

# Assignment 5

Math 1030

Due Friday, September 28th

Name: Solutions

## 1. Percentage Calculations

- (a) (Modification of question 6 from section 3A of the textbook.)

Your receipt shows that you paid \$47.96 for a new shirt, including sales tax. The sales tax rate is 9%. How much did you pay in sales tax?

$$\frac{\$47.96}{1.09} = \$44 = \text{Price of shirt.}$$

$$\$47.96 - \$44.00 = \boxed{\$3.96} = \text{tax}$$

- (b) (Modification of question 8 from section 3A of the textbook.)

A friend has a textbook that originally cost \$150. The friend says that you can have it for 100% less than he paid for it. Your price will be:

100% of \$150 is \$150. So, 100% less than he paid for it is:

$$\$150 - \$150 = \boxed{\$0}$$

So, it's free.

(c) (Question 97 from section 3A of the textbook.)

Your property taxes increase 6% in one year and increase 7% the next year. The total increase in taxes over the two years is 13%. Is this correct or incorrect? If incorrect, what is the actual percentage increase in the two years?

*Incorrect. The actual increase is:*

$$100 \rightarrow 106 \quad 6\% \text{ increase}$$

$$106 \rightarrow 113.42 \quad 7\% \text{ increase}$$

$$\text{Total: } 113.42 - 100 = 13.42\% \approx \boxed{13.4\%}$$

(d) (Question 92 from section 3A of the textbook.)

Your dinner bill is \$42.50. You leave \$50. What percent tip did you leave?

$$\frac{\$50.00 - \$42.50}{\$42.50} \times 100\% \approx \boxed{17.6\%}$$

(e) (Question 81 from section 3A of the textbook.)

Express this change in terms of absolute change in terms of percentage points, and as a relative change in terms of percentage:

Between 1960 and 2010, the percentage of the U.S. population composed of people over 65 increased from 9.2% to 13.2%.

$$\text{Absolute Change: } 13.2\% - 9.2\% = \boxed{4\%}$$

$$\text{Relative Change: } \frac{13.2\% - 9.2\%}{9.2\%} \times 100\% = \boxed{43.5\%}$$

## 2. Putting Numbers in Perspective

(Question 82 from section 3B of the textbook.)

A few billion years from now, after exhausting its nuclear engines, the Sun will become a type of remnant star called a *white dwarf*. It will still have nearly the same mass (about  $2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$ ) as the Sun today, but its radius will be only about that of the Earth (about 6500 km).

*Note* - Write all your answers in scientific notation.

- (a) Calculate the average density of the white dwarf in units of kilograms per cubic centimeter.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Density} &= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (6.5 \times 10^8 \text{ cm})^3} \\ &= 1.738 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \approx \boxed{2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) What is the mass of a teaspoon of material from the white dwarf? (Hint: A teaspoon is about 4 cubic centimeters.) Compare this mass to the mass of something familiar (for example: a person, a car, a tank.)

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$$(2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/cm}^3)(4 \text{ cm}^3) \approx \boxed{8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}}$$

About the mass of a tank!

- (c) A neutron star is a type of stellar remnant compressed to even greater densities than a white dwarf. Suppose that a neutron star has a mass 1.4 times the mass of the Sun but a radius of only 10 kilometers. What is its density? Compare the mass of 1 cubic centimeter of neutron star material to the total mass of Mt. Everest (about  $5 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Density} &= \frac{(2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}) \times 1.4}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (1 \times 10^6 \text{ cm})^3} \\ &= 6.68 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg/cm}^3 \\ &\approx \boxed{7 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg/cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Over ten times the mass of  
Mt. Everest!

### 3. Significant Figures and Rounding Rules

Use the appropriate rounding rules to answer these questions with the correct precision or correct number of significant digits.

- (a) (Question 70 from section 3C of the textbook).

Add the times 2 hours, 37 minutes and 1 hour, 22 minutes, 15 seconds.

$$2\text{ h } 37\text{ min} + 1\text{ h } 22\text{ min } 15\text{ sec} \\ = \boxed{3\text{ h } 59\text{ min}}$$

- (b) (Question 72 from section 3C of the textbook).

Divide the distance 110 kilometers by the time 55 minutes.

$$\frac{110\text{ km}}{55\text{ min}} = \boxed{2.0\text{ km/min}}$$

- (c) (Question 74 from section 3C of the textbook).

At the hardware store, you buy a 50-kilogram bag of sand. You also buy 1.25 kilograms of nails. What is the total weight of your purchases?

$$50\text{ kg} + 1.25\text{ kg} = 51.25\text{ kg}$$

~~the least significant~~ precise significant  
digit is in the 10's place, so  
it's  $\boxed{50\text{ kg}}$

#### 4. Consumer Price Index

(Question 46 from section 3D of the textbook.)

The typical (median) price of a single-family home in the West (United States) rose from \$129,600 in 1990 to \$241,300 in 2005. Calculate the relative change in price from 1990 to 2004, and compare it to the overall rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

$$\text{Relative Rate} = \frac{\$241,300 - \$129,600}{\$129,600}$$

$$= .862 \times 100\% = \boxed{86.2\% \text{ increase}}$$

Inflation:

$$\frac{CPI_{2004} - CPI_{1990}}{CPI_{1990}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{188.9 - 130.7}{130.7} \times 100$$

$$= 44.9 = 44.9\% \text{ increased.}$$

So, housing increased much faster than inflation.