

CONTENTS

Foreword	V
----------------	---

Introduction to the Program	VI
-----------------------------------	----

Middle School Curriculum at a Glance	XVI
--	-----

The 6B Program by Topics and Lessons ...	XXIV
--	------

How to Work with the 6B Materials	XXVI
---	------

Chapter 6. Common Fractions	181
--	------------

91. Proper and Improper Fractions	182
---	-----

92. Mixed Numbers	184
-------------------------	-----

93. Basic Property of Fractions: Expanding	186
---	-----

94. Basic Property of Fractions: Reducing	188
---	-----

95. Comparing Fractions	190
-------------------------------	-----

96. Converting Fractions to a Common Denominator	192
---	-----

97. Representing Common Fractions on a Number Ray	194
--	-----

98. Converting between Decimals and Common Fractions	196
---	-----

99. Finite and Infinite Repeating Decimals	198
---	-----

100. Adding Fractions with Same Denominators	200
---	-----

101. Adding Fractions with Different Denominators	202
--	-----

102. Subtracting Fractions with Equal Denominators	204
---	-----

103. Subtracting Fractions with Different Denominators	206
---	-----

104. Adding and Subtracting Common Fractions and Decimals	208
--	-----

105. Adding and Subtracting Fractions. Finding an Unknown Number	210
---	-----

106. Evaluating Numerical Expressions	212
---	-----

107. Multiplying Common Fractions	214
---	-----

108. Multiplying Fractions. Properties	216
--	-----

109. Dividing Common Fractions	218
--------------------------------------	-----

110. Dividing Fractions. Exercises	220
--	-----

111. Operations with Common Fractions and Decimals	222
---	-----

112. Operations with Fractions. Finding an Unknown Number	224
--	-----

113. Operations with Fractions. Evaluating Numerical Expressions	226
---	-----

114. Summary of “Common Fractions,” Part I ...	228
--	-----

115. Summary of “Common Fractions,” Part II ...	230
Preparation and Test Techniques (Review)	231

116. Sample Test and Exams	232
----------------------------------	-----

Chapter 7. Applications of Fractions	233
---	------------

117. Part of a Number	234
-----------------------------	-----

118. Part of a Number. Basic Exercises	236
--	-----

119. Word Problems Solved by Introducing Parts of the Number 1	238
---	-----

120. Percent. Definition	240
--------------------------------	-----

121. Percent. Basic Exercises	242
-------------------------------------	-----

122. Percent. Basic Exercises (Continuation) ...	244
--	-----

123. Percent. Applications	246
----------------------------------	-----

124. Applications of Common Fractions. Area of a Triangle and a Trapezoid	248
--	-----

125. Areas of Geometric Figures	250
---------------------------------------	-----

126. Processing Information Given in a Table ..	252
---	-----

127. Processing Information Given in a Table (Practical Exercises)	254
---	-----

128. Circular Diagram. Histogram	256
--	-----

129. Summary of “Applications of Fractions” ..	258
--	-----

130. Sample Test and Exams	260
----------------------------------	-----

Chapter 8. Exponentiation	261
--	------------

131. The Operation of Exponentiation. Powers with Natural Exponents	262
--	-----

132. Numerical Expressions Containing Powers. Exercises	264
--	-----

133. Finding the Unknown Component When Operating with Powers. Exercises	266
---	-----

134. Multiplying Powers with Same Bases	268
---	-----

135. Dividing Powers with Equal Bases	270
---	-----

136. Finding Numerical Value of Expressions Containing Powers. Exercises	272
