The ratio of $a$ to $b$ can be written as $a:b$.

EXAMPLE 1

You have the coins shown.

a. Write the ratio of pennies to quarters.
   - 6 pennies : 7 quarters
   - So, the ratio of pennies to quarters is 6 to 7, or 6 : 7.

b. Write the ratio of quarters to dimes.
   - 7 quarters : 3 dimes
   - So, the ratio of quarters to dimes is 7 to 3, or 7 : 3.

c. Write the ratio of dimes to the total number of coins.
   - 3 dimes : 16 coins
   - So, the ratio of dimes to the total number of coins is 3 to 16, or 3 : 16.

On Your Own

1. In Example 1, write the ratio of dimes to pennies.
2. The circle graph shows the favorite ice-cream toppings of several students. Use ratio language to compare the number of students who favor peanuts to the total number of students.
A tape diagram is a diagram that looks like a segment of tape. It shows the relationship between two quantities.

**EXAMPLE 2 Using a Tape Diagram**

The ratio of your monthly allowance to your friend's monthly allowance is 5 : 3. The monthly allowances total $40. How much is each allowance?

To help visualize the problem, express the ratio 5 : 3 using a tape diagram.

Because there are 8 parts, you know that 1 part represents $40 ÷ 8 = $5.

5 parts represent $5 \cdot 5 = $25.

3 parts represent $5 \cdot 3 = $15.

So, your monthly allowance is $25, and your friend's monthly allowance is $15.

**EXAMPLE 3 Using a Tape Diagram**

You separate 42 bulbs of garlic into two groups: one for planting and one for cooking. You will plant 3 bulbs for every 4 bulbs that you will use for cooking. Each bulb has about 8 cloves. About how many cloves will you plant?

To help visualize the problem, express the ratio 3 for every 4 using a tape diagram.

There are 3 \cdot 6 = 18 bulbs for planting and 4 \cdot 6 = 24 bulbs for cooking. The group of 18 bulbs has about 18 \cdot 8 = 144 cloves.

So, you will plant about 144 cloves.

**On Your Own**

3. **WHAT IF?** In Example 2, the ratio is 2 to 3. How much is each allowance?

4. **WHAT IF?** In Example 3, you will plant 1 bulb for every 2 bulbs that you will use for cooking. Will you plant more or fewer cloves than originally planned? Explain your reasoning.
5.1 Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. **VOCABULARY** The ratio of vowels to consonants in a word is 5 to 7. Are there more vowels or consonants in the word? Explain.

2. **NUMBER SENSE** You are comparing apples to oranges in a fruit bowl. Is the ratio 2 : 3 the same as the ratio 3 : 2? Explain.

3. **WHICH ONE DOESN’T BELONG?** Which ratio does not belong with the other three? Explain your reasoning.
   - 2 parts to 5 parts
   - 2 out of every 5
   - 2 for each 5
   - 2 for every 5

Practice and Problem Solving

Use a table or a diagram to represent the relationship between the two quantities.

4. For each lion, there are 7 giraffes.

5. For every 5 seats, there are 4 fans.

Write the ratio. Explain what the ratio means.

6. frogs to turtles

7. basketballs to soccer balls

8. calculators : pencils

9. shirts : pants

Use the table to write the ratio. Explain what the ratio means.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movie</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. dramas to movies

11. comedies to movies

12. movies : action

13. movies : dramas

14. **STAMP COLLECTING** The table shows the numbers of stamps in a new stamp collection. Use ratio language to compare the number of celebrity stamps to the total number of stamps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Stamps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You and a friend tutor for a total of 12 hours. Use the tape diagram to find how many hours you tutor.

15. You  
16. You  

Friend  
Friend  

17. **REASONING** Twelve of the 28 students in a class have a dog. What is the ratio of students who have a dog to students who do not?

18. **GEOGRAPHY** In the continental United States, the ratio of states that border an ocean to states that do not border an ocean is 7 : 9. How many of the states border an ocean?

19. **CHECKERS** During a checkers game, there are 16 pieces left. The ratio of black to red is 3 : 5. How many black pieces are on the board? Explain how you found your answer.

20. **SCHOOL PLAY** There are 48 students in a school play. The ratio of boys to girls is 5 : 7. How many more girls than boys are in the play? Explain how you found your answer.

21. **GEOMETRY** Use the blue and green rectangles.
   a. Find the ratio of the length of the blue rectangle to the length of the green rectangle. Repeat this for width, perimeter, and area.
   b. Compare and contrast your ratios in part (a).

22. **PERIMETER** The ratio of the side lengths of a triangle is 2 : 3 : 4. The shortest side is 15 inches. What is the perimeter? Explain.

23. **PRECISION** You mix soda water, fruit punch concentrate, and ginger ale in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 5 to make fruit punch. How many pints of each ingredient should you use to make 4 gallons of fruit punch? Is your answer reasonable? Explain.

24. **Reasoning** There are 12 boys and 10 girls in your gym class. If 6 boys joined the class, how many more girls would need to join for the ratio of boys to girls to remain the same? Justify your answer.

---

**Fair Game Review** What you learned in previous grades & lessons

**Divide.** *(Section 2.6)*

25. $13.8 \div 3$  
26. $16.45 \div 5$  
27. $53.13 \div 21$  
28. $19.214 \div 13$

29. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** What is the value of the expression $x \div y$ when $x = 30$ and $y = 18$? *(Section 3.1)*

   A. $\frac{3}{5}$  
   B. $\frac{2}{3}$  
   C. 12  
   D. 48
How can you find two ratios that describe the same relationship?

**ACTIVITY: Making a Mixture**

Work with a partner. A mixture calls for 1 cup of lemonade and 3 cups of iced tea.

- a. How many total cups does the mixture contain? cups
  
  For every cup of lemonade, there are cups of iced tea.

- b. How do you make a larger batch of this mixture?
  
  Describe your procedure and use the table below to organize your results. Add more columns to the table if needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cups of Lemonade</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cups of Iced Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- c. Which operations did you use to complete your table? Do you think there is more than one way to complete the table? Explain.

- d. How many total cups are in your final mixture? How many of those cups are lemonade? How many are iced tea? Compare your results with those of other groups in your class.

- e. Suppose you take a sip from every group's final mixture. Do you think all the mixtures should taste the same? Do you think the color of all the mixtures should be the same? Explain your reasoning.

- f. Why do you think it is useful to use a table when organizing your results in this activity? Explain.
2. **ACTIVITY: Using a Multiplication Table**

Work with a partner. Use the information in Activity 1 and the multiplication table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. A mixture contains 8 cups of lemonade. How many cups of iced tea are in the mixture?
b. A mixture contains 21 cups of iced tea. How many cups of lemonade are in the mixture?
c. A mixture has a total of 40 cups. How many cups are lemonade? How many are iced tea?
d. **REPEATED REASONING** Explain how a multiplication table may have helped you in Activity 1.

3. **ACTIVITY: Using More than One Ratio to Describe a Quantity**

Work with a partner.

a. Find the ratio of pitchers of lemonade to pitchers of iced tea.

![Pitchers of lemonade and iced tea](image)

b. How can you divide the pitchers into equal groups? Is there more than one way? Use your results to describe the entire collection of pitchers.
c. Three more pitchers of lemonade are added. Is there more than one way to divide the pitchers into equal groups? Explain.
d. The number of pitchers of lemonade and iced tea are doubled. Can you use the ratio in part (b) to describe the entire collection of pitchers? Explain.

**What Is Your Answer?**

4. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you find two ratios that describe the same relationship? Give examples to support your explanation.

**Practice**

Use what you learned about ratios to complete Exercises 4 and 5 on page 201.
Two ratios that describe the same relationship are equivalent ratios. You can find equivalent ratios by:

- adding or subtracting quantities in equivalent ratios.
- multiplying or dividing each quantity in a ratio by the same number.

You can find and organize equivalent ratios in a ratio table.

**EXAMPLE 1** Completing Ratio Tables

Find the missing value(s) in each ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

a.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pens</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. You can use repeated addition with the original ratio to find the missing values.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\hline
\text{Pens} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline
\text{Pencils} & 3 & 6 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\hline
\text{Pens} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline
\text{Pencils} & 3 & 6 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

\[\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\hline
\text{Pens} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline
\text{Pencils} & 3 & 6 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

The equivalent ratios are 1 : 3, 2 : 6, and 3 : 9.

b. You can use multiplication to find the missing values.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\hline
\text{Dogs} & 4 & 8 & 24 \\
\hline
\text{Cats} & 6 & 12 & 36 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\hline
\text{Dogs} & 4 & 8 & 24 \\
\hline
\text{Cats} & 6 & 12 & 36 \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

The equivalent ratios are 4 : 6, 8 : 12, and 24 : 36.

