

9.1.8] Show each number is rational by writing it in the form $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$.

a) $-1.9 = \frac{-19}{10}$ b) $0 = \frac{0}{1}$ c) $2\bar{6}$

Let $x = 2.\bar{6}$. Then $10x = 26.\bar{6}$, so
 $9x = 10x - x = 26.\bar{6} - 2.\bar{6} = 24$

d) $-3\frac{1}{5} = -3 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{-15+1}{5} = \frac{-14}{5}$

$x = \frac{24}{9} = \frac{8}{3} = 2.\bar{6}$

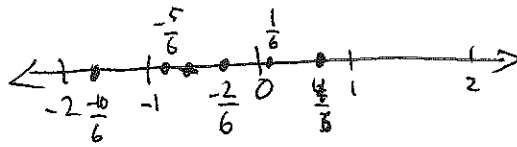
9.1.12] a) $\frac{-7}{21}$ and $\frac{6}{-18}$: check $-7 \cdot -18 = 126$, $6 \cdot 21 = 126$, so $\frac{-7}{21} = \frac{6}{-18}$.

b) $\frac{3}{15}$ and $\frac{5}{20}$: check $3 \cdot 20 = 60$, $5 \cdot 15 = 75$, so $\frac{3}{15} \neq \frac{5}{20}$

c) $\frac{-12}{26}$ and $\frac{-18}{39}$: check $-12 \cdot 39 = -2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 13$, $26 \cdot (-18) = 2 \cdot 13 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3^2 = -2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 13$
 so $\frac{-12}{26} = \frac{-18}{39}$

d) $\frac{33}{-55}$ and $\frac{-6}{11}$: check $33 \cdot 11 = 363$, $-55 \cdot -6 = 330$, so $\frac{33}{-55} \neq \frac{-6}{11}$

9.1.16] Get a common denominator of 6: $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$, $-\frac{1}{3} = \frac{-2}{6}$, $-\frac{5}{3} = \frac{-10}{6}$, $-\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$



9.1.18] a) add. inverse: 4 mult. inverse: $-\frac{1}{4}$ b) add. inverse: $-\frac{9}{10}$ mult. inverse: $\frac{10}{9}$ c) add. inverse: $-\frac{15}{8}$ mult. inverse: $\frac{8}{15}$ d) add. inverse: $\frac{1}{12}$ mult. inverse: $\frac{12}{1} = 12$

9.1.20] a) ~~Zero property~~ Zero product property b) Commutative property of addition c) Additive inverse property d) Multiplicative identity property

9.1.24] b) $\frac{8}{3} - (-\frac{5}{3}) = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$ d) $-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{-18}{24} + \frac{4}{24} + \frac{15}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$

f) $-\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{-14}{27}$ h) $-\frac{10}{27} \cdot \frac{9}{5} \div (-\frac{4}{7}) = \frac{-10}{27} \cdot \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{-7}{4} = \frac{7}{6}$

- 9.1.26 | a) True. Any whole number ^a is an integer so can be written as $\frac{a}{1}$.
- b) True. By dividing $\frac{a}{b}$, there are only $b-1$ possible remainders, ^{at each step} so the remainder must repeat.
- c) False. $-\frac{1}{4}$ is rational but any ratio of whole numbers is positive.

9.1.30 | {positive fractions} is not closed under subtraction because e.g. $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ is negative. The rational numbers, real numbers, and complex numbers all contain all possible differences of positive fractions.

- 9.1.38 | a) $-\frac{6}{13}$: Cancel 6's, 4 between 4 & 8, 2 between 12 & 8.
- b) $(\frac{7}{9} - 7) \frac{9}{7} = -8$: distributive property & mult. inverses
- c) $\frac{10}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + (-\frac{10}{3}) = \frac{1}{3}$: commutativity & add. inverses
- d) $\frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (-\frac{4}{15}) \cdot \frac{1}{6}$: add. inverses
 $= 0$

- 9.1.46 | a) difference in equity from yr 1 to yr 3 = yr 3 equity - yr 1 equity
 $= -3/5 - (-2 \frac{7}{20})$
 $= -3/5 + 2 \frac{7}{20}$
 $= -\frac{12}{20} + \frac{47}{20} = \frac{35}{20} = \frac{7}{4} = \$1.75 \text{ thousand} = \boxed{\$1,750}$
- b) #times greater = $\frac{\text{yr 5 equity}}{\text{yr 4 equity}} = \frac{1 \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{9}{20}} = \frac{11}{10} \cdot \frac{20}{9} = \boxed{\frac{22}{9}}$

c) Average increase in equity per year = $(\text{increase year 1 to 2}) + (\text{increase year 2 to 3}) + (\text{increase year 3 to 4}) + (\text{increase year 4 to 5})$

9.1.48 | $\frac{5}{16}$ of the woman's life pass before the master's, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{16}$ passes working, so the remaining 15 years are $\frac{16}{16} - \frac{5}{16} - \frac{8}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$ of her life. So her life is $\frac{16}{3} (15 \text{ years}) = 80 \text{ years}$ long.

$$= \frac{\text{net change from year 1 to 5}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1 \frac{1}{10} - (-2 \frac{7}{20})}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{22}{20} + \frac{47}{20}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{69}{80}} \text{ thousands of dollars}$$