



![](_page_1_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_1_Picture_1.jpeg)

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## Math 6 Answer Key

Book 1 Answer Key	 1
Book 2 Answer Key	 3

Desor Desor Deposites and Absolute value De Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.	Scan the QR code or wo goodandbeautiful.com/N during the video.	esson atch the video lesson on Math6. This section is completed	
Nar m-Up The warm-up is discussed in the video.	-12 = 12	0 =0	
Using a scale that counts by one, label the missing numbers on each of the number lines.	35 = 35	$\left \frac{3}{5}\right  = \frac{3}{5}$	
(+++++++++++)	-100 = 100	-8.2 =8.2	
$(-5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5)$ Writ	Hental Mar e the answers in the spaces provided. Count by 100 from 0 to 1,000.	-14	
-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 3.	Add 1,000 to each number. 239,719 240,719 76,73 What is the third month of th	6 77,736 3,791 4,791 e year? March 0 Jeng f	Phillips

		W.	Pra	actice
If the number is	an integer, write	"yes" on the lir	ne. If not, write	<b>4.</b> Find the absolute value of each number.
"no."				450  450  -22  22  0  0  -108  108
7 <u>yes</u> -4	10 <u>yes</u> 0	<u>yes</u> $\frac{4}{5}$	no	15  15  -15  15  -3  3  18  18
5.1 <u>no</u>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> <u>no</u> −21	<u>yes</u> -8.4	no	
2. Write each of the	e expressions as a	an integer. Some	e examples are	5. Find the change from the first temperature to the second, Write the change as an integer.
a loss of \$2,000	-2,000	500 ft below s	ea level -500	5 °F to 15 °F <u>10</u> –50 °F to –25 °F <u>25</u>
a drop of 15 °F	-15	a debt of \$10	-10	0 °F to -15 °F <u>-15</u> -10 °F to -35 °F <u>-25</u>
a price increase o	f \$60 60	a deposit of \$	50 50	25 °F to 15 °F <u>-10</u> -5 °F to 15 °F <u>20</u>
125 ft above sea l	evel 125	a withdrawal	of \$50 -50	6. Compare the following using $< >$ or =
20 dograas balaw		a gain of ¢45	45	
50 degrees below	2210	a gain or \$45		
<ol><li>Find the opposit necessary.</li></ol>	e of each numbe	r. Use the numb	er line for help if	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
-15 -10	-5 0	5	10 15	7. Cross off the incorrect absolute values.
				-15 =15  -15 -15
Number	Opposite	Number	Opposite	
4	-4	12	-12	
7	-7	-12	12	
-2	2	-5	5	
-1	1	8	-8	L-50
0	0	3	-3	5 =5  5 =5
	Service and the service of the servi	CONTRACTOR OF A	Contraction of the second	0

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • I

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • 2

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • 3

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • 39

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • 40

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

Book I • Math 6 Answer Key • 70

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

<b>.</b> 1	Use the distributive pr	operty to simplify each expression. The	<b>3.</b> Factor each exp	ression.	
	first one is given as an	example. Remember to combine like terms.	3 <i>k</i> +6	3(k+2)	
	9(10x+9)	90x + 81	25 <i>m</i> +15	5(5m+3)	
			9 <i>n</i> +27	9(n+3)	_
	18(2+3y)	36+54 <i>y</i>	16+24p	8(2+3p)	
	12(9c - 4 + 11c)	240 <i>c</i> -48	<b>4.</b> Match the equiv (stripes, polka d	valent expressions in the tab lots, etc.) and/or colors. The	ele using patterns first one is given as an
	$\frac{1}{2}(12+38x)$	6 + 19 <i>x</i>	example.		
	$\frac{1}{3}(69y - 18)$	23 <i>y</i> – 6	30 <i>x</i> - 90	9 <i>x</i> - 12	4(6x + 7)
	5(9z + 5 - 3z + 4)	30z+45	$\frac{1}{2}(18x+24)$	9(5x-1)	5(9x-1)
2.	Find the GCF of the fa to factor each expressi	ctors in each expression. Then use the GCF on. The first one is given as an example.	$\frac{1}{4}(36x-48)$	3) $7(3x+4)$	3 <i>x</i> – 9
	26 <i>d</i> + 39 GCF: <u>13</u>	<u>13 (2d+3)</u>	45x - 9	18 <i>x</i> +21	3(6x+7)
	99 <i>f</i> +77 GCF: <u>11</u> 84+16 <i>g</i> GCF: <u>4</u>		30(x-3)	• 21 <i>x</i> +28	24 <i>x</i> +28
	500 <i>h</i> +200 GCF: <u>100</u>	100(5h+2)	45 - 5	2(1, 2)	0x + 12
	72+30 <i>i</i> GCF: 6	6(12 + 5j)	45x - 5	3(x-3)	9x + 12