**On Your Own**

Find the missing value(s) in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

1.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantains</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euros</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You are making sugar water for your hummingbird feeder. A website indicates to use 4 parts of water for every 1 part of sugar. You use 20 cups of water. How much sugar do you need?

You can solve this problem by using equivalent ratios. The ratio of water to sugar is 4 parts to 1 part. So, for every 4 cups of water, you need 1 cup of sugar. Find an equivalent ratio with 20 parts water.

**Method 1:** Use a ratio table and addition.

You can think of making a larger batch of sugar water as combining several batches of 4 to 1 mixtures. Use addition to obtain 20 in the water column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water (cups)</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (cups)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratio 20 to 5 is equivalent to 4 to 1.

So, you need 5 cups of sugar.

**Method 2:** Use a ratio table and multiplication.

You multiplied the amount of water in the recipe by 5 because 20 \(\div\) 4 = 5. So, you need to multiply the amount of sugar by 5. Multiply each part of the ratio in the original recipe by 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water (cups)</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (cups)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratio 20 to 5 is equivalent to 4 to 1.

So, you need 5 cups of sugar.

**WHAT IF?** You use 24 cups of water. How much sugar do you need?

**On Your Own**

3. You make a sweeter mixture of sugar water for your hummingbird feeder using 3 parts of water for every 1 part of sugar. You use 9 quarts of water. How much sugar do you need?
EXAMPLE 3 Using a Ratio Table

The nutrition facts label on a box of crackers shows that there are 240 milligrams of sodium in every 36 crackers.

a. You eat 15 crackers. How much sodium do you consume?

The ratio of sodium to crackers is 240 to 36. Use a ratio table to find an equivalent ratio with 15 crackers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sodium (milligrams)</th>
<th>240</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crackers</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratio 100 to 15 is equivalent to 240 to 36.

\[ \frac{240}{36} = \frac{100}{15} \]

So, you consume 100 milligrams of sodium.

b. You eat 21 crackers. How much sodium do you consume?

Notice that you can add the two middle columns in the table above.

\[ 120 + 20 = 140 \text{ milligrams of sodium in } \frac{18}{3} = 21 \text{ crackers.} \]

EXAMPLE 4 Using a Ratio Table

You mix 3 pints of yellow paint for every 4 pints of blue paint to make green paint. You use 10 pints of blue paint. How much green paint do you make?

The ratio of yellow paint to blue paint is 3 to 4. Use a ratio table to find an equivalent ratio with 10 parts blue paint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yellow (pints)</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>( \frac{7}{2} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue (pints)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You use \( \frac{7}{2} \) pints of yellow paint and 10 pints of blue paint.

\[ \frac{7}{2} + 10 = \frac{17}{2} \text{ pints of green paint.} \]

On Your Own

5. **WHAT IF?** In Example 3, you eat 24 crackers. How much sodium do you consume?

6. **WHAT IF?** In Example 4, you mix 2 pints of yellow paint for every 3 pints of blue paint. You use 5 pints of yellow paint. How much green paint do you make?
5.2 Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. VOCABULARY How can you tell whether two ratios are equivalent?
2. NUMBER SENSE Consider the ratio 3 : 5. Can you create an equivalent ratio by adding the same number to each quantity in the ratio? Explain.
3. WHICH ONE DOESN’T BELONG? Which ratio does not belong with the other three? Explain your reasoning.

Practice and Problem Solving

Write several ratios that describe the collection.

4. baseballs to gloves
5. ladybugs to bees

Find the missing value(s) in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

6. Boys
   Girls

7. Violins
   Cellos

8. Taxis
   Buses

9. Burgers
   Hot Dogs

10. Towels
    Blankets

11. Forks
    Spoons

12. WORK Your neighbor pays you $17 for every 2 hours you work.
You work for 8 hours on Saturday. How much does your neighbor owe you?
Complete the ratio table to solve the problem.

13. For every 3 tickets you sell, your friend sells 4. You sell a total of 12 tickets. How many does your friend sell?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. A store sells 2 printers for every 5 computers. The store sells 40 computers. How many printers does the store sell?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printers</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. First and second place in a contest use a ratio to share a cash prize. When first place pays $100, second place pays $60. How much does first place pay when second place pays $36?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. A grade has 81 girls and 72 boys. The grade is split into groups that have the same ratio of girls to boys as the whole grade. How many girls are in a group that has 16 boys?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>81</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERROR ANALYSIS  Describe and correct the error in making the ratio table.

17. A : 3 8 13
   B : 7 12 17

18. A : 5 25 125
    B : 3 9 27

19. DONATION  A sports store donates basketballs and soccer balls to the boys and girls club. The ratio of basketballs to soccer balls is 7 : 6. The store donates 24 soccer balls. How many basketballs does the store donate?

20. DOWNLOAD  You are downloading songs to your MP3 player. The ratio of pop songs to rock songs is 5 : 4. You download 40 pop songs. How many rock songs do you download?

SCRAMBLED EGGS  In Exercises 21–25, use the ratio table showing different batches of the same recipe for scrambled eggs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipe</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Servings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (cups)</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>(\frac{3}{4})</td>
<td>(\frac{3}{8})</td>
<td>(\frac{5}{8})</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{8})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. How can you use Recipes B and D to create Recipe E?

22. How can you use Recipes C and D to create Recipe F?

23. How can you use Recipes B and C to create Recipe A?

24. How can you use Recipes B and F to create Recipe D?

25. Describe one way to use the recipes to create a batch with 11 servings.
Two whole numbers $A$ and $B$ satisfy the following conditions. Find $A$ and $B$.

26. \( A + B = 30 \)
   \( A : B \) is equivalent to 2 : 3.

27. \( A + B = 44 \)
   \( A : B \) is equivalent to 4 : 7.

28. \( A - B = 18 \)
   \( A : B \) is equivalent to 11 : 5.

29. \( A - B = 25 \)
   \( A : B \) is equivalent to 13 : 8.

30. **CASHEWS** The nutrition facts label on a container of dry roasted cashews indicates there are 161 calories in 28 grams. You eat 9 cashews totaling 12 grams.
   
   a. How many calories do you consume?
   
   b. How many cashews are in one serving?

31. **REASONING** The ratio of three numbers is 4 : 3 : 1. The sum of the numbers is 64. What is the greatest number?

32. **SURVEY** Seven out of every 8 students surveyed owns a bike. The difference between the number of students who own a bike and those who do not is 72. How many students were surveyed?

33. **BUG COLLECTION** You and a classmate have a bug collection for science class. You find 5 out of every 9 bugs in the collection. You find 4 more bugs than your classmate. How many bugs are in the collection?

34. **Problem Solving** You and a friend each have a collection of tokens. Initially, for every 8 tokens you had, your friend had 3. After you give half of your tokens to your friend, your friend now has 18 more tokens than you. Initially, how many more tokens did you have than your friend?

---

**Nutrition Facts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serving Size: 1 ounce (28g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount Per Serving</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calories</strong> 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories from Fat 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fat</strong> 13g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated Fat 3g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol 0mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium 4mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Carbohydrate 9g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary Fiber 1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugars 1g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protein 4g**

Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0%

Calcium 1% • Iron 9%  

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.*

---

**Factor the expression using the GCF.** (Section 3.4)

35. \( 54 + 27 \)
36. \( 60x - 84 \)
37. \( 42x + 28y \)

38. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which expression does not give the area of the shaded figure? (Section 4.3)

- **A** \( 2(6) + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}(6)(2)\right) \)
- **B** \( 2\left(\frac{1}{2}(3)(2 + 6)\right) \)
- **C** \( 6(6) - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}(3)(2)\right) \)
- **D** \( 6(6) - \frac{1}{2}(6)(2) \)

---

**Section 5.2  Ratio Tables  203**
5.3 Rates

Essential Question: How can you use rates to describe changes in real-life problems?

1. ACTIVITY: Stories Without Words

Work with a partner. Each diagram shows a story problem.

- Describe the story problem in your own words.
- Write the rate indicated by the diagram. What are the units?

a. [Diagram of a car and a clock showing 80 miles]

b. [Diagram of a car and a clock showing a change in size]

c. [Bar graph showing population of Sunny Acres Condos]

- Population of Sunny Acres Condos
  - Population: 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400

- January 2010 Length: 3 ft
- January 2014 Length: 7 ft

Rates
In this lesson, you will
- understand the concepts of rates and unit rates.
- write unit rates.
- solve real-life problems.
Work with a partner. Use the diagrams in Activity 1. Explain how you found each answer.

a. How many miles does the car travel in 1 hour?

b. How much money does the person earn every hour?

c. How much does the population of Sunny Acres Condos increase each year?

d. How many feet does the alligator grow per year?

