

IN A ZOO THERE ARE ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS. ALTOGETHER THERE ARE 36 HEADS AND 100 FEET. HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE

IN A ZOO THERE ARE ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS. ALTOGETHER THERE ARE 36 HEADS AND 100 FEET. HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE

UNDERSTANDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS IN A ZOO CAN BE BOTH AN INTRIGUING AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE. WHEN GIVEN SPECIFIC DETAILS ABOUT THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND THEIR PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES, SUCH AS HEADS AND FEET, IT BECOMES A CLASSIC PROBLEM OF ALGEBRA AND LOGIC. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE HOW TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ZEBRAS IN A ZOO WHERE ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS COEXIST, BASED ON THE TOTAL COUNTS OF HEADS AND FEET.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM

THE PROBLEM STATES:

- THE ZOO CONTAINS ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS.
- TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS: 36
- TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET: 100
- QUESTION: HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE IN THE ZOO?

TO APPROACH THIS PROBLEM, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS THAT INFLUENCE THE COUNT:

- EACH ANIMAL HAS EXACTLY ONE HEAD.
- ZEBRAS ARE QUADRUPEDS, MEANING THEY HAVE FOUR FEET.
- ORANGUTANS ARE ALSO QUADRUPEDS, WITH FOUR FEET.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

BEFORE DIVING INTO CALCULATIONS, LET'S CLARIFY SOME ASSUMPTIONS:

- EACH ANIMAL HAS ONE HEAD: THIS IS STANDARD FOR MAMMALS, SO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS EQUALS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS.
- BOTH ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS ARE QUADRUPEDS: THEY HAVE FOUR FEET EACH.
- NO OTHER ANIMALS ARE PRESENT: THE COUNTS ONLY INCLUDE ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS.
- NO ANIMALS ARE MISSING LIMBS OR HAVE EXTRA LIMBS: STANDARD ANATOMY APPLIES.

SETTING UP THE EQUATIONS

GIVEN THE ASSUMPTIONS, WE CAN FORMULATE TWO EQUATIONS BASED ON THE TOTAL COUNTS.

LET:

- $(Z) = \text{NUMBER OF ZEBRAS}$

- $(O) = \text{NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS}$

SINCE EACH ANIMAL HAS ONE HEAD:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ Z + O &= 36 \quad \text{\texttt{(EQUATION 1)}} \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

TOTAL FEET:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ 4Z + 4O &= 100 \quad \text{\texttt{(EQUATION 2)}} \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

SOLVING THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

STEP 1: SIMPLIFY THE SECOND EQUATION

EQUATION 2:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ 4Z + 4O &= 100 \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 4:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ Z + O &= 25 \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

STEP 2: COMPARE WITH THE FIRST EQUATION

FROM EQUATION 1:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ Z + O &= 36 \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

FROM THE SIMPLIFIED EQUATION 2:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ Z + O &= 25 \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

THIS PRESENTS A CONTRADICTION BECAUSE THE SAME SUM CANNOT BE BOTH 36 AND 25.

INTERPRETING THE CONTRADICTION

THE CONTRADICTION INDICATES AN INCONSISTENCY IN THE ASSUMPTIONS OR THE PROBLEM STATEMENT. SINCE ALL ANIMALS ARE QUADRUPEDS, AND THE TOTAL FEET COUNT IS 100, BUT THE TOTAL HEADS ARE 36, THE NUMBERS DO NOT ADD UP LOGICALLY.

REEVALUATING THE ASSUMPTIONS

GIVEN THE CONTRADICTION, CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE BIOLOGICAL FACTS OR POSSIBLE VARIATIONS:

1. ARE ALL ANIMALS QUADRUPEDS?

- THE INITIAL ASSUMPTION IS THAT BOTH ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS HAVE FOUR FEET, WHICH IS CORRECT BIOLOGICALLY.

2. COULD SOME ANIMALS HAVE DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF FEET?

- FOR EXAMPLE, IF SOME ANIMALS ARE INJURED OR MISSING LIMBS, BUT SUCH CASES ARE UNLIKELY TO BE CONSIDERED UNLESS SPECIFIED.

3. COULD THERE BE OTHER ANIMALS?

- THE PROBLEM EXPLICITLY STATES ONLY ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS.

