

Conversion Problems- Solutions

1. Substitute F for C and solve:

$$F = 9/5 \cdot F + 32$$

$$F = -40^\circ.$$

Answer: E.

2. 100 feet in 2 seconds;

$$100 \cdot \frac{3,600}{2} = 50 \cdot 3,600 \text{ feet in 1 hour;}$$

$$\frac{50 \cdot 3,600}{5,280} \approx 34 \text{ miles in 1 hour.}$$

Answer: C.

3. We need to find the speed of the car in **miles per hour**. So, we should convert feet in miles and seconds in hours.

$$20 \text{ feet is } \frac{20}{5280} \text{ miles;}$$

$$0.5 \text{ second is } \frac{0.5}{3600} = \frac{0.5}{60^2} \text{ hours;}$$

$$\text{The speed of the car therefore is } \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\left(\frac{20}{5280}\right)}{\left(\frac{0.5}{60^2}\right)} = \left(\frac{20}{5280}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{60^2}{0.5}\right).$$

Answer: A.

4. Speed of the train would be 100/2 feet per second, as it covers the distance of 100 feet in 2 seconds.

We should transform this to miles per hour:

$$100 \text{ feet} = 100/5280 \text{ miles;}$$

$$2 \text{ seconds} = 2/60^2 \text{ hours;}$$

$$\text{Hence we would have } (100/5280) / (2/60^2) = (100/5280) \cdot (60^2/2) \text{ miles per hour.}$$

Answer: A.

5. Let the distance be 1 kilometer.

Time to cover this distance at 75 kilometers per hour is $1/75$ hours = $3,600/75$ seconds = 48 seconds;

Time to cover this distance at regular speed is $48+2=50$ seconds = $50/3,600$ hours = $1/72$ hours;

So, we get that to cover 1 kilometer $1/72$ hours is needed --> regular speed 72 kilometers per hour (rate is a reciprocal of time or rate=distance/time).

Answer: B.

6.
$$\text{average} = \frac{22.5 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ gallon}} = \frac{22.5 * 1.6 \text{ kilometers}}{3.8 \text{ liters}} = \frac{36}{3.8} \approx 9.5$$
 (22.5*1.6 is ~40 and 3.8 is ~4 so the result must be ~10).

Answer: B.

7. 1 kilometer = $6/10$ mile --> 1 mile = $1/(6/10) = 10/6$ kilometer;
2 miles = $2 * 10/6 = 10/3$ kilometers.

Answer: A.

8. 10mm = 1cm
 $100\text{mm}^2 = 1\text{cm}^2$

$1\text{mm}^2 = 1/100\text{cm}^2$. Answer A.

9. Number of seconds in 1 hour = $60 * 60$

$$1.86 * 10^5 \text{ m/s} = 1.86 * 10^5 * 60 * 60 \text{ m/h}$$

$$1.86 * 10^5 * 6 * 10 * 6 * 10$$

$$1.86 * 10^7 * 36$$

$$1.86 * 10^7 * 3.6 * 10$$

$$1.86 * 10^8 * 3.6$$

$$\text{E: } 6.7 * 10^8$$

10. X meters per second -->

--> $3,600X$ meters per hour (as there are 3,600 seconds in one hour);

--> $3,600X/1,000 = 18X/5$ kilometers per hour (as there are 1,000 meters in one kilometer).

Answer: C.

11. You can plug in values.

$$C = 5/9(F-32)$$

$$F=32 \rightarrow C=0;$$

$$F=32+27=59 \rightarrow C=5/9*27=15.$$

Increase = 15 degrees.

Answer: B.

12. (distance) = (time)*(rate)

$$800 = (\text{time}) * 125$$

$$(\text{time}) = 800/125 = 6.4 \text{ minutes} = 384 \text{ seconds.}$$

So, the question basically asks whether the time taken was greater than 384 seconds.

1) It took less than 450 seconds for the child to travel from the first signpost to the second signpost. Not sufficient.

2) It took more than 400 seconds for the child to travel from the first signpost to the second signpost. Sufficient.

Answer: B.

13. $3.04 \cdot 10^6$ light years = $3.04 \cdot 10^6 / 3.26$ parsecs.

$3.04/3.26$ is a little bit less than 1, something like 0.9, thus $3.04 \cdot 10^6 / 3.26 = \sim 0.9 \cdot 10^6 = 9 \cdot 10^5$.

Answer: A.

14. Area of the carpet = xy square feet

Cost per square foot = $\$50/xy$ square feet

Cost per square yard = $\$50/(xy/9) = \$450/xy$ square yard. Answer E.

15. Check option A: if the number of meters in AB is 100, then the number of centimeters is $100 \cdot 100$. The square root of $100 \cdot 100$ is 100: $100 = 100$.

Answer: A.