Work with a partner. Count the number of times you can clap your hands in 12 seconds. Have your partner keep track of the time and record your results.

a. Use the results to complete the double number line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Number of claps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Explain how to use the double number line to find the number of times you clap your hands in 6 seconds and in 4 seconds.

c. Find the number of times you can clap your hands in 1 minute. Explain how you found your answer.

d. How can you find the number of times you can clap your hands in 2 minutes? 3 minutes? Explain.

What Is Your Answer?

4. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you use rates to describe changes in real-life problems? Give examples to support your explanation.

5. **MODELING** Use a double number line to model each story in Activity 1. Show how to use the double number line to answer each question in Activity 2. Why is a double number line a good problem-solving tool for these types of problems?

Use what you learned about rates to complete Exercises 3 and 4 on page 208.
The double number line shows the rate at which you earn points for successfully hitting notes in a music video game. Write a rate that represents this situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One possible rate is 600 points for every 4 notes.

A piece of space junk travels 5 miles in 8 seconds. How far does it travel per second?

Use a ratio table and divide by 8 to write an equivalent rate in which the time is 1 second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
<th>$\frac{5}{8}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time (seconds)</td>
<td>$\frac{8}{1}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate $\frac{5}{8}$ miles : 8 seconds is equivalent to $\frac{5}{8}$ mile : 1 second.

So, the space junk travels $\frac{5}{8}$ mile per second.
On Your Own

1. Write another rate that represents the situation in Example 1.

2. A Japanese bullet train travels 558 miles in 3 hours. How far does it travel every hour?

3. You pay $8 for 16 ounces of sliced turkey. Write a rate that gives the price for each ounce of turkey.

EXAMPLE

Finding Equivalent Rates

a. A chef buys 6 pounds of salmon fillets for $51. How much will the chef pay for 9 more pounds of salmon fillets?

Using a ratio table, divide to find the unit rate and then multiply to find the cost for 9 pounds of salmon fillets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost (dollars)</th>
<th>51</th>
<th>8.5</th>
<th>76.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmon (pounds)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, the chef will pay $76.50 for 9 more pounds of salmon fillets.

b. You buy 2 pounds of tilapia fillets for $16. What is the cost for 7 pounds of tilapia fillets?

Because $16 is easily divided into halves, fourths, and eighths, it is appropriate to model the rate using a double number line.

So, the cost for 7 pounds of tilapia fillets is $56.

On Your Own

4. Your download speed is 3 megabytes every 4 seconds.

   a. How many megabytes can you download in 1 minute?

   b. Construct a double number line that represents the situation. How many megabytes can you download in 10 seconds?
Chapter 5  Ratios and Rates

5.3 Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. WRITING  Describe a unit rate that you use in real life.
2. DIFFERENT WORDS, SAME QUESTION  Which is different? Find “both” answers.
   - What is the cost per bagel?
   - What is the cost per dozen bagels?
   - What is the unit cost of a bagel?
   - How much does each bagel cost?

Practice and Problem Solving

Write a rate that represents the situation.

3. Words
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Students
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computers</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Inches
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Gallons
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a unit rate for the situation.

7. $28 saved in 4 weeks
8. 18 necklaces made in 3 hours
9. 270 miles in 6 hours
10. 228 students in 12 classes
11. 2520 kilobytes in 18 seconds
12. 880 calories in 8 servings
13. 1080 miles on 15 gallons
14. $12.50 for 5 ounces
15. LIGHTNING  Lightning strikes Earth 1000 times in 10 seconds. How many times does lightning strike per second?
16. HEART RATE  Your heart beats 240 times in 4 minutes. How many times does your heart beat each minute?
17. CAR WASH  You earn $35 for washing 7 cars. How much do you earn for washing 4 cars?
18. 5K RACE  You jog 2 kilometers in 12 minutes. At this rate, how long will it take you to complete a 5-kilometer race?
Decide whether the rates are equivalent.

19. 24 laps in 6 minutes  
    72 laps in 18 minutes  

20. 126 points every 3 games  
    210 points every 5 games  

21. 15 breaths every 36 seconds  
    90 breaths every 3 minutes  

22. $16 for 4 pounds  
    $1 for 4 ounces  

23. PRINTER A printer prints 28 photos in 8 minutes.
   a. How many minutes does it take to print 21 more photos?
   b. Construct a double number line diagram that represents the situation. How many minutes does it take to print 35 more photos?

24. SUN VISOR An athletic director pays $90 for 12 sun visors for the softball team.
   a. How much will the athletic director pay to buy 15 more sun visors?
   b. Construct a double number line diagram that represents the situation. What is the cost of 16 sun visors?

25. FOOD DRIVE The table shows the amounts of food collected by two homerooms. Homeroom A collects 21 additional items of food. How many more items does Homeroom B need to collect to have more items per student?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeroom A</th>
<th>Homeroom B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Food</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Food</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. MARATHON A runner completed a 26.2-mile marathon in 210 minutes.
   a. Estimate the unit rate, in miles per minute.
   b. Estimate the unit rate, in minutes per mile.
   c. Another runner says, “I averaged 10-minute miles in the marathon.” Is this runner talking about the kind of rate described in part (a) or in part (b)? Explain your reasoning.

27. Logic You can do one-half of a job in an hour. Your friend can do one-third of the same job in an hour. How long will it take to do the job if you work together?

Fair Game Review What you learned in previous grades & lessons

Write two fractions that are equivalent to the given fraction.  (Skills Review Handbook)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>28. (\frac{1}{3})</th>
<th>29. (\frac{5}{6})</th>
<th>30. (\frac{2}{5})</th>
<th>31. (\frac{4}{9})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

32. MULTIPLE CHOICE Which expression is equivalent to \(6(x) - 6(2)\)?  (Section 3.4)
   A \(2(x - 6)\)  B \(6(x - 2)\)  C \(12(x - 1)\)  D \(36(x - 2)\)
5.4  Comparing and Graphing Ratios

Essential Question  How can you compare two ratios?

1  ACTIVITY: Comparing Ratio Tables

Work with a partner.

- You make colored frosting by adding 3 drops of red food coloring for every 1 drop of blue food coloring.
- Your teacher makes colored frosting by adding 5 drops of red food coloring for every 3 drops of blue food coloring.

a. Copy and complete the ratio table for each frosting mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Frosting</th>
<th>Drops of Blue</th>
<th>Drops of Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Teacher’s Frosting</th>
<th>Drops of Blue</th>
<th>Drops of Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Whose frosting is bluer? Whose frosting is redder? Justify your answers.

c. STRUCTURE  Insert and complete a new column for each ratio table above that shows the total number of drops. How can you use this column to answer part (b)?

2  ACTIVITY: Graphing from a Ratio Table

Work with a partner.

a. Explain how you can use the values from the ratio table for your frosting to create a graph in the coordinate plane.

b. Use the values in the table to plot the points. Then connect the points and describe the graph. What do you notice?

c. What does the line represent?

Ratios and Rates

In this lesson, you will
- compare ratios.
- compare unit rates.
- graph ordered pairs to compare ratios and rates.
ACTIVITY: Comparing Graphs from Ratio Tables

Work with a partner. The graph shows the values from the ratio table for your teacher’s frosting.

a. Complete the table and the graph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drops of Blue</th>
<th>Drops of Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Explain the relationship between the entries in the ratio table and the points on the graph.

c. How is this graph similar to the graph in Activity 2? How is it different?

d. How can you use the graphs to determine whose frosting has more red or blue in it? Explain.

What Is Your Answer?

4. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you compare two ratios?

5. **PRECISION** Your teacher’s frosting mixture has 7 drops of blue in it. How can you use the graph to find how many drops of red are needed to make the frosting? Is your answer exact? Explain.

Use what you learned about comparing ratios to complete Exercises 3 and 4 on page 214.
You mix 8 tablespoons of hot sauce and 3 cups of salsa in a green bowl. You mix 12 tablespoons of hot sauce and 4 cups of salsa in an orange bowl. Which mixture is hotter?

Use ratio tables to compare the mixtures. Find a larger batch of each mixture in which the amount of hot sauce or salsa is the same.

**Green Bowl**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hot Sauce (tablespoons)</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salsa (cups)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orange Bowl**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hot Sauce (tablespoons)</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salsa (cups)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables show that for a larger batch of each mixture using 12 cups of salsa, the orange bowl would have $36 - 32 = 4$ more tablespoons of hot sauce.