4. ARE THERE OTHER INTERPRETATIONS?

- MAYBE SOME ANIMALS ARE STANDING ON TWO LEGS? BUT THAT WOULD NOT CHANGE THE COUNTING OF FEET UNLESS SPECIFIED.

ALTERNATIVE APPROACH: CONSIDERING DIFFERENT ANIMAL COUNTS

GIVEN THE INCONSISTENCY, PERHAPS THE PROBLEM INTENDS FOR US TO INTERPRET THAT:

- ZEBRAS HAVE 4 FEET.

- ORANGUTANS HAVE 2 FEET (SINCE THEY CAN STAND ON TWO LEGS).

THIS IS PLAUSIBLE BECAUSE ORANGUTANS ARE KNOWN TO SOMETIMES STAND UPRIGHT.

REVISED ASSUMPTION

- ZEBRAS: 4 FEET

- ORANGUTANS: 2 FEET

NOW, SETTING UP THE EQUATIONS AGAIN:

$$\begin{cases} Z + O = 36 \quad \text{(TOTAL HEADS)} \end{cases}$$

\]

TOTAL FEET:

\[

$$4Z + 2O = 100$$

\]

SOLVING THE REVISED EQUATIONS

STEP 1: EXPRESS (O) IN TERMS OF (Z) :

\[

$$O = 36 - Z$$

\]

STEP 2: SUBSTITUTE INTO THE FEET EQUATION:

\[

$$4Z + 2(36 - Z) = 100$$

\]

SIMPLIFY:

\[

$$4Z + 72 - 2Z = 100$$

\]

\[

$$(4Z - 2Z) + 72 = 100$$

\]

\[

$$2Z + 72 = 100$$

\]

SUBTRACT 72 FROM BOTH SIDES:

\[

$$2Z = 28$$

\]

DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 2:

\[

$$Z = 14$$

\]

STEP 3: FIND (O) :

\[

$$O = 36 - Z = 36 - 14 = 22$$

\]

FINAL ANSWER

BASED ON THE REVISED ASSUMPTION THAT ORANGUTANS STAND ON TWO LEGS AND ZEBRAS ARE FOUR-LEGGED ANIMALS, THE ZOO CONTAINS:

- 14 ZEBRAS
- 22 ORANGUTANS

THEREFORE, THE NUMBER OF ZEBRAS IN THE ZOO IS 14.

CONCLUSION

THIS PROBLEM HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CONSIDERING DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS WHEN INITIAL ASSUMPTIONS LEAD TO CONTRADICTIONS. BY ADJUSTING THE ASSUMPTIONS—SUCH AS ORANGUTANS STANDING ON TWO LEGS RATHER THAN ALL FOUR—WE ARRIVE AT A LOGICAL SOLUTION.

SUMMARY:

- TOTAL HEADS: 36
- TOTAL FEET: 100
- ZEBRAS (4 FEET), ORANGUTANS (2 FEET)
- NUMBER OF ZEBRAS: 14

ADDITIONAL INSIGHTS ON ZOO ANIMAL COUNTS

UNDERSTANDING ANIMAL COUNTS IN ZOOS ISN'T JUST A MATHEMATICAL EXERCISE; IT ALSO OFFERS INSIGHTS INTO ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND ZOO MANAGEMENT. FOR EXAMPLE:

- ANIMAL DIVERSITY: KNOWING THE TYPES AND NUMBERS OF ANIMALS HELPS IN PLANNING HABITATS AND RESOURCES.
- ANIMAL WELFARE: COUNTING ANIMALS CORRECTLY ENSURES PROPER CARE AND FEEDING SCHEDULES.
- EDUCATIONAL VALUE: SUCH PROBLEMS FOSTER CRITICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS IN STUDENTS AND VISITORS.

RELATED TOPICS FOR FURTHER READING

- [BASIC ALGEBRA IN REAL-LIFE PROBLEMS](#)
- [BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ZOO ANIMALS](#)
- [MATHEMATICAL LOGIC AND PROBLEM SOLVING](#)
- [ZOO MANAGEMENT AND ANIMAL COUNTING TECHNIQUES](#)

FINAL REMARKS

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING ANIMALS AND COUNTS ARE EXCELLENT TOOLS TO DEVELOP LOGICAL REASONING. ALWAYS ENSURE TO CONSIDER BIOLOGICAL FACTS AND POSSIBLE VARIATIONS IN ASSUMPTIONS WHEN SOLVING SUCH PROBLEMS. IN THIS CASE, RECOGNIZING THAT ORANGUTANS CAN STAND ON TWO LEGS WAS KEY TO ARRIVING AT A CONSISTENT AND REALISTIC SOLUTION.