---	-----

137. The Power of a Product	274
-----------------------------------	-----

138. The Power of a Quotient	276
------------------------------------	-----

139. The Power of a Power	278
---------------------------------	-----

140. Operations with Powers. Exercises	280
--	-----

141. Scientific Notation of a Natural Number. Exercises	282
--	-----

142. Summary of “Exponentiation”	284
--	-----

143. Sample Test	286
------------------------	-----

Chapter 9. Rational Numbers 287

Part I: Modulus, Addition, and Subtraction... 287

144. Positive and Negative Numbers. The Set of Rational Numbers	288
145. Representing Rational Numbers on the Number Axis	290
146. Opposite Numbers. Absolute Value (Modulus) of a Rational Number.....	292
147. Modulus of Rational Numbers. Exercises.....	294
148. Comparing Rational Numbers	296
149. Adding Rational Numbers with Same Signs	298
150. Adding Rational Numbers with Opposite Signs.....	300
151. Properties of Addition.....	302
152. Subtracting Rational Numbers.....	304
153. Adding and Subtracting Rational Numbers. Exercises.....	306
154. Algebraic Sum	308
155. Algebraic Sum. Exercises.....	310
156. Finding the Unknown Summand.....	312
157. Summary of “Rational Numbers,” Part I... 314	
158. Sample Test	316

Part II: Multiplication, Division, and Powers 317

159. Multiplying Rational Numbers	318
160. Properties of Multiplication.....	320
161. Adding, Subtracting, and Multiplying Rational Numbers. Exercises.....	322
162. Dividing Rational Numbers. Properties.....	324
163. Dividing Rational Numbers. Exercises	326
164. Multiplying and Dividing Rational Numbers. Exercises.....	328
165. Finding the Unknown Factor.....	330
166. Operations with Rational Numbers. Exercises.....	332
167. Finding Powers of Rational Numbers	334
168. Powers with Zero and Integer Exponent ...	336
169. Powers with Integer Exponents. Exercises	338
170. Summary of “Rational Numbers,” Part II ...	340
171. Sample Test.....	342

Chapter 10. Circles and Polygons 343

172. Circle. Length of a Circle	344
173. Circle. Length of a Circle. Exercises	346
174. Length of a Circle. Practical Exercises.....	348
175. Disc. Area of a Disc	350
176. Constructing a Circular Diagram.....	352
177. Polygon. Regular Polygon.....	354
178. Area of a Polygon	356
179. Summary of “Circles and Polygons”	358
180. Sample Test.....	360

Chapter 11. Graphing and Data 361

181. Cartesian Coordinate System.....	362
182. Coordinates of a Point. Exercises	364
183. Reflecting Points across a Line. Exercises	366
184. Representing Data in Tables and Graphs... 368	
185. Understanding Data in Tables and Graphs	370
186. Arithmetic Mean. Applications.....	372
187. Summary of “Applications. Statistics”	374
188. Sample Test.....	376

Chapter 12. Yearly Review 377

189. Operations with Fractions (Review).....	378
190. Part of a Number. Percent (Review).....	380
191. Geometric Figures (Review)	382
192. Rectangular Parallelepipeds (Review).....	384
193. Number Theory: Divisibility (Review).....	386
194. General Problems on Chapters 1-7	388
195. Tests 1-2 and Exams 1-2 on Chapters 1-7 ...	390
196. Tests 3-4 on Chapters 1-7	392
197. Exponentiation (Review). Test	394
198. Rational Numbers (Review). Test.....	396
199. Exit Level: Test 1, Test 2	398
200. General Tests on 6 th Grade Material	400

Appendix 402

A1. Properties of Rational Numbers Properties of Powers	402
A2. Geometric Figures and Solids	403
A3. Statistical Data for Constructing Diagrams.....	404