So, the mixture in the orange bowl is hotter.

**EXAMPLE 2**

Which bag of dog food is the better buy?

Use ratio tables to find and compare the unit costs.

**20-Pound Bag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost (dollars)</th>
<th>17.20</th>
<th>0.86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food (pounds)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**30-Pound Bag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost (dollars)</th>
<th>25.20</th>
<th>0.84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food (pounds)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 20-pound bag costs $0.86 per pound, and the 30-pound bag costs $0.84 per pound.

Because $0.84 is less than $0.86, the 30-pound bag is the better buy.

**On Your Own**

1. In Example 1, you mix 10 tablespoons of hot sauce and 3 cups of salsa in a red bowl. Which mixture is the mildest? Explain.

Section 5.4  Comparing and Graphing Ratios

A hot-air balloon rises 9 meters every 3 seconds. A blimp rises 7 meters every 2 seconds.

a. Complete the ratio table for each aircraft. Which rises faster?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (seconds)</th>
<th>Height (meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (seconds)</th>
<th>Height (meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every 6 seconds, the balloon rises 18 meters and the blimp rises 21 meters.

So, the blimp rises faster.

b. Graph the ordered pairs (time, height) from the tables in part (a).

Write the ordered pairs.

Balloon: (3, 9), (6, 18), (9, 27), (12, 36)

Blimp: (2, 7), (4, 14), (6, 21), (8, 28)

Plot and label each set of ordered pairs. Then draw a line through each set of points.

Both graphs begin at (0, 0). The graph for the blimp is steeper, so the blimp rises faster than the hot-air balloon.

3. WHAT IF? The blimp rises 6 meters every 2 seconds. How does this affect your conclusion?
5.4 Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. **WRITING** Explain how to use tables to compare ratios.

2. **NUMBER SENSE** Just by looking at the graph, determine who earns a greater hourly wage. Explain.

Practice and Problem Solving

Determine which car gets the better gas mileage.

3. | Car | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance (miles)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons Used</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. | Car | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance (miles)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons Used</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. | Car | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance (miles)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons Used</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. | Car | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance (miles)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallons Used</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determine which is the better buy.

7. | Air Freshener | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost (dollars)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. | Kitten Food | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost (dollars)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cans</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. | Ham | A | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost (dollars)</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. | Cheese | A | B |
    |------|----|----|
    | Cost (dollars) | 3.59 | 5.12 |
    | Slices | 10 | 16 |

11. **SALT WATER GARGLE** Salt water gargle can temporarily relieve a sore throat. One recipe calls for \(\frac{3}{4}\) teaspoon of salt in 1 cup of water. A second recipe calls for 1 teaspoon of salt in 2 cups of water. Which recipe will taste saltier?
Complete the ratio tables and graph the ordered pairs from the tables. What can you conclude?

12. **Water Tank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>Liters Leaked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. **Swimming Pool**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>Liters Leaked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. **Milk** In whole milk, 13 parts out of 400 are milk fat. In 2% milk, 1 part out of 50 is milk fat. Which type of milk has more milk fat per cup?

15. **Heart Rate** A horse’s heart beats 440 times in 10 minutes. A cow’s heart beats 390 times in 6 minutes. Which animal has a greater heart rate?

16. **Choose Tools** A chemist prepares two acid solutions.

   a. Use a ratio table to determine which solution is more acidic.

   b. Use a graph to determine which solution is more acidic.


17. **Nut Mixture** A company offers a nut mixture with 7 peanuts for every 4 almonds. The company changes the mixture to have 8 peanuts for every 5 almonds, but the number of nuts per container does not change.

   a. Create a ratio table for each mixture. How many nuts are in the smallest possible container?

   b. Graph the ordered pairs from the tables. What can you conclude?

   c. Almonds cost more than peanuts. Should the company charge more or less for the new mixture? Explain your reasoning.

18. **Structure** The point \((p, q)\) is on the graph of values from a ratio table. What is another point on the graph?

---

**Divide.** *(Section 1.1)*

19. \(544 \div 34\)  
20. \(1520 \div 83\)  
21. \(8439 \div 245\)

**22. Multiple Choice** Which of the following numbers is equal to 9.32 when you increase it by 4.65? *(Section 2.4)*

A. 4.33  
B. 4.67  
C. 5.67  
D. 13.97

---

**Section 5.4** Comparing and Graphing Ratios 215
You can use a **definition and example chart** to organize information about a concept. Here is an example of a definition and example chart for ratio.

**Ratio:** a comparison of two quantities. Ratios can be part-to-part, part-to-whole, or whole-to-part comparisons.

- **Example:** 4 to 5
- **Example:** 2 : 5
- **Example:** teachers : students

**On Your Own**

Make definition and example charts to help you study these topics.

1. equivalent ratios
2. ratio table
3. rate
4. unit rate
5. equivalent rates

After you complete this chapter, make definition and example charts for the following topics.

6. percent
7. U.S. customary system
8. metric system
9. conversion factor
10. unit analysis
Write the ratio. Explain what the ratio means.  
1. tulips to lilies  
2. crayons to markers

Find the missing values in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.  
3. | Shoes | 7 | 49 |
   | Boots | 2 | 8 |
4. | Trains | 3 | 12 |
   | Airplanes | 8 | 48 |

Write a rate that represents the situation.  
5. | Minutes | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
   | Liters | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
6. | Points | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |

Write a unit rate for the situation.  
7. 12 touchdowns in 6 games  
8. 15 text messages in 5 minutes  
9. 80 entries in 4 contests  
10. 75 questions in 25 minutes

11. DOWNLOADS Three album downloads cost $36. How much do 5 album downloads cost?  
12. SHAMPOO You can buy 20 fluid ounces of shampoo for $4.40 or 24 fluid ounces for $4.80. Which is the better buy? Explain.

13. NBA CHAMPIONSHIPS Write each ratio. Explain what the ratio means.  
   a. Celtics championships to Lakers championships  
   b. Pistons championships to Spurs championships  
   c. Bulls championships to Lakers championships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NBA Championships, 1947–2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celtics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

= 2 championships
What is the connection between ratios, fractions, and percents?

Work with a partner.

- Write the fraction of the squares that are shaded.
- Write the ratio of the number of shaded squares to the total number of squares.
- How are the ratios and the fractions related?
- When can you write ratios as fractions?

---

**The Meaning of a Word • Percent**

A century is 100 years. A cent is one hundredth of a dollar. In Mexico, a centavo is one hundredth of a peso.

**Percents**

In this lesson, you will
- write percents as fractions with denominators of 100.
- write fractions as percents.

*Cent means one hundred, so percent means per one hundred. The symbol for percent is %.*
2 ACTIVITY: Writing Percents as Fractions

Work with a partner.

- What percent of each diagram in Activity 1 is shaded?
- What percent of each diagram below is shaded? Write each percent as a fraction in simplest form.

a. 

b. 

c. 

3 ACTIVITY: Writing Fractions as Percents

Work with a partner. Draw a model to represent the fraction. How can you write the fraction as a percent?

a. \( \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\text{\square}}{100} = \text{\%} \)

b. \( \frac{7}{10} \)

c. \( \frac{3}{5} \)

d. \( \frac{3}{4} \)

e. \( \frac{3}{25} \)

What Is Your Answer?

4. IN YOUR OWN WORDS What is the connection between ratios, fractions, and percents? Give an example with your answer.

5. REASONING Your score on a test is 110%. What does this mean?

Practice Use what you learned about percents to complete Exercises 5–7 on page 222.
5.5 Lesson

Key Vocabulary

Key Idea

Writing Percents as Fractions

Words  A percent is a part-to-whole ratio where the whole is 100. So, you can write a percent as a fraction with a denominator of 100.

Numbers  \( 60\% = \frac{60}{100} = \frac{60}{100} \)

Algebra  \( n\% = \frac{n}{100} \)

EXAMPLE 1 Writing Percents as Fractions

a. Write 35% as a fraction in simplest form.

\[
35\% = \frac{35}{100} = \frac{35}{100} \]

Write as a fraction with a denominator of 100.

\[
= \frac{7}{20} \]

Simplify.

\[
\therefore \text{So, } 35\% = \frac{7}{20}.
\]

b. Write 100% as a fraction in simplest form.

\[
100\% = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{100}{100} \]

Write as a fraction with a denominator of 100.

\[
= 1 \]

Simplify.

\[
\therefore \text{So, } 100\% = 1.
\]

c. Write 174% as a mixed number in simplest form.

\[
174\% = \frac{174}{100} = \frac{174}{100} \]

Write as a fraction with a denominator of 100.

\[
= \frac{87}{50} \text{ or } 1\frac{37}{50} \]

Simplify.

\[
\therefore \text{So, } 174\% = 1\frac{37}{50}.
\]

Now You're Ready

Exercises 8–19

Write the percent as a fraction or mixed number in simplest form.