IN SUMMARY, THERE ARE 14 ZEBRAS IN THE ZOO.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE IN THE ZOO IF THERE ARE 36 HEADS AND 100 FEET IN TOTAL?

THERE ARE 24 ZEBRAS IN THE ZOO.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS IN THE ZOO GIVEN THE TOTAL HEADS AND FEET?

THERE ARE 12 ORANGUTANS IN THE ZOO.

HOW CAN WE DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS USING THE TOTAL HEADS AND FEET?

BY SETTING UP ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS BASED ON HEADS AND FEET COUNTS AND SOLVING FOR THE NUMBER OF EACH ANIMAL.

WHY DO ZEBRAS HAVE FOUR FEET EACH COMPARED TO ORANGUTANS IN THIS PROBLEM?

BECAUSE ZEBRAS ARE QUADRUPEDS WITH FOUR FEET, WHILE ORANGUTANS ARE ALSO QUADRUPEDS BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL FEET COUNT, ALLOWING US TO DIFFERENTIATE THE ANIMALS BASED ON THEIR FEET.

WHAT ASSUMPTIONS ARE MADE IN SOLVING THIS PROBLEM?

ASSUMPTIONS INCLUDE THAT ALL ANIMALS ARE EITHER ZEBRAS OR ORANGUTANS, EACH ANIMAL HAS ONE HEAD, AND ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS HAVE 4 FEET EACH.

CAN THIS PROBLEM BE SOLVED WITH LOGIC ALONE WITHOUT ALGEBRA?

WHILE POSSIBLE WITH LOGICAL REASONING, ALGEBRA PROVIDES A STRAIGHTFORWARD METHOD TO FIND THE EXACT NUMBER OF ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TOTAL HEADS AND FEET IN ANIMAL COUNT PROBLEMS?

THEY SERVE AS KEY DATA POINTS THAT HELP SET UP EQUATIONS TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF ANIMAL IN THE PROBLEM.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS: UNRAVELING THE PUZZLE OF HEADS AND FEET

WHEN IT COMES TO SOLVING ZOO-RELATED RIDDLES, FEW POSE AS INTRIGUING AND INTELLECTUALLY STIMULATING AS THE PROBLEM INVOLVING ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS, THEIR TOTAL HEADS, AND THEIR COMBINED FEET COUNT. THESE TYPES OF QUESTIONS ARE NOT ONLY FUN BRAIN TEASERS BUT ALSO SERVE AS EXCELLENT EXERCISES IN ALGEBRAIC REASONING, CRITICAL THINKING, AND LOGICAL DEDUCTION. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL DELVE DEEPLY INTO THE QUESTION: IN A ZOO, THERE ARE ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS. ALTOGETHER, THERE ARE 36 HEADS AND 100 FEET. HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE THERE?

OUR GOAL IS TO EXPLORE THIS PROBLEM FROM MULTIPLE ANGLES, OFFERING A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND METHODS TO DERIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER. THINK OF THIS AS AN EXPERT FEATURE THAT GUIDES YOU THROUGH THE REASONING PROCESS, BREAKING DOWN EACH STEP, AND PROVIDING INSIGHTS INTO PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM: THE BASICS

BEFORE JUMPING INTO CALCULATIONS, LET'S FIRST INTERPRET THE PROBLEM STATEMENT CAREFULLY.

PROBLEM RESTATEMENT:

- THE ZOO CONTAINS TWO TYPES OF ANIMALS: ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS.
- THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS (WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS) IS 36.
- THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET (LEGS) IS 100.
- THE TASK IS TO DETERMINE HOW MANY ZEBRAS ARE PRESENT.

KEY CONCEPTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

TO EFFECTIVELY APPROACH THIS PROBLEM, UNDERSTANDING SOME BASIC CONCEPTS AND MAKING LOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS IS ESSENTIAL.

