

CCGPS Math 8

Unit 2 Exponents

Volume 1 Issue 2

References

Helpful Links:

www.regentsprep.org

<http://www.aplusmath.com/Flashcards/sqrt.html>

<http://www.math.com/school/subject1/lessons/S1U1L9GL.html>

Mathematics Course 3

Textbook Connection:

Chapter 4: Lessons 1-8

Mathematics Course 3

Textbook Online:

http://go.hrw.com/resources/go_mt/hm3/so/c3ch4aso.pdf

http://go.hrw.com/resources/go_mt/hm3/so/c3ch4bso.pdf

Dear Parents

Below you will find a list of concepts that your child will use and understand while completing Unit 2 Exponents. Also included are references, vocabulary and examples that will help you assist your child at home.

Concepts Students will Use and Understand

- An irrational number is a real number that can not be written as a ratio of two integers.
- All real numbers can be plotted on a number line.
- Exponents are useful for representing very large or very small numbers.
- Square roots can be rational or irrational.
- Some properties of real numbers hold for all irrational numbers.
- Solving multi-step equations
- Simplify square and cubed roots

Vocabulary

Additive Inverse: The sum of a number and its additive inverse is zero. Also called the opposite of a number. Example: 5 and -5 are additive inverses of each other.

Irrational number: A real number whose decimal form is non-terminating and non-repeating that cannot be written as the ratio of two integers.

Radical: A symbol ($\sqrt{\quad}$) that is used to indicate square roots.

Rational number: A number that can be written as the ratio of two integers with a nonzero denominator.

Scientific Notation (Exponential Notation): A representation of real numbers as the product of a number between 1 and 10 and a power of 10, used primarily for very large or very small numbers.

Square root: One of two equal factors of a nonnegative number. For example, 5 is a square root of 25 because $5 \cdot 5 = 25$. Another square root of 25 is -5 because $(-5) \cdot (-5) = 25$. The +5 is called the principle square root

Addition property of equality: Adding the same number to each side of an equation produces an equivalent expression.

Additive inverse: The sum of a number and its additive inverse is zero

Inverse operation: Pairs of operations that undo each other.

Multiplication property of equality: States that when both sides of an equation are multiplied by the same number, the remaining expressions are still equal.

Multiplicative inverse: Numbers are multiplicative inverses of each other if they multiply to equal the identity, 1.

Try <http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/> for additional help.

CCGPS Math 8 Unit 2 Exponents Practice Problems

Example 1

- Simplify the following without negative exponents:
 - 4^{-2}
 - $\frac{3^2 x}{2^{-3} x^{-2}}$
 - $7a^{-4}b^3y^{-2}$
- Change to standard form: 8.51×10^{-2}
- Change to scientific notation: 107,000,000,000

Example 2

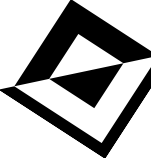
- Find the following square roots, graph the results on a number line and explain why each result is rational or irrational:
 - $\sqrt{144}$
 - $\sqrt{56}$
- Estimate the square root of 18.
- What are the two square roots of 36?
- Find the following cube roots: a) $\sqrt[3]{8}$ b) $\sqrt[3]{27}$

Example 3

- Solve the following equation: $2x + 3(4x - 3) = 8 - 3x$

Answer Key

Example 1

- 
- $\frac{1}{16}$
 - $72x^3$
 - $\frac{7b^3}{a^4y^2}$
 - 0.0851
 - 1.07×10^{11}

Example 2

- 12, rational because it can be written as a ratio.
 - about 7.48, irrational because the exact value is a non-terminating, non-repeating decimal.
- Between 4 and 5; closer to 4; about 4.2
- ± 6
- a) 2 b) 3

Example 3

- $x = 1$