

Date: _____
(pg 38-41)

Lesson 1-4

Order of operations

** The 4 basic Operations of Math are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS

P →

E →

M or D →
(left to right)

$$\boxed{\text{EX:1}} \quad 12 \div 3 \cdot 2$$

A or S →
(left to right)

$$\boxed{\text{EX:2}} \quad 20 - 10 + 4$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 3}}$

$$32 \div 4 + 3 * 10$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 4}}$

$$2^5 + 7(9 - 1)$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 5}}$

$$(24 + 8) \div 4 + 4$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 6}}$

$$(4 + 2) * (7 + 4)$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 7}}$

$$27 \div 3 * 2 + 4^2$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex: 8}}$

$$8 * 3 - (9 - 6)^2$$

Date: _____
(pg 34-47)

Lesson 1-3

Square and Square Roots

(#=number)

Square: to multiply a # by itself
(# gets bigger)

Symbol: x^2

Ex. 1 Find the square of 10.

$$10^2 = 10 \cdot 10 = \boxed{100}$$

Ex. 2 What is the square of 15?

$$15^2 = 15 \cdot 15 = \boxed{225}$$

FILL in the table

1^2	2^2	3^2	4^2	5^2	6^2	7^2	8^2	9^2	10^2
1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100

11^2	12^2	13^2	14^2	15^2	16^2	17^2	18^2	19^2	20^2	25^2	30^2
121	144	169	196	225	256	289	324	361	400	625	900

Square root:
(radical)

The factors multiplied to form a perfect square

*Undo a square

Symbol: \sqrt{x}

Ex. 3 $\sqrt{36} = \boxed{6}$

6 6

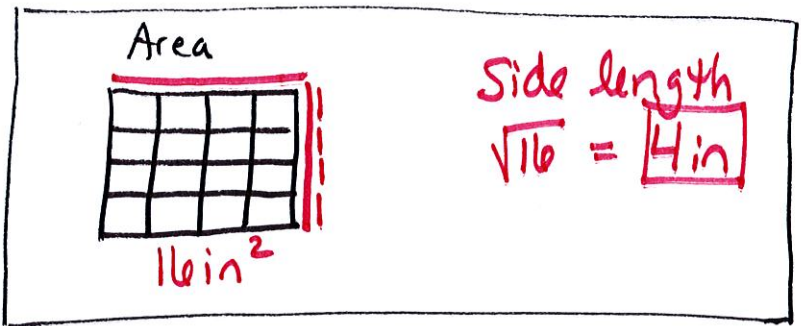
Ex. 4 $\sqrt{289} = \boxed{17}$

17 17

FILL in the table

$\sqrt{1}$	$\sqrt{4}$	$\sqrt{9}$	$\sqrt{16}$	$\sqrt{25}$	$\sqrt{36}$	$\sqrt{49}$	$\sqrt{64}$	$\sqrt{81}$	$\sqrt{100}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

$\sqrt{121}$	$\sqrt{144}$	$\sqrt{169}$	$\sqrt{196}$	$\sqrt{225}$	$\sqrt{256}$	$\sqrt{289}$	$\sqrt{324}$	$\sqrt{361}$	$\sqrt{400}$
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20



(# gets smaller)

Bonus: ~~5^2~~ = $\boxed{5}$

Date: _____
(pg 38-41)

Lesson 1-4

Order of operations

** The 4 basic Operations of Math are:

1. + Add
2. - Subt
3. • multiply
4. ÷ Divide

Order of operations

① P → Parentheses

() There has to be an operation in there

② E → Exponents

③ M or D → multiply & Divide
(left to right)

$$\frac{12 \div 3 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 2} = 8$$

④ A or S → Add or Subtract
(left to right)

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 - 10 + 4 \\ 10 + 4 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

Do whatever comes first when reading the problems left to right

Ex. 1
 $32 \div 4 + 3 \cdot 10$

Ex. 2
 $(24 \div 8) \div 4 + 4$
 $3 \cdot 2 \div 4 + 4$
 $8 + 4$
 12

Ex. 3
 $27 \div 3 \cdot 2 + 4^2$

Ex. 4
 $2^5 + 7(9 - 1)$

$2^5 + 7(8)$
 $32 + 7(8)$
 $32 + 56$
 88
(means 7 times 8)
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$
 $4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$
 $8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$
 $16 \cdot 2$
 32

