

Percent Decrease/Increase:

Last year student employment jobs paid \$7.25 per hour. This year student employment jobs are paying \$8.45 per hour. What percent increase was given to student employment jobs?

1. Find the amount of the **increase**: $\$8.45 - \$7.25 = \mathbf{\$1.20}$
2. Which (hourly pay) **total** received an increase? The **\$7.25** per hour got increased.
3. What % of the total was the increase?

$$x \bullet 7.25 = 1.20$$

$$7.25x = 1.20$$

$$\frac{7.25}{7.25}x = \frac{1.20}{7.25}$$

$$x = .1655$$

$$x = 16.6\% \text{ increase}$$

Place Value:

$$10^1 = 10$$

$$10^{-1} = 0.1$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$10^{-2} = 0.01$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$10^{-3} = 0.001$$

$$10^4 = 10000$$

$$10^{-4} = 0.0001$$

Angles:

Acute Angles: **less than** 90 degrees

Obtuse Angles: **more than** 90 degrees

Right Angles: **90 degrees**

Straight Angle: **180 degrees**

Complementary Angles: Two angles the sum of whose measures is **90 degrees**

Supplementary Angles: Two angles the sum of whose measures is **180 degrees**

Triangles:

Triangles: Sum of the interior angles is **180 degrees**

Isosceles Triangle: Two equal sides; two equal angles

Equilateral Triangle: Three equal sides; three equal angles

Right Triangles - Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where a and b are the measures of the legs of the triangle and c is the hypotenuse.

Statistics:

Mean (average) = sum of all values divided by number of values

Median = **middle** value when the values are arranged numerically

Mode = the data value **that occurs most frequently**

Probability: $P(A) = \frac{\text{the frequency of } A}{\text{total sample size}}$