

Lesson 4

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2) \quad 12:00 - 7:30 = 4:30$$

$$4:30 + 3:00 = 7:30 \text{ hours worked}$$

$$7.5 \times 4.65 = \$34.875 \text{ or } \$34.88 \text{ earned}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20} \text{ or } \frac{30}{40}; \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20} \text{ or } \frac{32}{40}$$

$$\frac{31}{40}$$

$$4) \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{18}{24}; \frac{5}{6} = \frac{20}{24}$$

We can see at a glance that A) $\frac{19}{24}$ is an answer.

Check other fractions by using the rule of 4 to compare each with the two given fractions.

E also falls between the given fractions.

$$\frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{14}, \frac{42}{56} \Leftrightarrow \frac{44}{56}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{14}, \frac{66}{84} \Leftrightarrow \frac{70}{84}$$

Or, change each fraction to a decimal for easy comparison.

- 5) it will be quadrupled:
 $3.14(5^2) = 78.5 \text{ sq. ft.}$
 $3.14(10^2) = 314 \text{ sq. ft.}$
 $314 \div 78.5 = 4$
- 6) $12 \times 22 = 264 \text{ sq. in}$

- 7) rectangle:
 $18 \times 30 = 540 \text{ sq. in.}$
 parallelogram:
 $8 \times 15 = 120 \text{ sq. in.}$
 $540 - 120 = 420 \text{ sq. in}$

- 8) area of square:
 $36 \times 36 = 1,296 \text{ sq. cm}$
 semicircles:
 $\frac{1}{2}(3.14)(5^2) = 39.25 \text{ sq. cm}$
 $39.25 \times 4 = 157 \text{ sq. cm}$
 $1,296 - 157 = 1,139 \text{ sq. cm}$

Lesson 5

- 1) \$1.00
 $5 \times \$1.00 = \5.00
- 2) \$2.00 the first day
 \$4.00 the second day
 \$16.00 the third day
 \$256.00 the fourth day
 \$65,536.00 the fifth day
 \$65,814.00 total
- 3) $3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ sq. units}$
 $9 \times 4 = 36 \text{ sq. units}$
- 4) Sketches and dimensions will vary. The student should notice that when the dimensions are squared, the area will be squared.
- 5) Sketches and dimensions will vary the student should notice that when the dimensions are cubed, the area will be cubed.
- 6) Area = base x height, so the area of this rectangle will be ab. If the length and the width of the rectangle are both cubed, the new area will be a^3b^3 , which can also be expressed as $(ab)^3$.
- 7) If the radius is doubled, the area will increase four-fold
- 8) Ex.: $r = 2, A = 3.14(4) = 12.56$ $r^2 = 4, A = 3.14(16) = 50.24$
 new area is 4 times original area
 If you start with a radius of 3 and square it, the new area will be 9 times the original area. Squaring the radius of a circle causes the area to increase by a factor of r^2 .
- 9) $A = 10 \left(\frac{20+15}{2} \right)$
 $= 10 \left(\frac{35}{2} \right)$
 $= \frac{350}{2} = 175 \text{ sq. in.}$
- 10) Trapezoid: $12 \left(\frac{21+26}{2} \right) = 12 \left(\frac{47}{2} \right) = 6(47) = 282 \text{ sq. cm}$
 Large semicircle: $\frac{3.14(6)^2}{2} = \frac{3.14(36)}{2} = 3.14(18) = 56.52 \text{ sq. cm}$
 Small semicircle: $\frac{3.14(2)^2}{2} = \frac{3.14(4)}{2} = \frac{12.56}{2} = 6.28 \text{ sq. cm}$
 $282 - 56.52 - 6.28 = 219.2 \text{ sq. cm}$