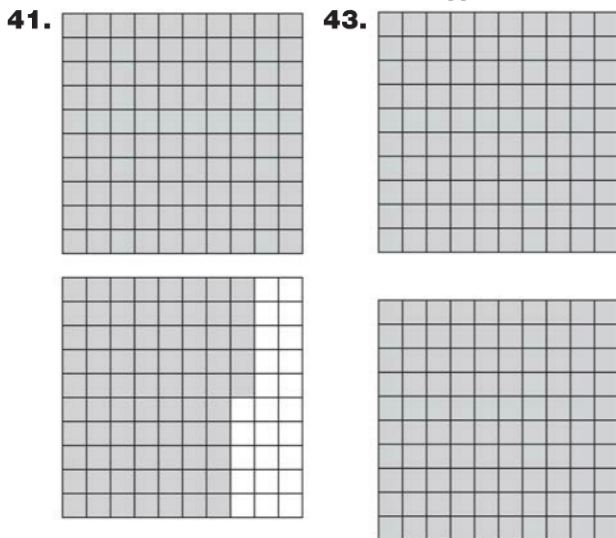


35 a. 79%, $\frac{16}{20}$, $\frac{21}{25}$, 85%, $\frac{9}{10}$, 92% b. 85%
 39. $-0.9 \leq x$

Lesson 6-3 pp. 286–287

EXERCISES 1. 1.5; $\frac{3}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ 3. 825% 5. 4
 7. Answers may vary. Sample: A decimal that is less than 1% has zeros in the tenths and hundredths place, such as 0.009. A decimal that is greater than 100% has a number other than zero before the decimal point, such as 1.01.
 9. 1.3; $1\frac{3}{10}$ 11. 3.45; $3\frac{9}{20}$ 21. 160% 23. 258%
 35. 270% 37. 1,001% 39. 1.66; $1\frac{33}{50}$



45. 0.26% 47. No; it cannot be more than 100% fat. 49. Yes; it is reasonable that $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the seeds will not grow. 53. $\frac{7}{25}$

Lesson 6-4 pp. 292–293

EXERCISES 1. 29 3. 58.08 5. $\frac{1}{5} \cdot 60 = 12$
 7. $\frac{3}{20} \cdot 40 = 6$ 9. Answers may vary. Sample: You would probably use a fraction when the percent can be written as a fraction that is compatible with the other number. You would use a decimal for all other cases. 11. 16 13. 27.6 19. 57.2
 21. 474 29. about 30 31. about 80 37. 160.38
 39. 42.38 41. 6,800 forest fires 45. 26 students
 49. 60

Lesson 6-5 pp. 296–297

EXERCISES 1. percent; 25% 3. whole; 16 5. C
 7. B 9. 10% 11. 2% 15. 5 17. 2.25 21. 18.75
 23. 80 27. $\frac{90}{n} = \frac{40}{100}$; 225 29. $\frac{54}{144} = \frac{n}{100}$; 37.5
 31. 37.5% 35. The number 100 always appears as the denominator of one of the ratios, since percent means “out of 100.” 41. $\frac{1}{3}$

Lesson 6-6 pp. 300–301

EXERCISES 1. No; “20% of 40” asks for a part, “20 is what percent of 40” asks for a percent, and “20 is 40% of what number” asks for a whole.
 3. C 5. $625p = 500$; 80% 7. $0.96x = 24$; 25
 13. $x = 0.41 \cdot 800$; 328 17. $18 = 48x$; 37.5%
 23. 69% 27. 49% 29. about 190 people
 31. 45 members 37. yes

Lesson 6-7 pp. 306–307

EXERCISES 1. You earn 8% of the amount you sell. 3. \$3.60 5. \$27 7. \$.71 9. \$77.12
 11. about \$10.35 15. \$96 21. \$23 23. 5%
 25. \$6,800 33. \$2.35/lb

Lesson 6-8 pp. 312–314

EXERCISES 1. Answers may vary. Sample: They both involve the difference between the original price and the selling price. Percent of markup is a percent of increase and percent of discount is a percent of decrease. 3. $\frac{15}{35}$, 43% increase
 5. $\frac{374}{748}$, 50% decrease 7. A 9. 13% 11. 50%
 17. 50% 23. 56% 29. 25% decrease
 33. \$53.30
 35.

	A	B	C	D
1	Yr	Sales	Change (\$)	Change (%)
2	1	200,000	—	—
3	2	240,000	40,000	20%
4	3	300,000	60,000	25%
5	4	330,000	30,000	10%

41. \$471.30

Chapter Review pp. 316–317

1. C 2. E 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. 0.65 ; $\frac{13}{20}$
 7. 0.02; $\frac{1}{50}$ 8. 0.018; $\frac{9}{500}$ 9. 0.625; $\frac{5}{8}$ 10. 37.5%
 11. 16% 12. 44.82 13. 0.64 14. 97.2 15. 70%
 16. 47.5 17. 252 18. 12 19. 72 20. 20%
 21. \$57.60 22. about \$10.52 23. \$268 24. \$63
 25. \$216 26. \$275 27. \$225 28. 16.7% decrease
 29. 20% increase 30. 15% increase
 31. 40% increase 32. 72% decrease 33. 16.7% decrease
 34. 31% decrease