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

Book 2 • Math 6 Answer Key • 126

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

Practice	T
<b>6.</b> Begin at Start and follow the path that shows the correct scientific notation for each number until you reach the box marked Finish	Review
$3,200 \qquad 32 \times 10^3 \qquad 32,000 \qquad 7.345 \times 10^7 \qquad 73,450,000$	<ol> <li>Find the amount of discount, sale price, amount of tax, and total cost for the item. Lesson 65 original price: \$28.80</li> </ol>
SX10 DIX BX DI	amount of discount: <u>\$2.88</u> amount of tax: <u>\$1.56</u>
$c^{r}$	sale price: <u>\$25.92</u> total cost: <u>\$27.48</u>
513×10° 0.32×10° 0.1+ 61°	2. If 186 students are going on a field trip, and each van can hold 15 students, how many vans are needed to take all the students on the field trip? essen   0
734,100 734.1×10 <sup>-3</sup> FINISH 4.3×10 <sup>s</sup> 0.0000000043	13vans
501 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 ×	<b>3.</b> Convert 114.5 ft <sup>2</sup> to square inches. Lesson 107
12	<u>16,488</u> in <sup>2</sup>
0.000002 2×10 <sup>6</sup> 0.0012 1.2×10 <sup>3</sup> 4,300,000,000	4. How many minutes are in one week? Lesson 109
XIII	<u>10,080</u> minutes
START 1.2×10 <sup>5</sup> START 1.2×10 <sup>5</sup> 0.00012	<b>5.</b> A popcorn machine pops 7 quarts in 4 minutes. How many quarts of popcorn can it pop in 10 minutes? Lessons 92 & 95
1,200,000	<u>17.5</u> qt
Janny Philips	
Jenny Phillips Preventing Errors • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the	o 229 The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the
Jenny Phillips  Preventing Errors  • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.  • Estimate the answer before entering a problem	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them.
Jenny Phillips Preventing Errors Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator. Estimate the answer before entering a problem. Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers.
Jump Phillips  Preventing Errors  • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.  • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.  • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.  • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=72$
Jenny Phillips  Preventing Errors  Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.  Estimate the answer before entering a problem.  Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.  Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.  Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.	<ul> <li>The Order of Operations</li> <li>Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them.</li> <li>For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: 3+5•9 = 72 Calculator B: 3+5•9 = 48</li> <li>If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Jerry Phillips</li> <li>Preventing Errors</li> <li>Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.</li> <li>Estimate the answer before entering a problem.</li> <li>Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.</li> <li>Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.</li> <li>Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.</li> <li>For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer</li> </ul>	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: $3 + 5 \times 9 = 10000000000000000000000000000000000$
Preventing Errors  Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.  Estimate the answer before entering a problem.  Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.  Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.  Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable. For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below: $ \frac{89.4}{70 \sqrt{28.8}} $	The Order of Operations          Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them.         For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers.         Calculator A: 3+5•9 = 72         Calculator B: 3+5•9 = 72         Calculator B: 3+5•9 = 48         If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press:         3       +       5       ×       9       =         Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary
Jump Phillips         Jump Phillips         Preventing Errors         • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.         • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.         • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.         • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.         • Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.         For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below: <ul> <li>89.4 70/6258.0</li> <li>-560</li> <li>558</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Order of Operations</li> <li>Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them.</li> <li>For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: 3+5•9=72 Calculator A: 3+5•9=72 Calculator B: 3+5•9=48</li> <li>If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press:</li> <li>3 + 5 × 9 = 48</li> <li>Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Jerry Phillips</li> <li>Preventing Errors</li> <li>Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.</li> <li>Estimate the answer before entering a problem.</li> <li>Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.</li> <li>Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.</li> <li>Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.</li> <li>For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:</li> <li>89.4</li> <li>70)6258.0</li> <li>-560</li> <li>658</li> <li>-630</li> <li>200</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Order of Operations</li> <li>Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them.</li> <li>For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers.</li> <li>Calculator A: 3+5•9 = 72</li> <li>Calculator B: 3+5•9 = 48</li> <li>If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press:</li> <li>3 + 5 × 9 = 48</li> <li>Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. 3+5•9 = 48</li> <li>Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Jerry Phillips</li> <li>Preventing Errors</li> <li>Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.</li> <li>Estimate the answer before entering a problem.</li> <li>Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.</li> <li>Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.</li> <li>Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.</li> <li>For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:         <ul> <li>89.4</li> <li>70)6258.0</li> <li>560</li> <li>658</li> <li>630</li> <li>280</li> <li>280</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5 \cdot 9 = 72$ Calculator B: $3+5 \cdot 9 = 48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: <b>3 • 5 • 5 • • 9 •</b> Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary. Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. $3+5 \cdot 9 = \underline{48}$ Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition.