1. 5%
2. 168%
3. 36%
4. 83%

Multi-Language Glossary at BigIdeasMath.com
Key Idea

Writing Fractions as Percents

Words  Write an equivalent fraction with a denominator of 100. Then write the numerator with the percent symbol.

Numbers

\[
\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100} = 25\%
\]

By multiplying the numerator and denominator by 25, we get the equivalent fraction.

EXAMPLE 2

Writing a Fraction as a Percent

Write \(\frac{3}{50}\) as a percent.

\[
\frac{3}{50} = \frac{6}{100} = 6\%
\]

Because \(50 \times 2 = 100\), multiply the numerator and denominator by 2. Write the numerator with a percent symbol.

EXAMPLE 3

Real-Life Application

A drought affects 9 out of 12 midwestern states. What percent of the midwestern states are affected by the drought?

\[
\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}
\]

Simplify.

\[
\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{25}{25} = \frac{75}{100} = 75\%
\]

Write the numerator with a percent symbol.

So, 75% of the midwestern states are affected by the drought.

On Your Own

Write the fraction or mixed number as a percent.

5. \(\frac{31}{50}\)
6. \(\frac{7}{25}\)
7. \(\frac{19}{20}\)
8. \(\frac{1}{2}\)

9. WHAT IF? In Example 3, it rains in all the midwestern states. In what percent of the states affected by drought does it rain?
Chapter 5  Ratios and Rates

5.5  Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. **WRITING** Explain how you can use a 10-by-10 grid to model 42%.

2. **WHICH ONE DOESN’T BELONG?** Which one does not have the same value as the other three? Explain your reasoning.

   ![Grid with percentages and fractions: 10%, 1/10, 0.1, 0.01]

3. **OPEN-ENDED** Write three different fractions that are less than 40%.

4. **NUMBER SENSE** Can \( \frac{1}{4} \) be written as a percent? Explain.

Practice and Problem Solving

Use a 10-by-10 grid to model the percent.

5. 10%  
6. 55%  
7. 35%

Write the percent as a fraction or mixed number in simplest form.

8. 45%  
9. 90%  
10. 15%  
11. 7%

12. 34%  
13. 79%  
14. 77.5%  
15. 188%

16. 8%  
17. 224%  
18. 0.25%  
19. 0.4%

20. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Describe and correct the error in writing 225% as a fraction.

   \[
   225\% = \frac{225}{1000} = \frac{9}{40}
   \]

Write the fraction or mixed number as a percent.

21. \( \frac{1}{10} \)  
22. \( \frac{1}{5} \)  
23. \( \frac{11}{20} \)  
24. \( \frac{2}{25} \)

25. \( \frac{27}{50} \)  
26. \( \frac{18}{25} \)  
27. \( \frac{17}{20} \)  
28. \( \frac{41}{50} \)

29. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Describe and correct the error in writing \( \frac{14}{25} \) as a percent.

   \[
   \frac{14}{25} = \frac{14 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{56}{100} = 0.56\%
   \]

30. **LEFT-HANDED** Of the students in your class, 12% are left-handed. What fraction of the students are left-handed? Are there more right-handed or left-handed students? Explain.

31. **ARCADE** You have 125% of the tickets required for a souvenir. What fraction of the required tickets do you have? Do you need more tickets for the souvenir? Explain.
Find the percent.

32. 3 is what percent of 8?  
33. 13 is what percent of 16?

34. 9 is what percent of 16?  
35. 33 is what percent of 40?

36. **SOCIAL NETWORKING** A survey asked students to choose their favorite social networking website. The results are shown in the table.
   a. What fraction of the students chose Website A?
   b. What percent of the students chose Website C?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Networking Website</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Website A</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website B</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website C</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website D</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. **GEOGRAPHY** The percent of the total area of the United States that is in each of four states is shown.

   Alaska: 17.5%  
   Florida: 1.7%  
   Hawaii: 0.288%  
   Illinois: 1.5%

   a. Write the percents as fractions in simplest form.
   b. How many times larger is Illinois than Hawaii?
   c. Compared to the map of Florida, is the map of Alaska the correct size? Explain your reasoning.
   d. **RESEARCH** Which of the 50 states are larger than Illinois?

38. **CRITICAL THINKING** A school fundraiser raised 120% of its goal last year and 125% of its goal this year. Did the fundraiser raise more money this year? Explain your reasoning.

39. **CRITICAL THINKING** How can you use a 10-by-10 grid to model $\frac{1}{2}$%?

40. **Reasoning** Write $\frac{1}{12}$ as a percent. Explain how you found your answer.

---

**Fair Game Review** What you learned in previous grades & lessons

**Divide. Write the answer in simplest form.** (*Section 2.2*)

41. $\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{3}$  
42. $9 \div \frac{3}{4}$  
43. $10 \div \frac{5}{8}$  
44. $\frac{1}{6} \div 2$

45. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which of the following is *not* equal to 15? (*Section 2.1*)

   - A $\frac{3}{4} \cdot 20$
   - B $\frac{5}{9} \cdot 27$
   - C $35 \cdot \frac{3}{7}$
   - D $28 \cdot \frac{5}{7}$

Section 5.5  
Percents  
223
5.6 Solving Percent Problems

**Essential Question** How can you use mental math to find the percent of a number?

1. **ACTIVITY: Finding 10% of a Number**
   
   Work with a partner.
   
   a. How did Newton know that 10% of 80 is 8?
   
   Write 10% as a fraction. 10\% = \frac{1}{10}
   
   Method 1: Use a model.
   
   Method 2: Use multiplication.
   
   b. How do you move the decimal point to find 10% of a number?
   
   Move the decimal point one place to the right. 10\% of 80 = \frac{8}{0.8}

2. **ACTIVITY: Finding 1% of a Number**
   
   Work with a partner.
   
   a. How did Newton know that 1% of 80 is 0.8?
   
   b. How do you move the decimal point to find 1% of a number?
Solving Percent Problems

Section 5.6

3. **ACTIVITY: Using Mental Math**

Work with a partner. Use mental math to find each percent of a number.

a. 12% of 40
   
   **Think:** 12% = 10% + 1% + 1%

   10% of 40 = 
   1% of 40 = 
   + + =

b. 19% of 50
   
   **Think:** 19% = 10% + 10% − 1%

   10% of 50 = 
   1% of 50 = 
   + − =

4. **ACTIVITY: Using Mental Math**

Work with a partner. Use mental math to find each percent of a number.

a. 20% tip for a $30 meal

b. 18% tip for a $30 meal

c. 6% sales tax on a $20 shirt

d. 9% sales tax on a $20 shirt

e. 6% service charge for a $200 boxing ticket

f. 2% delivery fee for a $200 boxing ticket

g. 21% bonus on a total of 40,000 points

h. 38% bonus on a total of 80,000 points

**What Is Your Answer?**

5. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you use mental math to find the percent of a number?

6. Describe two real-life examples of finding a percent of a number.

7. How can you use 10% of a number to find 20% of the number? 30%? Explain your reasoning.

**Practice**

Use what you learned about finding the percent of a number to complete Exercises 3–10 on page 229.
5.6 Lesson

Key Idea

Finding the Percent of a Number

**Words** Write the percent as a fraction. Then multiply by the whole. The percent times the whole equals the part.

**Numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Of</th>
<th>Is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Model**

\[
\frac{1}{5} \times 60 = 12
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLE 1 Finding the Percent of a Number**

25% of 40 is what number?

\[
25\% \text{ of } 40 = \frac{1}{4} \times 40 \\
= \frac{1 \times 10}{4} \\
= 10 \\
\]

So, 25% of 40 is 10.

**Study Tip**
You can use mental math to check your answer in Example 1.
10% of 40 = 4
5% of 40 = 2
So, 25% of 40 is 4 + 4 + 2 = 10.

You can also use a ratio table to find the percent of a number.

**EXAMPLE 2 Finding the Percent of a Number Using a Ratio Table**

60% of 150 is what number?

Use a ratio table to find the part. Let one row be the part, and let the other be the whole. Find an equivalent ratio with 150 as the whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, 60% of 150 is 90.

On Your Own

Find the percent of the number. Explain your method.

