

Classwork 8.



Problems with proportions:

Problem 1. To prepare 6 large pizzas, the cook needs 2.5 kg of flour. How much flour does the cook need to prepare 8 pizzas? We can write the problem as follows:

6 pizzas \rightarrow 2.5 kg

8 pizzas \rightarrow x kg

We can create several proportions:

1. How many kilograms of flour are needed to make one pizza:

$$\frac{2.5 \text{ kg.}}{6} = \frac{x \text{ kg.}}{8}$$

2. Flour consumption is proportional to the number of pizzas made, so if twice as many pizzas are made, twice as much flour should be used.

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{2.5 \text{ kg.}}{x \text{ kg.}}$$

3. How many pizzas can be made with 1 kg of flour?

$$\frac{6}{2.5 \text{ kg}} = \frac{8}{x \text{ kg.}}$$

For the first proportion:

$$\frac{2.5 \text{ kg.}}{6} = \frac{x \text{ kg.}}{8}; \quad 8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg} = 6 \cdot x \text{ kg.}; \quad x = \frac{8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg.}}{6} = \frac{4 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg}}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg.}$$

For the second and third:

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{2.5 \text{ kg.}}{x \text{ kg.}}; \quad 6 \cdot x \text{ kg} = 8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg}; \quad x = \frac{8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg.}}{6} = \frac{4 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg}}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{6}{2.5 \text{ kg}} = \frac{8}{x \text{ kg.}}; \quad 6 \cdot x \text{ kg} = 8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg}; \quad x = \frac{8 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg.}}{6} = \frac{4 \cdot 2.5 \text{ kg}}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ kg}$$

6 pizzas \rightarrow 2.5 kg

8 pizzas \rightarrow x kg

Problem 2. 6 typists working 5 hours a day can type the manuscript of a book in 16 days. How many days will 4 typists take to do the same job, each working 6 hours a day?

$$6 \text{ typists} \cdot 5 \text{ hours} \rightarrow 16 \text{ days}$$

$$4 \text{ typists} \cdot 6 \text{ hours} \rightarrow x \text{ days}$$

When writing a proportion, we must be careful to choose the right one: more typists, more hours a day, less time to get the job done.

$$\frac{6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 6} \neq \frac{16}{x}; \quad \frac{6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 6} = \frac{x}{16};$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{x}{16}; \quad 4x = 16 \cdot 5; \quad x = \frac{16 \cdot 5}{4} = 20 \text{ days.}$$

This problem can be solved without writing the proportion. Number of hours of typing for one typist needed to do the job is $16 \text{ days} \cdot 6 \text{ typists} \cdot 5 \text{ hour per day}$ should be equal to $x \text{ days} \cdot 4 \text{ typists} \cdot 6 \text{ hour per day}$

$$16 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 = x \cdot 4 \cdot 6; \quad x = \frac{16 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 6} = 20 \text{ days}$$

Algebraic expression.

Expressions where variables, and/or numbers are added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided.
For example:

$$2a; \quad 3b + 2; \quad 3c^2 - 4xy^2$$

We can do a lot with algebraic expressions, even so we don't know exact values of variables. First, we always can combine like terms:

$$2x + 2y - 5 + 2x + 5y + 6 = 2x + 2x + 5y + 2y + 6 - 5 = 4x + 7y + 1$$

We can multiply an algebraic expression by a number or a variable:

$$3 \cdot (1 + 3y) = 3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3y = 3 + 9y$$

In this example the distributive property was used. Using the definition of multiplication we can write:

$$3 \cdot (1 + 3y) = (1 + 3y) + (1 + 3y) + (1 + 3y) = 3 + 3 \cdot y = 3 + 9y$$

Another example:

$$5a(5 - 5x) = \underbrace{(5 - 5x) + (5 - 5x) + \dots + (5 - 5x)}_{5a \text{ times}} = \underbrace{5 + 5 + \dots + 5}_{5a \text{ times}} - \underbrace{5x - 5x - \dots - 5x}_{5a \text{ times}}$$

$$= \underbrace{5 + 5 + \dots + 5}_{5a \text{ times}} - \underbrace{5x - 5x - \dots - 5x}_{5a \text{ times}} = 5a \cdot 5 - 5a \cdot 5x = 25a - 25ax$$

Exercises:

1. The sorcerer used seaweed and mushrooms in a ratio of 5 to 2 when brewing a potion. How much seaweed does he need if there are only 450 grams of mushrooms?
2. A car travels from one city to another in 13 hours at a speed of 75 km/h. How long will it take if the car moves at a speed of 52 km/h?
3. Simplify the following expression (combine like terms, think about which terms you can add together and which you can't):

$$\left(\frac{1}{7}klm^2 - \frac{4}{3}kl^2m + 7klm\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{21}klm^2 + \frac{4}{9}kl^2m - 5klm\right)$$