Ex. 5
 $(4 + 2) \cdot (7 + 4)$

Ex. 6

$2 \cdot 3 - (9 - 6)^2$

$2 \cdot 3 - (3)^2$

$2 \cdot 3 - 9$

$6 - 9$

-3

$3 \cdot 3$

Date: 8/28/09

Lesson 1-2 "Powers and Exponents" (p 30-31)

Main idea: Use Powers & Exponents

Squared:
to the second power
ex: 5^2 , 7^2 , 2^2 , 9^2

Powers:
numbers expressed
using exponents
ex: 2^4 , 5^9 , 4^6 , 7^7

Base:
the number being
multiplied
ex: 2^4

Cubed:
to the third power
ex: 3^3 , 10^3 , 9^3

Factors:
two or more numbers
multiplied together
to form an answer
(product)

Exponent:
tells me the number
of times the base
is multiplied by itself
ex: $2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$

Date: _____

Evaluate: to find the value of

(work it out to get a final answer)

Directions: Evaluate the expression

(ex1) $2^5 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 32$

(ex2) $7^2 = 7 \cdot 7 = 49$

Standard Form: Numbers written without exponents

* We evaluated 2^5 and put the answer in standard form to get 32

Exponential Form: Numbers written with exponents

Directions: Write in exponential form

(ex1) $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 3^4$

(ex2) $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 4^3$

Directions: Write each power as a product of the same factor.

(ex1) $7^5 = 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$

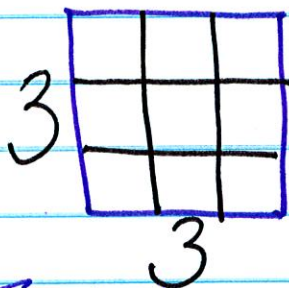
(ex2) $1^3 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$

9/7/10 Squares and Square Roots (pg 34-37)

Symbol
↪ \square

Square: to the second power
(to multiply the number by itself)

$$7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$$



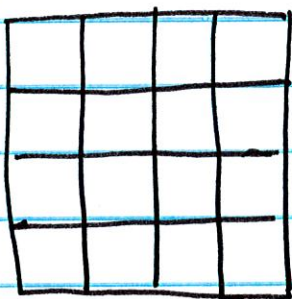
$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

ex1: Find the square of 10. $10^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$

ex2: What is the square of 15? $15^2 = 15 \times 15 = 225$

Symbol
↪ $\sqrt{\quad}$

Square Root: the factors multiplied to form a perfect square



$$\sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ because } 4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 96 \\ 160 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 119 \\ 170 \\ \hline 289 \end{array}$$

ex3: $\sqrt{36} = 6$

ex4: $\sqrt{289} = 17$

$10 \times 10 = 100$
 $15 \times 15 = 225$
 289
 $20 \times 20 = 400$

9/9/10 Order of Operations (p 38-41)

The 4 Basic Operations of Math

- 1) Add
- 2) Subtract
- 3) Multiply
- 4) Divide

* Mathematicians agreed on an ORDER for the operations so that every problem only has one true answer.

P → Parentheses () There has to be an operation INSIDE "y"

E → Exponents

M or D → Multiply or Divide

Do whatever comes first when reading the problem from left to right

ex 1: $12 \div 3 \times 2$
 4×2
 8

A or S → Add or Subtract

ex 2: $20 - 10 + 4$
 $10 + 4$
 14

ex 3:

$$32 \div 4 + 3 \times 10$$

$$8 + 3 \times 10$$

$$8 + 30$$

$$38$$

ex 4:

$$(24 + 8) \div 4 + 4$$

$$32 \div 4 + 4$$

$$8 + 4$$

$$12$$

... 4×4

ex 5:

$$27 \div 3 \times 2 + 4^2$$

$$27 \div 3 \times 2 + 16$$

$$9 \times 2 + 16$$

$$18 + 16$$

$$34$$

e.5

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex 5: } & 27 \div 3 \times 2 + 4^2 \\ & 27 \div 3 \times 2 + 16 \\ & 9 \times 2 + 16 \\ & 18 + 16 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex 6: } & 2^5 + 7(9-1) \\ & 2^5 + 7(8) \\ & 32 + 7(8) \\ & 32 + 56 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex 7: } & (4+2) \cdot (7+4) \\ & 6 \cdot (7+4) \\ & 6 \cdot 11 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$$