Biographical Sketches XXXIX

Credits XLI

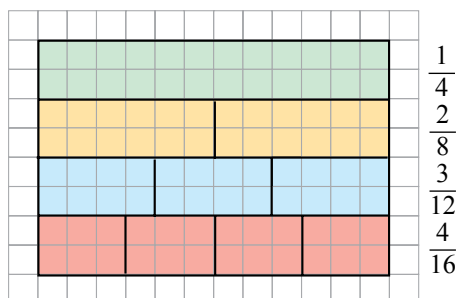
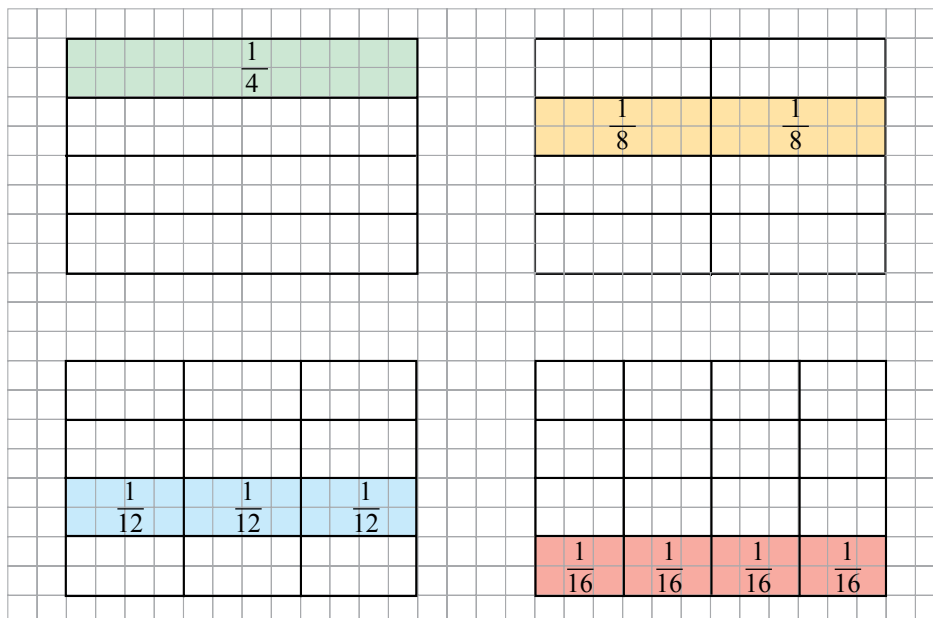
Answers XLII

93.

Basic Property of Fractions. Expanding Fractions

The four rectangles in the drawing on the right have dimensions 12 and 8 (units) and are divided into 4, 8, 12, and 16 identical rectangles. Compare the areas of the colored stripes.

The areas of the colored stripes are equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the rectangle and they make (larger) rectangles with same areas:



$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{16}.$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{8} \rightarrow \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2 \div 2}{8 \div 2} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{12} \rightarrow \frac{3}{12} = \frac{3 \div 3}{12 \div 3} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 4} = \frac{4}{16} \rightarrow \frac{4}{16} = \frac{4 \div 4}{16 \div 4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

The equality $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ ($\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$) shows that:

- when multiplying the numerator and the denominator of $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2, or
- when dividing the numerator and the denominator of $\frac{2}{8}$ by 2, we obtain a fraction equal to the original.

Basic property of fractions

If the numerator and the denominator of a fraction are multiplied (divided) by a number different from 0, we obtain a fraction equal to the original:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n}, \quad n \neq 0;$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a \div m}{b \div m}, \quad m \neq 0.$$

Examples: $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{5 \cdot 3} = \frac{6}{15};$

We say that we have **expanded**
the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$ by 3.

$$\frac{6}{15} = \frac{6 \div 3}{15 \div 3} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

We say that we have **reduced**
the fraction $\frac{6}{15}$ by 3.

If the number $n = 1$ (or $m = 1$), then the fraction does *not* change.

Example 1 Expand the fractions by the number 2: a) $\frac{5}{6}$; b) $\frac{11}{15}$; c) $\frac{20}{17}$.

Solution:

$$\text{a) } \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{6 \cdot 2} = \frac{10}{12}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{11}{15} = \frac{11 \cdot 2}{15 \cdot 2} = \frac{22}{30}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{20}{17} = \frac{20 \cdot 2}{17 \cdot 2} = \frac{40}{34}.$$

The number by which we expand the fraction is called **an extra factor**, which we usually write above the fraction.

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{6 \cdot 2} = \frac{10}{12} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{12}}$$

Example 2 Expand the fractions: a) $\frac{7}{12}$ by 2; b) $\frac{3}{2}$ by 12; c) $\frac{1}{4}$ by 6.

Solution:

$$\text{a) } \frac{7}{12} = \frac{14}{24}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{3}{2} = \frac{36}{24}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{24}.$$



When expanding the fractions in *Example 2* we obtained fractions with equal denominators.