4. Factor out the common factor;

a. $a^2 + ab$; b. $x^2 - x$; c. $a + a^2$; d. $2xy - x^3$; e. $b^3 - b^2$

e. $a^4 + a^3b$; f. $x^2y^2 - y^4$; g. $4a^6 - 2a^3b$; h. $9x^4 - 12x^2y^4$;

1. Simplify the following expressions (combine like terms):

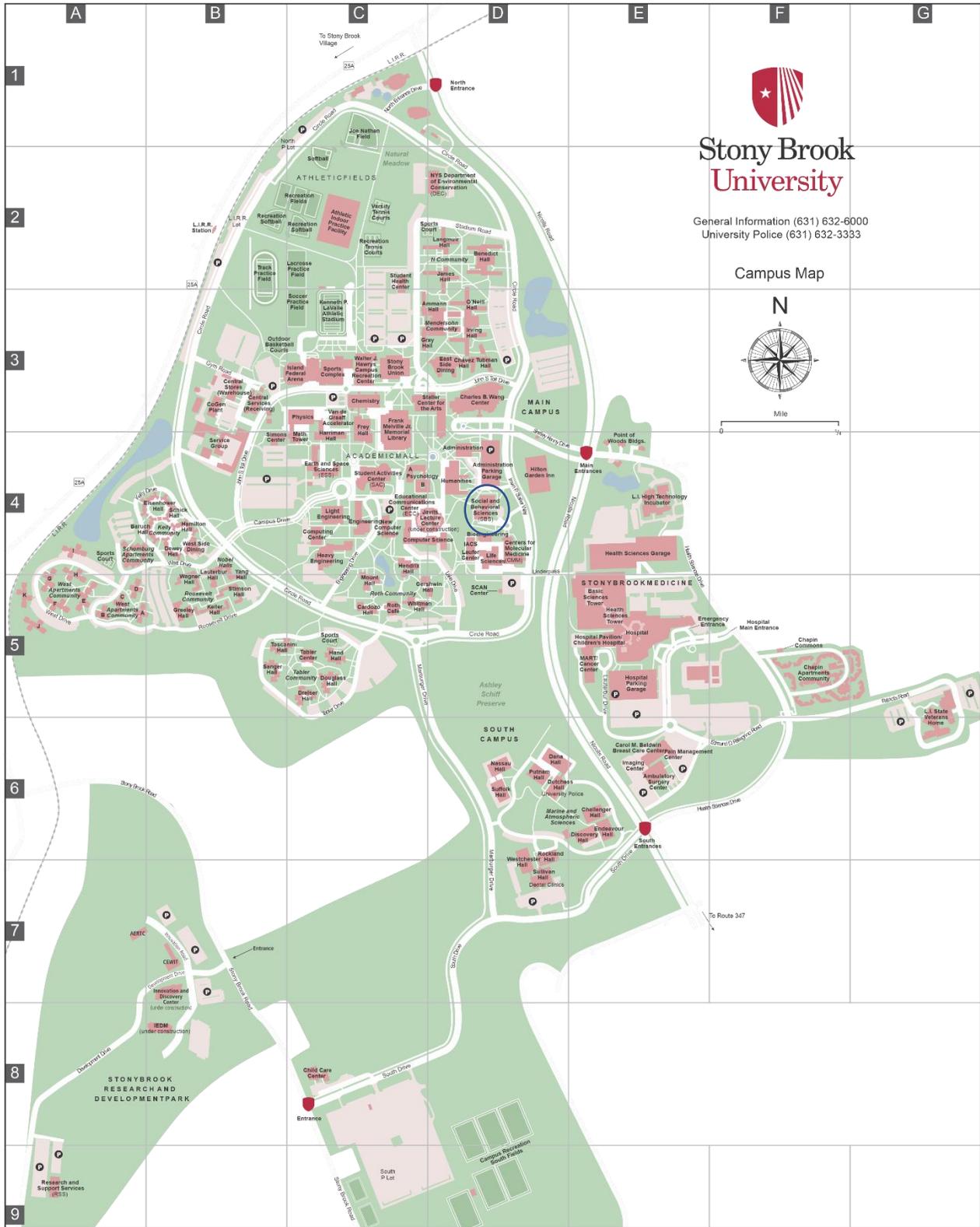
a. $7a + (2a + 3b)$; b. $9x + (2y - 5x)$;
c. $(5x + 7a) + 4x$; d. $(5x - 7a) + 5a$;
e. $(3x - 6y) - 4y$; f. $(2a + 5b) - 7b$;
g. $3m - (5n + 2m)$; h. $6p - (5p - 3a)$;

- 2.

