

Lesson IV.

1. At 5 per cent. for 4 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

SOLUTION.—If the interest of \$1 for 1 year is 5 cents, for 4 years it is 4 times 5 cents, or 20 cents. Therefore, $\frac{20}{100}$, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the principal equals the interest.

2. At 6 per cent. for 5 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

3. At 3 per cent. for 2 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

4. At 4 per cent. for 3 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

5. At 6 per cent. for 3 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

6. At 4 per cent. for 3 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

7. At 9 per cent. for 6 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

8. At 8 per cent. for 5 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

9. At 4 per cent. for 6 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

10. At 6 per cent. for 5 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

11. At 10 per cent. for 5 years, what part of the principal equals the interest?

12. At 6 per cent. for 4 years and 8 months, what part of the principal equals the interest?

REMARK.—It is expected that pupils thoroughly understand every lesson they have been over; and are, therefore, prepared to arrive at results, understandingly, without giving the entire analysis of all parts of the question.

SOLUTION.—8 months is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a year. $4\frac{2}{3}$ years equal $5\frac{1}{3}$ years. If the interest of \$1 for 1 year is 6 cents, for $5\frac{1}{3}$ years it is $5\frac{1}{3}$ times 6 cents, or 28 cents. Therefore, $\frac{28}{100}$ or $\frac{7}{25}$ of the principal equals the interest.