HEADS AND LEGS IN ANIMAL PROBLEMS

- EACH ANIMAL HAS ONE HEAD.
- ZEBRAS AND ORANGUTANS ARE BOTH MAMMALS, AND TYPICALLY:
- ZEBRAS HAVE 4 LEGS.
- ORANGUTANS, BEING PRIMATES, ALSO HAVE 4 LEGS (THOUGH THEY OFTEN STAND OR SIT, THEIR LEGS ARE STILL FOUR IN NUMBER). FOR SIMPLICITY AND STANDARD PROBLEM ASSUMPTIONS, WE CONSIDER ALL ANIMALS HAVE 4 LEGS UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- NO ANIMALS ARE MISSING LIMBS.
- ALL ANIMALS ARE EITHER ZEBRAS OR ORANGUTANS; NO OTHER ANIMALS ARE PRESENT.
- THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS EQUALS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS, SO:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash \\ & \backslash \text{TEXT}\{\text{HEADS}\} = \backslash \text{TEXT}\{\text{NUMBER OF ZEBRAS}\} + \backslash \text{TEXT}\{\text{NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS}\} = 36 \\ & \backslash \end{aligned}$$

- THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET IS THE SUM OF ALL ANIMAL LEGS:

$$\text{FEET} = 4 \times (\text{NUMBER OF ZEBRAS}) + 4 \times (\text{NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS}) = 100$$

FORMULATING THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL

GIVEN THE PROBLEM'S INFORMATION, WE CAN SET UP ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS.

LET:

- Z = NUMBER OF ZEBRAS
- O = NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS

FROM THE HEADS COUNT:

$$Z + O = 36$$

FROM THE FEET COUNT:

$$4Z + 4O = 100$$

DIVIDING THE SECOND EQUATION BY 4 SIMPLIFIES THE PROBLEM:

$$Z + O = 25$$

NOW, WE HAVE TWO EQUATIONS:

1. $Z + O = 36$
2. $Z + O = 25$

BUT THESE ARE CONFLICTING, INDICATING AN INCONSISTENCY BASED ON THE INITIAL ASSUMPTIONS. THIS SUGGESTS THAT OUR ASSUMPTION THAT BOTH ANIMALS HAVE 4 LEGS MIGHT NEED REEVALUATION, ESPECIALLY FOR ORANGUTANS, WHICH CAN SOMETIMES BE DEPICTED SITTING OR CLIMBING, BUT GENERALLY HAVE 4 LIMBS.

HOWEVER, IN MANY CLASSIC PROBLEMS, ORANGUTANS ARE SOMETIMES CONSIDERED TO HAVE 2 LEGS WHEN STANDING UPRIGHT, AND ZEBRAS ALWAYS HAVE 4 LEGS.

REEVALUATING ASSUMPTIONS:

- ZEBRAS: 4 LEGS
- ORANGUTANS: 2 LEGS (IF THEY ARE SITTING OR STANDING UPRIGHT)

THIS VARIATION IS COMMON IN SUCH PUZZLES, AS IT INTRODUCES AN INTERESTING TWIST.

INCORPORATING VARIABLE LEGS: ADJUSTED MODEL

LET'S NOW ASSUME:

- ZEBRAS HAVE 4 LEGS.
- ORANGUTANS HAVE 2 LEGS.

REFORMULATE THE EQUATIONS:

$$\begin{aligned} Z + O &= 36 \quad \text{\texttt{\{(TOTAL HEADS)\}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4Z + 2O &= 100 \quad \text{\texttt{\{(TOTAL FEET)\}}} \end{aligned}$$

NOW, OUR GOAL IS TO FIND (Z) .

SOLVING THE EQUATIONS

GIVEN:

$$\begin{aligned} Z + O &= 36 \quad \text{\texttt{\{RIGHTARROW\}}} \quad O = 36 - Z \end{aligned}$$

SUBSTITUTE INTO THE LEGS EQUATION:

$$\begin{aligned} 4Z + 2(36 - Z) &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

SIMPLIFY:

$$\begin{aligned} 4Z + 72 - 2Z &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4Z - 2Z) + 72 &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2Z + 72 &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

SUBTRACT 72 FROM BOTH SIDES:

$$\begin{aligned} 2Z &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

DIVIDE BOTH SIDES BY 2:

\[
Z = 14
\]

Now, find \((O)\):

\[
O = 36 - Z = 36 - 14 = 22
\]

FINAL ANSWER AND INTERPRETATION

NUMBER OF ZEBRAS: 14

NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS: 22

THIS SOLUTION ALIGNS WITH THE ASSUMPTIONS THAT:

- ZEBRAS HAVE 4 LEGS.
- ORANGUTANS HAVE 2 LEGS (LIKELY REPRESENTING A SITTING OR UPRIGHT POSTURE).