Example 3 Find the extra factors of the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$ if:

$$\text{a) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{14}{16}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{40}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{84}{96}.$$

Solution:

$$\text{a) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{14}{16}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{40}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{7}{8} = \frac{84}{96}.$$



The extra factor in *Example 3* is the number by which we reduce:

$$\frac{14}{16} = \frac{14 \div 2}{16 \div 2} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

Example 4 Expand the fractional part of the mixed number $13\frac{2}{3}$ by:

a) 2; b) 3; c) 4; d) 5.

Solution:

$$\text{a) } 13\frac{2}{3} = 13\frac{2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2} = 13\frac{4}{6}; \quad \text{b) } 13\frac{6}{9}; \quad \text{c) } 13\frac{8}{12}; \quad \text{d) } 13\frac{10}{15}.$$

Exercises

1 Expand the fractions $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{11}{13}$:

a) by 2; b) by 3; c) by 5; d) by 7.

2 Expand the fraction:

a) $\frac{1}{3}$ by 10; b) $\frac{2}{5}$ by 19; c) $\frac{6}{7}$ by 22.

3 Find the missing numbers:

$$\text{a) } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{?}{12}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{?}{20};$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{?}; \quad \text{d) } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{?}.$$

4 Expand the fractional part of the mixed numbers by 2:

$$\text{a) } 3\frac{1}{3}, 5\frac{2}{7}; \quad \text{c) } 15\frac{11}{17}, 27\frac{13}{19};$$

$$\text{b) } 3\frac{5}{9}, 7\frac{11}{13}; \quad \text{d) } 8\frac{5}{12}, 16\frac{3}{11}.$$

5 Expand the fractions to get equal denominators:

$$\text{a) } \frac{5}{9} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{5}{12} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{3}{10} \text{ and } \frac{2}{5}; \quad \text{d) } \frac{7}{30} \text{ and } \frac{4}{15}.$$

118. Part of a Number. Basic Exercises

Example 1 In March of 2006 Mr. Nikolov:

- a**
- had a monthly income of \$6,000;
 - spent $\frac{3}{5}$ of it for food.

How much money did he spend on food?

Solution:

- a** \$x were spent on food.

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 6,000 = x$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot 6,000 = x$$

$$x = 3,600$$

He spent \$3,600 on food.

- b**
- spent \$3,600 on food;
 - spent $\frac{3}{5}$ of his monthly income on food.

How much is his monthly income?

- b** \$x is his monthly income.

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } x = 3,600$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot x = 3,600$$

$$x = 3,600 \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$x = 6,000$$

His monthly income is \$6,000.

- c**
- had a monthly income of \$6,000;
 - spent \$3,600 on food.

What part of his monthly income did he spend on food?

- c** x parts

$$x \text{ of } 6,000 = 3,600$$

$$x = 3,600 \div 6,000$$

$$x = \frac{3,600}{6,000}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5}$$

He spent $\frac{3}{5}$ of his income on food.

We notice that the following quantities play major roles in *Example 1*:

- the monthly income (\$6,000);
- the amount for food (\$3,600);
- part of the monthly income spent on food $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$.

These quantities satisfy the following relationship:

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 6,000 = 3,600, \text{ i.e., } \frac{3}{5} \cdot 6,000 = 3,600.$$

Remember that p of $a = b$ is the same as $p \cdot a = b$

We solved three types of problems:

Problems	Given	We are looking for:
Type 1 (as in part a)	$\frac{3}{5}$ and 6,000	3,600 → part of the given number
Type 2 (as in part b)	$\frac{3}{5}$ and 3,600	6,000 → a number given a part of it
Type 3 (as in part c)	3,600 and 6,000	$\frac{3}{5}$ → what part of 6,000 is 3,600

Problems of Type I: Find x if $\frac{1}{3}$ of $18 = x$. We solve: $\frac{1}{3} \cdot 18 = x$, $x = 6$.

Example 2 The elementary school students in one school are 720. $\frac{1}{4}$ of them are in 5th grade. How many fifth graders are there in this school?