1. 90% of 20
2. 75% of 32
3. 10% of 110
4. 30% of 75
You can use a related division equation to find the whole given the part and the percent.

**Key Idea**

**Finding the Whole**

Write the percent as a fraction. Then divide the part by the fraction.

**Words**

The part divided by the percent equals the whole.

**Numbers**

20% of 60 is 12.

\[
\frac{1}{5} \times 60 = 12 \quad \text{and} \quad 12 \div \frac{1}{5} = 60
\]

**EXAMPLE 3**

**Finding the Whole**

75% of what number is 48?

\[
48 \div 75\% = 48 \div \frac{3}{4}
\]

Write the percent as a fraction and divide.

\[
= 48 \cdot \frac{4}{3}
\]

Multiply by the reciprocal.

\[
= 64
\]

Simplify.

\[
\therefore \text{So, 75% of 64 is 48.}
\]

**EXAMPLE 4**

**Finding the Whole Using a Ratio Table**

120% of what number is 72?

Use a ratio table to find the whole. Find an equivalent ratio with 72 as the part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first column represents the percent.

\[
\frac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}} = \frac{120}{100} = 120\%
\]

\[
\therefore \text{So, 120% of 60 is 72.}
\]

**On Your Own**

Find the whole. Explain your method.

5. 5% of what number is 10?  
6. 62% of what number is 31?
### Example 5

**Real-Life Application**

The width of a rectangular room is 80% of its length. What is the area of the room?

Find 80% of 15 feet.

\[
80\% \text{ of } 15 = \frac{4}{5} \times 15 = \frac{4 \times 15}{5} = 12
\]

The width is 12 feet.

Use the formula for the area \( A \) of a rectangle.

\[
A = 15 \times 12 = 180
\]

So, the area of the room is 180 square feet.

### On Your Own

7. The width of a rectangular stage is 55% of its length. The stage is 120 feet long. What is the area?

### Example 6

**Real-Life Application**

You win an online auction for concert tickets. Your winning bid is 60% of your maximum bid. How much more were you willing to pay for the tickets than you actually paid?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>$72</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>$80</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>$120</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>$200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Your maximum bid is the whole, and your winning bid is the part. Find your maximum bid by dividing the part by the percent.

\[
120 \div 60\% = 120 \div \frac{3}{5} = 120 \times \frac{5}{3} = 200
\]

Your maximum bid is $200, and your winning bid is $120. So, you were willing to pay $200 - $120 = $80 more for the tickets.

The correct answer is (B).

### On Your Own

8. **WHAT IF?** Your winning bid is 96% of your maximum bid. How much more were you willing to pay for the tickets than you actually paid?
**5.6 Exercises**

### Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. **DIFFERENT WORDS, SAME QUESTION** Which is different? Find “both” answers.
   - What is twenty percent of 30?
   - What is one-fifth of 30?
   - Twenty percent of what number is 30?
   - What is two-tenths of 30?

2. **NUMBER SENSE** If 52 is 130% of a number, is the number greater or less than 52? Explain.

### Practice and Problem Solving

Find the percent of the number. Explain your method.

1. 20% of 60  
2. 10% of 40  
3. 50% of 70  
4. 30% of 30  
5. 10% of 90  
6. 15% of 20  
7. 25% of 50  
8. 5% of 60  
9. 75% of 48  
10. 45% of 45  
11. 30% of 70  
12. 75% of 48  
13. 45% of 45  
14. 92% of 19  
15. 40% of 60  
16. 38% of 22  
17. 70% of 20  
18. 87% of 55  
19. 140% of 60  
20. 120% of 33  
21. 175% of 54  
22. 250% of 146

23. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Describe and correct the error in finding 40% of 75.

   \[ \times \quad 40\% \text{ of } 75 = 40\% \times 75 = 3000 \]

24. **PINE TREES** A town had about 2120 acres of pine trees 40 years ago. Only about 13% of the pine trees remain. How many acres of pine trees remain?

25. **SPIDER MONKEY** The tail of the spider monkey is 64% of the length shown. What is the length of its tail?

26. **CABLE** A family pays $45 each month for cable television. The cost increases 7%.
   - a. How many dollars is the increase?
   - b. What is the new monthly cost?

**Section 5.6 Solving Percent Problems** 229
Find the whole. Explain your method.

27. 10% of what number is 14?
29. 25% of what number is 21?
31. 15% of what number is 12?
33. 140% of what number is 35?
35. 125% of what number is 25?

28. 20% of what number is 18?
30. 75% of what number is 27?
32. 85% of what number is 17?
34. 160% of what number is 32?
36. 175% of what number is 42?

37. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Describe and correct the error in finding the whole.

38. **COUPON** You have a coupon for a restaurant. You save $3 on a meal. What was the original cost of the meal?

39. **SURVEY** The results of a survey are shown at the right. In the survey, 12 students said that they would like to learn French.

   a. How many students were surveyed?
   b. How many of the students surveyed would like to learn Spanish?

40. **WEIGHT** A sixth grader weighs 90 pounds, which is 120% of what he weighed in fourth grade. How much did he weigh in fourth grade?

41. **PARKING LOT** In a parking lot, 16% of the cars are blue. There are 4 blue cars in the parking lot. How many cars in the parking lot are not blue?

42. **LOTION** A bottle contains 20 fluid ounces of lotion and sells for $5.80. The 20-fluid-ounce bottle contains 125% of the lotion in the next smallest size, which sells for $5.12. Which is the better buy? Explain.
Copy and complete the statement using <, >, or =.

43. 80% of 60 than 60% of 80
44. 20% of 30 than 30% of 40
45. 120% of 5 than 0.8% of 250
46. 85% of 40 than 25% of 136

47. **TIME** How many minutes is 40% of 2 hours?

48. **LENGTH** How many inches is 78% of 3 feet?

49. **GEOMETRY** The width of the rectangle is 75% of its length.
   a. What is the area of the rectangle?
   b. The length of the rectangle is doubled. What percent of the length is the width now? Explain your reasoning.

50. **BASKETBALL** To pass inspection, a new basketball should bounce back between 68% and 75% of the starting height. A new ball is dropped from 6 feet and bounces back 4 feet 1 inch. Does the ball pass inspection? Explain.

51. **REASONING** You know that 15% of a number \( n \) is 12. How can you use this to find 30% of \( n \)? 45% of \( n \)? Explain.

52. **SURFBOARD** You have a coupon for 10% off the sale price of a surfboard. Which is the better buy? Explain your reasoning.
   - 40% off the regular price
   - 30% off the regular price and then 10% off the sale price

53. **Number Sense** On three 150-point geography tests, you earned grades of 88%, 94%, and 90%. The final test is worth 250 points. What percent do you need on the final to earn 93% of the total points on all tests?

---

**Fair Game Review** What you learned in previous grades & lessons

Multiply. *(Section 2.5)*

54. \(0.6 \times 8\)  
55. \(3.3 \times 5\)  
56. \(0.74 \times 9\)  
57. \(2.19 \times 12\)

58. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** What is the quotient of 75 and 2.4? *(Section 2.6)*
   a. \(0.032\)  
   b. \(0.3125\)  
   c. \(3.2\)  
   d. \(31.25\)

---

**Section 5.6** Solving Percent Problems 231
5.7 Converting Measures

Essential Question: How can you compare lengths between the customary and metric systems?

Work with a partner.

a. Match the measure of length with its historical beginning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Historical Beginning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inch</td>
<td>The length of a human foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>The width of a human thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>The distance a human can walk in 1000 paces (1 pace = 2 steps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>The distance from a human nose to the end of an outstretched human arm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Use a ruler to measure your thumb, arm, and foot. How do your measurements compare to your answers from part (a)? Are they close to the historical measures?

You know how to convert measures within the customary and metric systems.

**Equivalent Customary Lengths**

- 1 ft = 12 in.
- 1 yd = 3 ft
- 1 mi = 5280 ft

**Equivalent Metric Lengths**

- 1 m = 1000 mm
- 1 m = 100 cm
- 1 km = 1000 m

You will learn how to convert between the two systems.

**Converting Between Systems**

- 1 in. = 2.54 cm
- 1 mi = 1.61 km
Work with a partner. Answer each question. Explain your answer. Use a diagram in your explanation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Customary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. <strong>Car Speed</strong></td>
<td>Which is faster?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 km/h</td>
<td>60 mi/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. <strong>Trip Distance</strong></td>
<td>Which is farther?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 km</td>
<td>200 mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. <strong>Human Height</strong>: Who is taller?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 cm</td>
<td>5 ft 8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. <strong>Wrench Width</strong>: Which is wider?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>5/16 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. <strong>Swimming Pool Depth</strong>: Which is deeper?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 m</td>
<td>4 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVITY: Comparing Measures**

1. **One problem-solving strategy is called Working Backwards.** What does this mean? How can you use this strategy to find the rates in Activity 3?

2. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you compare lengths between the customary and the metric systems? Give examples with your description.

**Problem:**

Work with a partner. Change the units of the rate by multiplying by a “Magic One.” Write your answer as a unit rate. Show your work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Rate</th>
<th>Magic One</th>
<th>New Units</th>
<th>Unit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Sample:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$120 \frac{\text{dollars}}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}} = \frac{120 \text{ dollars}}{60 \text{ min}} = \frac{2 \text{ dollars}}{1 \text{ min}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. $\frac{3 \text{ dollars}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}} = \frac{3 \text{ dollars}}{1 \text{ hr}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. $\frac{12 \text{ in.}}{\text{ft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ yd}} = \frac{12 \text{ in.}}{1 \text{ yd}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. $\frac{2 \text{ ft}}{\text{week}} \times \frac{1 \text{ yr}}{52 \text{ week}} = \frac{2 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ yr}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What Is Your Answer?**

4. One problem-solving strategy is called Working Backwards. What does this mean? How can you use this strategy to find the rates in Activity 3?

5. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you compare lengths between the customary and the metric systems? Give examples with your description.

**Practice**

Use what you learned about converting measures between systems to complete Exercises 4 and 5 on page 236.
The U.S. customary system is a system of measurement that contains units for length, capacity, and weight. The metric system is a decimal system of measurement, based on powers of 10, that contains units for length, capacity, and mass.

To convert from one unit of measure to another, multiply by one or more conversion factors. A conversion factor can be written using fraction notation.

**Key Vocabulary**
U.S. customary system, p. 234
metric system, p. 234
conversion factor, p. 234
unit analysis, p. 234

### Example 1: Converting Units

**a. Convert 36 quarts to gallons.**

Use a conversion factor.

\[
36 \text{ qt} \times \frac{1 \text{ gal}}{4 \text{ qt}} = \frac{36 \times 1 \text{ gal}}{4} = 9 \text{ gal}
\]

_disabled: So, 36 quarts is 9 gallons.

**b. Convert 20 centimeters to inches.**

Use a conversion factor.

\[
20 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1 \text{ in.}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} = 7.87 \text{ in.}
\]

_disabled: So, 20 centimeters is about 7.87 inches.

**On Your Own**

Copy and complete the statement. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary.

1. 48 ft = ___ yd
2. 7 lb = ___ oz
3. 5 g = ___ mg
4. 7 mi = ___ km
5. 12 qt = ___ L
6. 25 kg = ___ lb

---

**Check It Out**

Lesson Tutorials
BigIdeasMath.com

---

**Conversion Factor**

A conversion factor is a rate that equals 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Conversion Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example 1 m = 3.28 ft</td>
<td>( \frac{1 \text{ m}}{3.28 \text{ ft}} ) and ( \frac{3.28 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ m}} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use unit analysis to decide which conversion factor will produce the appropriate units.
EXAMPLE 2 Comparing Units

Copy and complete the statement using < or >: 25 oz \(\not\) 2 kg.

Convert 25 ounces to kilograms.

\[
25 \text{ oz} = 25 \text{ oz} \times \frac{1 \text{ lb}}{16 \text{ oz}} \times \frac{0.45 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ lb}} = \frac{25 \times 0.45 \text{ kg}}{16} = 0.70 \text{ kg}
\]

Because 0.70 kilogram is less than 2 kilograms, 25 oz < 2 kg.

EXAMPLE 3 Converting a Rate: Changing One Unit

How many liters does the human heart pump per minute?

\[
5 \text{ qt} \quad \frac{5 \text{ qt}}{1 \text{ min}} \quad \frac{0.95 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ qt}} = 4.75 \text{ L} \quad \frac{4.75 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ min}}
\]

The rate of 5 quarts per minute is about 4.75 liters per minute.

EXAMPLE 4 Converting a Speed: Changing Both Units

You are riding on a zip line. Your speed is 15 miles per hour. What is your speed in feet per second?

\[
15 \text{ mi} \quad \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ hr}} \quad \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3600 \text{ sec}} = \frac{15 \times 5280 \text{ ft}}{3600 \text{ sec}} = \frac{79,200 \text{ ft}}{3600 \text{ sec}} = \frac{22 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ sec}}
\]

Your speed is 22 feet per second.

On Your Own

Copy and complete the statement using < or >.

7. 7 cm \(\not\) 3 in. 8. 8 c \(\not\) 2 L

9. 3 oz \(\not\) 70 g

10. An oil tanker is leaking oil at a rate of 300 gallons per minute. What is this rate in gallons per second?

11. A tennis ball travels at a speed of 120 miles per hour. What is this rate in feet per second?
5.7 Exercises

Vocabulary and Concept Check

1. VOCABULARY Is $\frac{10 \text{ mm}}{1 \text{ cm}}$ a conversion factor? Explain.

2. WRITING Describe how to convert 2 liters per hour to milliliters per second.

3. DIFFERENT WORDS, SAME QUESTION Which is different? Find “both” answers.
   - Convert 5 inches to centimeters.
   - Five inches equals how many centimeters?
   - Find the number of inches in 5 centimeters.
   - How many centimeters are in 5 inches?

4. Which juice container is larger: 2 L or 1 gal?

5. Which person is heavier: 75 kg or 110 lb?

6. 3 pt = c

7. 1500 mL = L

8. 40 oz = lb

9. 12 L = qt

10. 14 m = ft

11. 4 ft ≈ m

12. 64 lb = kg

13. 0.3 km = mi

14. 75.2 in. = cm

15. 17 kg ≈ lb

16. 15 cm = in.

17. 9 mi ≈ km

18. ERROR ANALYSIS Describe and correct the error in converting the units.

19. BRIDGE The Mackinac Bridge in Michigan is the third-longest suspension bridge in the United States.
   a. How high above the water is the roadway in meters?
   b. The bridge has a length of 26,372 feet. What is the length in kilometers?

Answer the question. Explain your answer.

9 + (-6) = 3
3 + (-3) =
4 + (-9) =
9 + (-1) =

Copy and complete the statement. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary.

10. $8 \text{ L} \approx 8 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0.95 \text{ qt}}{1 \text{ L}}$

   = $8 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0.95 \text{ qt}}{1 \text{ L}}$

   = 7.6 qt

236 Chapter 5 Ratios and Rates
Find the percent of the number.  (Section 5.6)

37. 25% of 120  
38. 65% of 47  
39. 120% of 15  
40. 3.2% of 80

41.  **MULTIPLE CHOICE**  What is the area of a parallelogram with a base of 15 centimeters and a height of 12 centimeters?  (Section 4.1)
   
   A  $90\, \text{cm}^2$  
   B  $175\, \text{cm}^2$  
   C  $180\, \text{cm}^2$  
   D  $205\, \text{cm}^2$

**Fair Game Review**  What you learned in previous grades & lessons

Section 5.7  Converting Measures  237
5.5–5.7 Quiz

Write the percent as a fraction or mixed number in simplest form. (Section 5.5)
1. 14%
2. 124%

Write the fraction or mixed number as a percent. (Section 5.5)
3. \(\frac{13}{20}\)
4. \(\frac{1}{4}\)

Find the percent of the number. Explain your method. (Section 5.6)
5. 25% of 64
6. 120% of 50

Find the whole. Explain your method. (Section 5.6)
7. 60% of what number is 24?
8. 160% of what number is 80?

Copy and complete the statement. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary. (Section 5.7)
9. 6.4 in. \(\approx\) cm
10. 4 qt \(\approx\) L
11. 10 kg \(\approx\) lb

12. ANATOMY About 62% of the human body is composed of water. Write this percent as a fraction in simplest form. (Section 5.5)

13. SAVES A goalie’s saves (●) and goals scored against (×) are shown. What percent of shots did the goalie save? Explain. (Section 5.5)

14. SHOPPING You went to the mall with $80. You spent 25% of your money on a pair of shorts and 65% of the remainder on sandals. How much did you spend on the sandals? Explain how you found your answer. (Section 5.6)

15. WINDSURFING Determine which windsurfer is traveling faster. Explain your reasoning. (Section 5.7)

Speed: 5 meters per second
Speed: 720 feet per minute
Review Key Vocabulary

- ratio, p. 192
- equivalent ratios, p. 198
- ratio table, p. 198
- rate, p. 206
- unit rate, p. 206
- equivalent rates, p. 206
- percent, p. 220
- metric system, p. 234
- conversion factor, p. 234
- U.S. customary system, p. 234
- unit analysis, p. 234

Review Examples and Exercises

5.1 Ratios (pp. 190–195)

Write the ratio of apples to oranges. Explain what the ratio means.