Jerry Phillips          Jerry Phillips         Preventing Errors         • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.         • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.         • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.         • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.         • Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.         For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:         • 89.4         • 70)6258.0         • 560         638         • 630         • 70)6258.0         • 280         • 70         • 630         • 630         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 70         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 630         • 70         • 70         • 70         • 70	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5 \cdot 9 = 72$ Calculator B: $3+5 \cdot 9 = 48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: <b>3 • 5 × 9 =</b> Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary. Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. $3+5 \cdot 9 = \underline{48}$ . Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition. If your calculator showed 72 as the answer, the calculator is NOT following the order of operations. Instead, it is performing calculations in the order they are typed. You'll need to use parentheses when entering calculations or enter them in the order
Jump Phillips          Jump Phillips         Preventing Errors         • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.         • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.         • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.         • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.         • Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.         For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:         • 89.4         • 70)6658.         • 630         • 280         • 0         If you have access to a calculator, enter the problem by pressing the keys below. Notice that a comma is not typed.         • 1       • 7         • 7       0         • 7       0	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: $3+5\cdot9=48$ Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. $3+5\cdot9=48$ Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition. If your calculator showed 72 as the answer, the calculator is NOT following the order of operations. Instead, it is performing calculations in the order of operations or enter them in the order sparentheses when entering calculations or enter them in the order specified by the order of operations, like this: 3+6+6+5+8+9=5
Jump Phillips         Jump Phillips         Preventing Errors         • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.         • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.         • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.         • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.         • Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable.         For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:         • 89.4         • 70/6258.0         • 560         • 630         • 2         • 6         • 2       5         • 7       0         • 7 <td>The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: <math>3+5\cdot9=72</math> Calculator B: <math>3+5\cdot9=48</math> If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: <math>3 + 5 \times 9 = 48</math> Write the answer displayed on your calculator: <u>Answers will vary</u> Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. <math>3+5\cdot9=48</math> Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition. If your calculator showed 72 as the answer, the calculator is NOT following the order of operations. Instead, it is performing calculations in the order they are typed. You'll need to use parentheses when entering calculations or enter them in the order specified by the order of operations, like this: <math>3 + 6 = 5 \times 9</math> (<math>5 \times 9</math> (<math>1 \times 9</math>) (<math>1 \times 9</math>) 3 + 6 = 0</td>	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: $3 + 5 \times 9 = 48$ Write the answer displayed on your calculator: <u>Answers will vary</u> Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. $3+5\cdot9=48$ Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition. If your calculator showed 72 as the answer, the calculator is NOT following the order of operations. Instead, it is performing calculations in the order they are typed. You'll need to use parentheses when entering calculations or enter them in the order specified by the order of operations, like this: $3 + 6 = 5 \times 9$ ( $5 \times 9$ ( $1 \times 9$ ) ( $1 \times 9$ ) 3 + 6 = 0
Demy Phillips  Preventing Errors  • Read the manual and/or reference card and practice using the calculator.  • Estimate the answer before entering a problem.  • Complete the problem on paper first and simply use the calculator to check your answer.  • Enter the calculations twice and make sure you get the same answer both times.  • Check that the answer displayed on the calculator is reasonable. For example, consider the problem 6,258 ÷ 70. First, round 6,258 to 6,300 because you can calculate 6,300 ÷ 70 mentally. The answer should be close to 90. Now complete the problem by hand in the space below:  • 89.4 70/6258.0 -560 658 -630 280 -280 0  If you have access to a calculator, enter the problem by pressing the keys below. Notice that a comma is not typed.  • You have access to a calculator, enter the problem by pressing the keys below. Notice that a comma is not typed.  • Write the answer displayed on the calculator:  • Stree displayed answer the same as your answer asonable than the other. Try entering the problem in the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem in the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem in the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem in the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem in the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem is the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem is the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem is the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem is the calculator again. If you ent the same answer is more reasonable than the other. Try entering the problem is t	The Order of Operations Basic/Standard/4-Function calculators often DO NOT follow the order of operations. Instead, they perform all operations in the order that you enter them. For example, suppose that Otis entered a problem into two different calculators and got two different answers. Calculator A: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=72$ Calculator B: $3+5\cdot9=48$ If you have access to a calculator, check whether your calculator is programmed to follow the order of operations by typing in the same problem that Otis did. Here are the keys to press: $3 + 5 \cdot 9 = 48$ Write the answer displayed on your calculator: Answers will vary Now complete the problem by hand here. Be sure to use the order of operations. $3+5\cdot9=48$ Based on the order of operations, 48 is the correct answer because multiplication is performed before addition. If your calculator showed 72 as the answer, the calculator is NOT following the order of operations. Instead, it is performing calculations in the order they are typed. You'll need to use parentheses when entering calculations or enter them in the order specified by the order of operations, like this: $3 + (15 \times 9) + 3 = 0$ If your calculator did not follow the order of operations, try one of

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)