Solution: There are x students in 5th grade in this school.

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 720, \quad x = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 720, \quad x = 180.$$

Problems of Type II: Find x if $\frac{1}{3}$ of $x = 6$. We solve: $\frac{1}{3} \cdot x = 6$, $x = 18$.

Example 3 A student read 56 pages in one day, which is $\frac{2}{5}$ of a book. How many pages does the book have?

Solution: The book has x pages.

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } x = 56, \quad \frac{2}{5} \cdot x = 56, \quad x = 56 \div \frac{2}{5}, \quad x = 140.$$

The book has 140 pages.

Problems of Type III: Find x if x of $18 = 6$. We solve: $x \cdot 18 = 6$, $x = \frac{1}{3}$.

Example 4 As a preparation for the second round of a math olympiad, a teacher assigned 120 problems. Angel managed to solve 80 of them by himself. What part of all of the problems did Angel solve?

Solution: x part of all problems were solved by Angel.

$$x \text{ of } 120 = 80, \quad x \cdot 120 = 80, \quad x = 80 \div 120, \quad x = \frac{80}{120}, \quad x = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Angel solved $\frac{2}{3}$ of the problems by himself.

Exercises

1 Find x if:

a) $\frac{2}{5}$ of $x = 30$; b) $\frac{3}{8}$ of $x = 6.3$.

2 The tractor operators in a cooperative plowed 800 dec in one day, which is $\frac{2}{7}$ of the total arable area. How many decares of arable area does this cooperative own?

3 A trader re-sold 105 crates of grapes, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total crates he had originally bought at a market. How many crates of grapes had the trader bought?

4 Find x if:

a) x of $45 = 36$; c) x of $12.6 = 8.4$;

b) x of $72 = 45$; d) x of $2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$.

5 Ivan saved \$370 for a bike. The price of the bike is \$444.

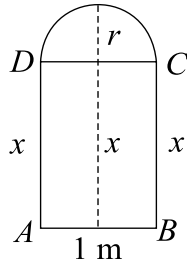
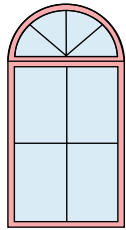
a) What part of the price did Ivan save?
b) What part of the price does Ivan still have to save?

6 Out of assigned 85 problems Peter managed to solve 68 problems by the deadline. What part of the problems did Peter solve?

7 Dmitri took a test in his specialty. From the given 90 problems he solved 75. To pass the test he needed to solve $\frac{5}{6}$ of all problems. Did Dmitri pass the test?

174. Length of a Circle. Practical Exercises

Example 1 The frame of a window is in the shape of a rectangle and a semi-circle glued together as shown and has a perimeter of 5.37 m. Find the height of window, if its width is 1 m.



Solution:

We denote the rectangular part of the window by $ABCD$.

Thus, $AB = CD = 1$ m.

$AD = BC = x$.

CD is the diameter of the semi-circle, and

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CD = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = 0.5 \text{ m.}$$

The length of the semi-circle is

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r = \pi \cdot r = 3.14 \cdot 0.5 = 1.57 \text{ m.}$$

From the equality $\frac{1}{2} \cdot c + AB + 2 \cdot x = 5.37$ we find the unknown x :

