# 1.1 Exercises

## Concept Check

**Fill-in-the-Blank.** Complete each sentence using information found in this section.

1. When an expression has an exponent of 3, the base is said to be _____.
2. Exponents are used to represent repeated _____.
3. In $2^4$ the "2" is called the _____ and the "4" is called the _____.
4. 10 squared is equal to _____.
5. If any nonzero number has an exponent of 0, the value is always _____.
6. If there are multiple grouping symbols to be simplified, begin with the _____ group.

**True/False.** Determine whether each statement is true or false. If a statement is false, explain how it can be changed so the statement will be true. (**Note:** There may be more than one acceptable change.)

7. Nine squared is equal to eighteen.
8. $2^7 = 128$
9. $7^0$ is undefined.
10. According to the order of operations, multiplication is always performed before division.

## Practice

Rewrite each product by using exponents. See Example 1.

1. $11 \cdot 11 \cdot 11$
2. $13 \cdot 13 \cdot 13$
3. $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$
4. $6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$
5. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$
6. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$
7. $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$
8. $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$
9. $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 11$
10. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 11 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 13$

For each exponential expression **a.** identify the base, **b.** identify the exponent, and **c.** evaluate the exponential expression. See Example 2.

11. $4^2$
12. $6^2$
13. $2^3$
14. $3^3$
15. $1^6$
16. $1^5$
17. $5^3$
18. $4^3$
19. $2^4$
20. $2^6$

**21.** $9^2$

**22.** $11^2$

**23.** $7^2$

**24.** $7^3$

**25.** $3^5$

**26.** $4^5$

**27.** $30^2$

**28.** $40^2$

**29.** $20^3$

**30.** $15^2$

**31.** $1^{57}$

**32.** $1^{99}$

**33.** $4^0$

**34.** $19^0$

**35.** $13^1$

**36.** $24^1$

**37.** $22^0$

**38.** $99^0$

Determine which numbers, if any, in each set of counting numbers are prime. See Example 3.

**39.** $\{13, 15, 17, 21\}$

**40.** $\{11, 19, 23, 51\}$

**41.** $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$

**42.** $\{7, 16, 25, 36, 47, 49\}$

Find two factors of each number (other than 1 and the number itself) to determine that the number is composite. (Answers will vary.) See Example 4.

**43.** 72

**44.** 63

**45.** 68

**46.** 39

**47.** 502

**48.** 417

**49.** 170

**50.** 99

**51.** 444

**52.** 230

Find the prime factorization of each of the numbers. If a number is prime, write "prime." See Examples 5 and 6.

**53.** 52

**54.** 60

**55.** 616

**56.** 460

**57.** 308

**58.** 155

**59.** 79

**60.** 43

**61.** 289

**62.** 361

**63.** 125

**64.** 343

**65.** 400

**66.** 500

**67.** 120

**68.** 196

**69.** 231

**70.** 675

**71.** 1692

**72.** 1716

**73.** List the first ten **multiples** of each number.

**a.** 5

**a.** 6

**a.** 10

**a.** 15

**74.** From the lists you made in Exercise 73, find the least common multiple for each of the following sets of numbers.

**a.** $\{5, 6\}$

**a.** $\{6, 10\}$

**a.** $\{5, 10, 15\}$

**a.** $\{6, 10, 15\}$

Find the LCM of each of the following sets of counting numbers. See Examples 7 and 8.

**75.** $\{3, 5, 7\}$

**76.** $\{2, 7, 11\}$

**77.** $\{8, 10\}$

**78.** $\{9, 12\}$

**79.** $\{2, 3, 11\}$

**80.** $\{3, 5, 13\}$

**81.** $\{4, 14, 35\}$

**82.** $\{10, 12, 20\}$

**83.** $\{50, 75\}$

**84.** $\{30, 70\}$

**85.** $\{20, 90\}$

**86.** $\{50, 80\}$

**87.** $\{28, 98\}$

**88.** $\{45, 75\}$

**89.** $\{10, 15, 35\}$

**90.** $\{6, 24, 30\}$

**91.** $\{15, 45, 90\}$

**92.** $\{14, 28, 56\}$

**93.** $\{20, 50, 100\}$

**94.** $\{30, 60, 120\}$

**95.** $\{10, 15, 25\}$

**96.** $\{22, 44, 121\}$

**97.** $\{26, 28, 91\}$

**98.** $\{34, 51, 54\}$

**99.** $\{35, 40, 72\}$

**100.** $\{30, 35, 63\}$

**101.** $\{12, 21, 44\}$

**102.** $\{20, 28, 45\}$

**103.** $\{99, 121, 231\}$

**104.** $\{81, 225, 324\}$

**105.** $\{48, 120, 144, 192\}$

**106.** $\{125, 135, 225, 250\}$

**107.** $\{40, 56, 160, 196\}$

**108.** $\{35, 49, 63, 126\}$

## Applications

Solve.