WHY THE ASSUMPTION ABOUT LEGS MATTERS

THE KEY TO SOLVING SUCH PROBLEMS LIES IN CORRECTLY INTERPRETING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANIMALS INVOLVED. IN TYPICAL ANIMAL LEG-COUNT PUZZLES:

- ZEBRAS ARE FOUR-LEGGED MAMMALS.
- ORANGUTANS, WHEN SITTING, ARE OFTEN CONSIDERED TO HAVE 2 LEGS ON THE GROUND, WITH THEIR ARMS (FRONT LIMBS) SUPPORTING THEIR BODIES.

THIS VARIATION ALLOWS FOR A CONSISTENT SOLUTION THAT SATISFIES THE TOTAL HEAD AND LEG COUNTS.

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

WHILE THE ABOVE METHOD PROVIDES A CLEAR SOLUTION, IT'S INSTRUCTIVE TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND NUANCES.

1. USING SYSTEMATIC EQUATIONS

YOU CAN SET UP THE PROBLEM AS A SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS AND SOLVE VIA SUBSTITUTION OR ELIMINATION, AS DEMONSTRATED.

2. CHECKING FOR CONSISTENCY

ALWAYS VERIFY THAT THE ANSWER MAKES SENSE LOGICALLY:

- TOTAL HEADS: $(14 + 22 = 36)$ (MATCHES THE PROBLEM STATEMENT).
- TOTAL LEGS: $(4 \times 14 + 2 \times 22 = 56 + 44 = 100)$ (MATCHES THE PROBLEM STATEMENT).

3. CONSIDERING OTHER LEG COUNTS

SUPPOSE WE ASSUME ORANGUTANS HAVE 4 LEGS (STANDING OR CRAWLING), THEN:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\\ &Z + O = 36 \\ &] \\ &[\\ &4Z + 4O = 100 \\ &] \\ &[\\ &4(Z + O) = 100 \\ &] \\ &[\\ &4 \times 36 = 100 \\ &] \\ &[\\ &144 = 100 \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

CONTRADICTION, SO THIS ASSUMPTION ISN'T VALID UNDER THE GIVEN TOTALS.

CONCLUSION: THE POWER OF LOGICAL REASONING IN ANIMAL PUZZLES

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF ZEBRAS IN A ZOO, GIVEN TOTAL HEADS AND FEET, EXEMPLIFIES THE IMPORTANCE OF ASSUMPTIONS, ALGEBRA, AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS IN PROBLEM-SOLVING. BY CAREFULLY CONSIDERING ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS—PARTICULARLY THE NUMBER OF LEGS—AND FORMULATING EQUATIONS ACCORDINGLY, WE CAN ARRIVE AT A LOGICAL, CONSISTENT SOLUTION.

FINAL TALLY:

- NUMBER OF ZEBRAS: 14
- NUMBER OF ORANGUTANS: 22

THIS APPROACH NOT ONLY SOLVES THE SPECIFIC PUZZLE BUT ALSO ILLUSTRATES A BROADER LESSON IN ANALYTICAL THINKING: ALWAYS QUESTION YOUR ASSUMPTIONS, VERIFY YOUR SOLUTIONS, AND CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETATIONS. WHETHER TACKLING ZOO RIDDLES OR COMPLEX REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS, THESE SKILLS ARE INVALUABLE TOOLS FOR EXPERT REASONING AND EFFECTIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING.

IN SUMMARY, THROUGH CAREFUL MODELING, ASSUMPTION VALIDATION, AND MATHEMATICAL SOLVING, WE'VE DEDUCED THAT THERE ARE 14 ZEBRAS IN THE ZOO. THIS EXERCISE HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL THINKING, THE FLEXIBILITY OF ASSUMPTIONS, AND THE ELEGANCE OF ALGEBRA IN SOLVING REAL-WORLD PUZZLES.

In A Zoo There Are Zebras And Orangutans Altogether There

Are 36 Heads And 100 Feet How Many Zebras Are

In A Zoo There Are Zebras And Orangutans Altogether There Are 36 Heads And 100 Feet How Many Zebras Are

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