$$1.57 + 1 + 2 \cdot x = 5.37$$

$$2.57 + 2 \cdot x = 5.37$$

$$2 \cdot x = 5.37 - 2.57$$

$$2 \cdot x = 2.80$$

$$x = 2.80 \div 2$$

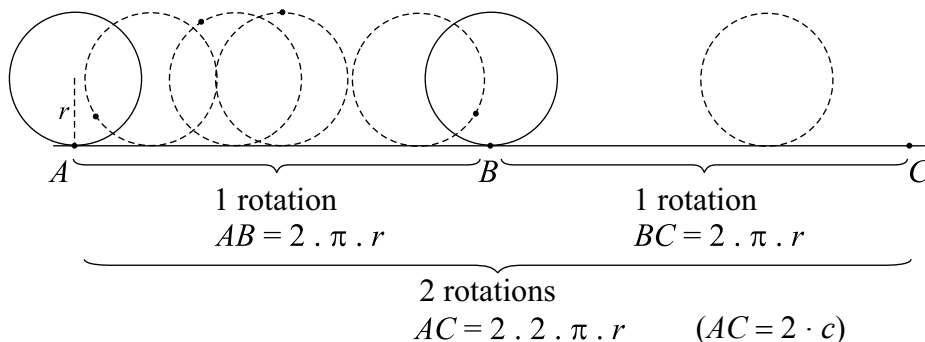
$$x = 1.40.$$

The height of the window is obtained from $x + r = 1.40 + 0.50 = 1.90$.

The height of the window is 1.90 m.

Example 2 A gymnast works with a hoop that has a diameter of 80 cm. How many meters will the hoop travel if it makes 2 full rotations? How about 10 full rotations?

Solution:



We obtain the relationship:

the distance s = number of rotations $\cdot$ the length of the circle.

The length of the circle is thus calculated by:

$$c = 3.14 \cdot 0.8 = 2.512 \text{ m} \quad (80 \text{ cm} = 0.8 \text{ m}).$$

With 2 full rotations $\rightarrow AC = 2 \cdot c = 2 \cdot 2.512 = 5.024 \text{ m.}$

With 10 full rotations $\rightarrow 10 \cdot c = 10 \cdot 2.512 = 25.12 \text{ m.}$

Example 3 A mother is pushing a stroller with her small child. If the front wheel has radius 12 cm, can you find how many times it will have turned after the mother walks 200 meters?

Solution:

The wheel has made x full turns. The distance traveled by it is 200 m. From the relationship **number of turns** $\cdot c = s$ (the distance traveled)

we find that

$$x \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r = 20,000 \text{ (in cm)}$$

$$x \cdot 6.28 \cdot 12 = 20,000$$

$$x = 20,000 \div 75.36$$

$$x = 265.39. \text{ The number of full turns is 265.}$$

Example 4 The tire of a car has radius 40 cm. What is the speed of the car if the tire makes 600 revolutions in one minute?

Solution:

The speed of the car is the number of kilometers which it covers in 1 hour (= 60 minutes).

1 revolution = 1 full turn of the wheel; i.e.,

$$1 \text{ revolution} \rightarrow c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 40 = 251.2 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{In 1 minute it makes 600 revolutions} \rightarrow 600 \cdot 251.2 = 150,720 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{In 1 hour it makes } 60 \cdot 600 \text{ revolutions} \rightarrow 60 \cdot 150,720 = 9,043,200 \text{ cm.}$$

$$9,043,200 \text{ cm} = 90,432 \text{ m} = 90.432 \text{ km} \approx 90.43 \text{ km.}$$

In 1 hour the tire covers a distance of 90.43 km; i.e., the speed of the car is $v = 90.43 \text{ km/h.}$



The ancient Babylonians believed that the ratio of the length of every circle and the length of its diameter is the number 3. The Egyptians used the number 3.16.

Archimedes (287-212 BCE) determined the number π with accuracy to 2 decimal digits.

Ludolph Van Ceulen (1540-1610) introduced the notation π (pi) for this number.

Nowadays, with the help of computers, π can be determined up to trillions of decimal digits:

$$\pi = 3.14159265358979323846 \dots$$

Exercises

1 A round mirror has a diameter of 80 cm. Find out how long its frame is in meters.

2 You have a large piece of (flat) glass and you want to cover with it a round table with diameter 1 m. To cut the glass, the handyman asks for \$12, and to smooth out the edge he charges \$1.20 per 10 cm. How many dollars do you have to pay?

Ani rolls a hoop with a diameter of 80 cm.

3 If the hoop makes 5 full turns, how many meters does it travel?

4 Milan biked 150 m. How many times did the wheels of the bike turn if both have a diameter of 56 cm?

5 The tire of a car has a radius of 40 cm. With what speed does the car travel if the tire makes 550 revolutions in a minute?

6 The wheel of a roadtanker has a diameter of 180 cm. In 5 minutes it makes 1,000 revolutions. What is the speed of the roadtanker?