**109.** Neville bought 15 boxes of trading cards. Each box has 10 packs of trading cards. Each pack of trading cards contains 20 cards. He adds 132 cards that he already owns to the newly purchased cards. Then, Neville evenly distributes all of the cards to 6 of his friends. How many trading cards would each person get?

**a.** If you simplify the expression $15 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 + 132 \div 6$ using the order of operations, will you get the correct answer? If not, explain what is wrong with the expression.

**b.** What is the answer? If necessary, write the corrected expression to get the correct results when following the order of operations.

**110.** Robert is purchasing shirts for his weekend soccer team. The shirts he wants to buy are normally \$25 each but are on sale for \$10 off. His team has a total of 11 players. How much will he spend to buy the shirts?

**a.** If you simplify the expression $\$25 - \$10 \cdot 11$ using the order of operations, will you get the correct answer? If not, explain what is wrong with the expression.

**b.** What is the answer? If necessary, write the corrected expression to get the correct results when following the order of operations.

**111.** Camila is a seamstress and is creating wedding dresses. She has 126 yards of silk fabric. For each dress, the skirt requires 4 yards of silk and the bodice requires 2 yards of silk. How many dresses can she make with the amount of silk she has?

**a.** If you simplify the expression $126 \div 4 + 2$ using the order of operations, will you get the correct answer? If not, explain what is wrong with the expression.

**b.** What is the answer? If necessary, write the corrected expression to get the correct results when following the order of operations.

**112.** Two astronauts miss connections at their first meeting in space.

**a.** If one astronaut circles the earth every 15 hours and the other every 18 hours, in how many hours will they meet again at the same place?

**b.** How many more orbits will each astronaut have to complete between missing their first meeting and making their second meeting?

**113.** Three neighbors mow their lawns at different intervals during the summer months. The first one mows every 5 days, the second every 7 days, and the third every 10 days.

**a.** How frequently do they mow their lawns on the same day?

**b.** How many times does each neighbor mow in between the times when they all mow together?

**114.** Four women work for the same book company selling textbooks. They leave the home office on the same day and take 8 days, 12 days, 14 days, and 15 days, respectively, to visit schools in their own sales regions.

**a.** In how many days will they all meet again at the home office?

**b.** How many sales trips will each have made in this time?

**115.** A fruit production company has three packaging facilities, each of which uses different-sized boxes as follows: 24 pieces/box, 36 pieces/box, and 45 pieces/box.

**a.** Assuming that the truck provides the same quantity of uniformly-sized pieces of fruit to all three packaging facilities, what is the minimum number of pieces of fruit that will be delivered so that no fruit will be left over?

**b.** How many boxes will each facility package?

**116.** Three swimmers decide to swim laps together, and they will quit when they reach the starting end of the pool together. The first swimmer can swim a lap in 35 seconds, the second will take 40 seconds, and the third takes 42 seconds.

**a.** How many seconds will it take before they quit?

**b.** How many laps will each swimmer swim in that interval?

**117.** Two analog clocks are sitting next to each other. The first clock keeps perfect time, where the minute hand takes 60 minutes to travel completely around the dial. The second clock runs fast and the minute hand makes one complete revolution in 55 minutes.

**a.** Assuming that both clocks are started so that the minute hands are at 12, how many minutes will it take until both minute hands return to 12 at the same time?

**b.** How many hours does this represent?

## Writing & Thinking

**118.** Use your calculator to find the following values and discuss, in your own words, any pattern that you notice.

**a.** $86^0$

**b.** $623^0$

**c.** $9072^0$

**119.** Give one example where addition should be completed before multiplication.

**120.** Explain how someone might think that $1 + 3^2 = 16$. Then, explain why this would not be correct.

**121.** List five prime numbers larger than 50.

**122.** Describe, in your own words, how to find the LCM of a set of counting numbers.

**123.** **a.** Explain why 1 is not a prime number.

**b.** Explain why 1 is not a composite number.

## Collaborative Learning

**124.** In groups of three to four students, use a calculator to evaluate $20^{10}$ and $10^{20}$. Discuss what you think is the meaning of the notation on the display.