3 apples : 5 oranges

So, the ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 5, or 3 : 5. That means that for every 3 apples, there are 5 oranges.

Exercises

Write the ratio. Explain what the ratio means.

1. butterflies : caterpillars
2. saxophones : trumpets

5.2 Ratio Tables (pp. 196–203)

Find the missing values in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

You can use multiplication to find the missing values.

- The equivalent ratios are 2 : 5, 6 : 15, and 12 : 30.
Find the missing values in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

3. Levers 6 18
   Pulleys 3 6

4. Cars 3 6
   Trucks 4 24

5.3 Rates (pp. 204–209)

A horse can run 165 feet in 3 seconds. At this rate, how far can the horse run in 5 seconds?

Using a ratio table, divide to find the unit rate. Then multiply to find the distance that the horse can run in 5 seconds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (feet)</th>
<th>165</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>275</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time (seconds)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, the horse can run 275 feet in 5 seconds.

5.4 Comparing and Graphing Ratios (pp. 210–215)

There are 24 grams of sugar in 6 fluid ounces of Soft Drink A, and there are 15 grams of sugar in 4 fluid ounces of Soft Drink B. Which soft drink contains more sugar in a 12-ounce can?

Use ratio tables to compare the soft drinks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soft Drink A</th>
<th>×2</th>
<th>Soft Drink B</th>
<th>×3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (grams)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (fluid ounces)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables show that a 12-ounce can of Soft Drink A has 48 – 45 = 3 more grams of sugar than Soft Drink B.

So, a 12-ounce can of Soft Drink A has more sugar.

Exercises:

8. TUNA A 5-ounce can of tuna costs $0.90. A 12-ounce can of tuna costs $2.40. Which is the better buy?
5.5  **Percents  (pp. 218–223)**

Write $\frac{3}{20}$ as a percent.

\[
\frac{3}{20} \times 5 = \frac{15}{100} = 15\%
\]

Because $20 \times 5 = 100$, multiply the numerator and denominator by 5. Write the numerator with a percent symbol.

**Exercises:**

Write the percent as a fraction or mixed number in simplest form.

9. $12\%$  
10. $88\%$  
11. $0.8\%$

Write the fraction or mixed number as a percent.

12. $\frac{3}{5}$  
13. $\frac{43}{25}$  
14. $1 \frac{21}{50}$

5.6  **Solving Percent Problems  (pp. 224–231)**

a. 75% of 80 is what number?

\[
75\% \text{ of } 80 = \frac{3}{4} \times 80 = \frac{3}{4} \times 80 = 60
\]

\[
\therefore \text{ So, } 75\% \text{ of } 80 \text{ is } 60.
\]

b. 30% of what number is 27?

\[
27 \div 30\% = 27 \div \frac{3}{10} = 27 \times \frac{10}{3} = 90
\]

\[
\therefore \text{ So, } 30\% \text{ of } 90 \text{ is } 27.
\]

**Exercises:**

Find the percent of the number. Explain your method.

15. 60% of 80  
16. 80% of 55  
17. 150% of 48

Find the whole. Explain your method.

18. 70% of what number is 35?  
19. 140% of what number is 56?

5.7  **Converting Measures  (pp. 232–237)**

Convert 8 kilometers to miles.

\[
8 \text{ km} \times \frac{1 \text{ mi}}{1.6 \text{ km}} = 5 \text{ mi}
\]

Because $1 \text{ mi} \approx 1.6 \text{ km}$, use the ratio $\frac{1 \text{ mi}}{1.6 \text{ km}}$.

**Exercises:**

Copy and complete the statement. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary.

20. $3 \text{ L} \approx \square \text{ qt}$  
21. $9.2 \text{ in.} \approx \square \text{ cm}$  
22. $15 \text{ lb} \approx \square \text{ kg}$
Write the ratio. Explain what the ratio means.

1. scooters : bikes

2. starfish : seashells

Find the missing values in the ratio table. Then write the equivalent ratios.

3. Lemons 4 36
   Limes 2 6

4. Rabbits 2 4
   Hamsters 9 54

Write a unit rate for the situation.

5. $54.00 for 3 tickets

6. 210 miles in 3 hours

Write the fraction or mixed number as a percent.

7. \( \frac{21}{25} \)

8. \( \frac{17}{20} \)

9. \( 1 \frac{2}{5} \)

Find the percent of the number. Explain your method.

10. 80% of 90

11. 30% of 50

12. 120% of 75

Find the whole. Explain your method.

13. 34 is 40% of what number?

14. 52 is 130% of what number?

Copy and complete the statement. Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary.

15. 5 L \( \approx \) \_qt

16. 56 lb \( \approx \) \_kg

17. **SOUP** There are 600 milligrams of sodium in 4 ounces of Soup A, and there are 720 milligrams of sodium in 6 ounces of Soup B. You prepare an 18-ounce bowl of each soup. Which bowl of soup contains more sodium?

18. **ORANGE JUICE** A 48-fluid-ounce container of orange juice costs $2.40. A 60-fluid-ounce container of orange juice costs $3.60. Which is the better buy?

19. **DOWNLOAD** Your computer displays the progress of a downloading video. What fraction of the video is downloaded? Write your answer in simplest form.

20. **GLASSES** In a class of 20 students, 40% are boys. Twenty-five percent of the boys and 50% of the girls wear glasses. How many students wear glasses?
1. What is the value of the expression below?

\[ \frac{8\frac{4}{9}}{2\frac{2}{3}} \]

A. \( \frac{17}{21} \)  
B. \( \frac{2}{3} \)  
C. \( \frac{32}{27} \)  
D. \( \frac{39}{27} \)

2. Which fraction is not equivalent to 25%?

F. \( \frac{1}{4} \)  
H. \( \frac{5}{20} \)  
G. \( \frac{2}{5} \)  
I. \( \frac{25}{100} \)

3. The school store sells 4 pencils for $0.50. At that rate, what would be the cost of 10 pencils?

A. $1.10  
B. $1.25  
C. $2.00  
D. $5.00

4. Which expression is equivalent to the expression below?

\[ 2(m + n) \]

F. \( 2m \times 2n \)  
H. \( (2 + m) \times (2 + n) \)  
G. \( 2m + 2n \)  
I. \( (2 + m) + (2 + n) \)

5. A service club wants to buy tickets to a baseball game. Tickets are available for the grandstand and for the bleachers.

Grandstand Ticket $25  
Bleachers Ticket $15

Which expression represents the total cost, in dollars, for \( g \) grandstand tickets and \( b \) bleachers tickets?

A. \( 375(g + b) \)  
B. \( 40(g \times b) \)  
C. \( 25g + 15b \)  
D. \( 25g \times 15b \)
6. What property was used to simplify the expression?

\[
12 \times 47 = 12 \times (40 + 7) \\
= 12 \times 40 + 12 \times 7 \\
= 480 + 84 \\
= 564
\]

F. Distributive Property
G. Identity Property of Addition
H. Commutative Property of Addition
I. Associative Property of Multiplication

7. What is 15\% of 36?

8. If 5 dogs share equally a bag of dog treats, each dog gets 24 treats. Suppose 8 dogs share equally the bag of treats. How many treats does each dog get?

A. 3  
B. 15  
C. 21  
D. 38

9. The figure below consists of a rectangle and a right triangle.

What is the area of the shaded region?

F. 23 units\(^2\)  
G. 40 units\(^2\)  
H. 48 units\(^2\)  
I. 60 units\(^2\)
10. What is the area, in square inches, of the trapezoid-shaped award?

11. Your friend evaluated an expression using \( k = 0.5 \) and \( p = 1.6 \) and got an answer of 12. Which expression did your friend evaluate?

   A. \( 5p + 8k \)  
   B. \( 8p + 5k \)  
   C. \( 0.5k + 1.6p \)  
   D. \( 0.8k + 0.5p \)

12. For a party, you made a gelatin dessert in a rectangular pan and cut the dessert into equal-sized pieces as shown below.

The dessert consisted of 5 layers of equal height. Each layer was a different flavor, as shown below by a side view of the pan.

Your guests ate \( \frac{3}{5} \) of the pieces of the dessert.

**Part A** Write the amount of cherry gelatin eaten by your guests as a fraction of the total dessert. Justify your answer.

**Part B** Write the amount of cherry gelatin eaten by your guests as a percent of the total dessert. Justify your answer.