a. $(x^2 + 4x) + (x^2 - x + 1) - (x^2 - x)$;
b. $(a^5 + 5a^2 + 3a - a) - (a^3 - 3a^2 + a)$;
c. $(x^2 - 3x + 2) - (-2x - 3)$;
d. $(abc + 1) + (-1 - abc)$;

3. Factorize the following expressions:

a. $x(1 + b) + y(1 + b)$; f. $(a + b)a - b(a + b)$;
b. $m(2k - 3) + 2(2k - 3)$; g. $(x + y)3 - a(x + y)$;
c. $2a(1 - b) - 3(1 - b)$; h. $a(b + 3) - b(3 + b)$;
d. $7x(x - 2y) - 2(2y + x)$; i. $a(a + b) + (a + b)$;
e. $2x(x - 2y) + 3y(x + 2y)$; j. $2x(a - 1) - (a - 1)$;



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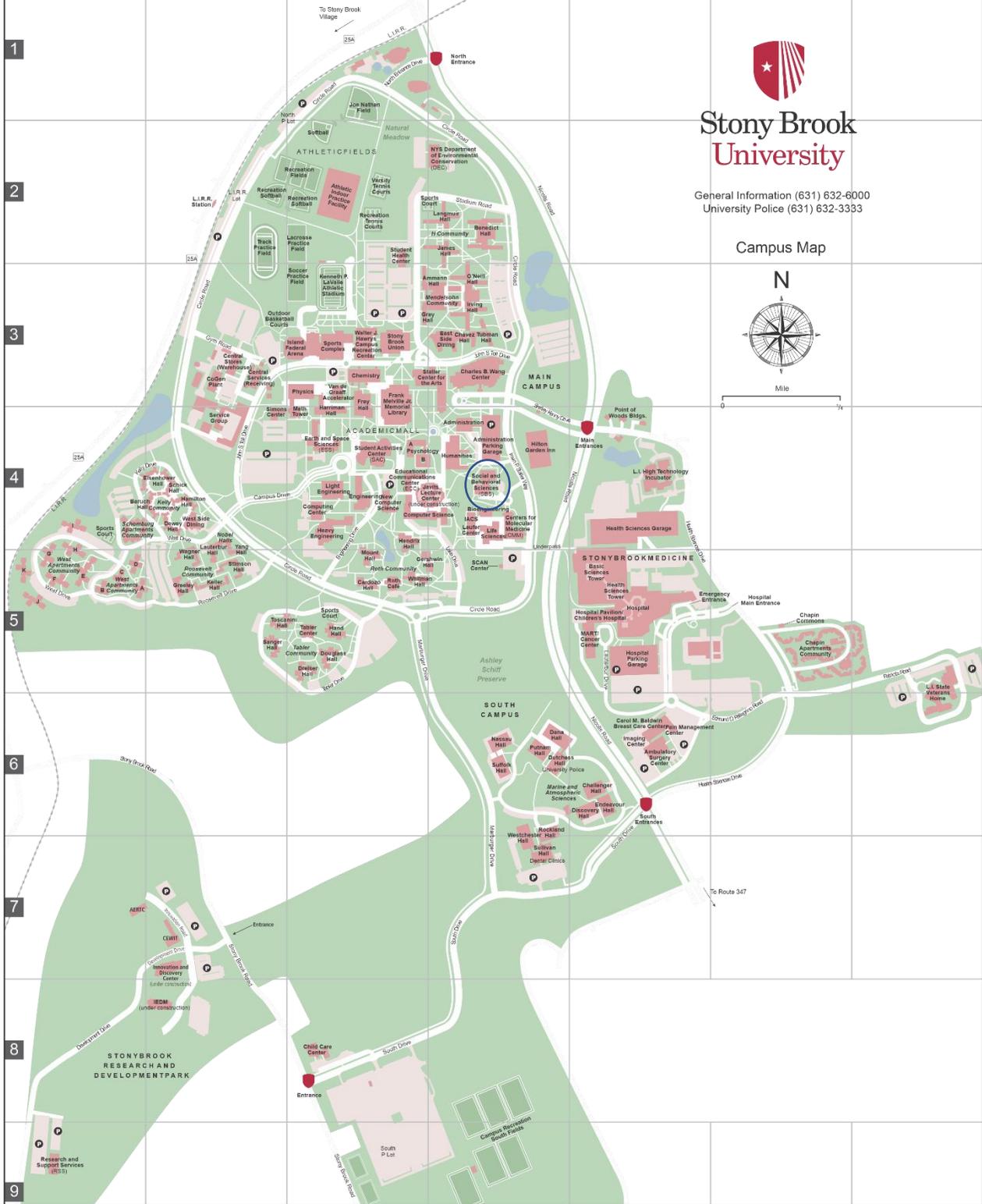
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Campus Map



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