Lesson 56 • Plotting Functions

Power Up

- ***Facts***
- ***Mental Math***
- ***Problem Solving***

New Concepts

- ***Examples***
- ***Practice Set***

Written Practice

Facts Write the equivalent decimal and percent for each fraction.

Fraction	Decimal	Percent
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{1}{3}$	$0.\overline{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}\%$
$\frac{2}{3}$	$0.\overline{6}$	$66\frac{2}{3}\%$
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%

Fraction	Decimal	Percent
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125	$12\frac{1}{2}\%$
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{3}{10}$	0.3	30%
$\frac{9}{10}$	0.9	90%
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	150%

Written Practice

1. a. sample space = {H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6}

b. P(H2 or H3 or H5) = $\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$, 0.25

2. a. 9 feet

b. 42 feet

3. $4

4. 48 minutes

5. Brand X = 12.5¢ per ounce; Brand Y = 12¢ per ounce; Brand Y is the better buy.

Written Practice *continued*

6. a. $\frac{3}{8}$

b. $\frac{3}{5}$

c. $62\frac{1}{2}\%$

7. a. $\angle QPR$ and $\angle TPS$ (or $\angle RPQ$ and $\angle SPT$); $\angle RPS$ and $\angle QPT$ (or $\angle SPR$ and $\angle TPQ$.

b. $\angle RPQ$ (or $\angle QPR$) and $\angle SPT$ (or $\angle TPS$)

8. a. 6.1×10^5

b. 15,000

9. $100 \text{ yd} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}}{1.1 \text{ yd}} \approx 91 \text{ m}$

10. a. 0.17

b. $16\frac{2}{3}\%$

11. 1×10^8 pennies

12. >

13. 70

14. 14 ft

15 12 ft^2

Written Practice

continued

16. 18°F

17. 40

18. 1.5

19. 90

20. 2

21. 8 yd 2 ft

22. 2 yd 2 ft 6 in.

23. 1

24. $6\frac{2}{3}$

25. 3

26. $4\frac{11}{16}$

27. The first five numbers in the sequence are the squares of the first five counting numbers. So the 99th number in the sequence is 99^2.

28. See student work. If the triangle is drawn and measured accurately, the longest side is twice the length of the shortest side.

29. 25 centimeters

Written Practice

continued

30. a. Sample:

r	*d*
1	2
2	4
3	6

b. Students' graph should reflect the values on their function table in which the value of *d* is two times the value of *r*. Graphs must include an arrowhead at the end of the line.

c. We place an arrowhead at the end of the line in the first quadrant to indicate that it continues.