



Mathematics

Elementary and Intermediate Algebra
4th Edition

Baratto-Bergman

McGraw-Hill

A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies



McGraw-Hill Primis

ISBN-10: 0-39-022309-3

ISBN-13: 978-0-39-022309-8

Text:

Elementary and Intermediate Algebra,
Fourth Edition

Baratto-Bergman

0.5 exercises

Answers

- 59. _____
- 60. _____
- 61. _____
- 62. _____
- 63. _____
- 64. _____
- 65. _____
- 66. _____
- 67. _____
- 68. _____
- 69. _____
- 70. _____
- 71. _____
- 72. _____
- 73. _____
- 74. _____
- 75. _____
- 76. _____
- 77. _____
- 78. _____
- 79. _____
- 80. _____

59. $5(3 + 4)^2$

60. $3(8 - 4)^2$

61. $(5 \cdot 3 + 4)^2$

62. $(3 \cdot 8 - 4)^2$

63. $5[3(2 + 5) - 5]$

64. $\frac{11 - (-9) + 6(8 - 2)}{2 + 3 \cdot 4}$

65. $-2[(3 - 5)^2 - (-4 + 2)^3 \cdot (8 \div 4 \cdot 2)]$

66. $5 \cdot 4 - 2^3$

67. $4(2 + 3)^2 - 125$

68. $8 + 2(3 + 3)^2$

69. $(4 \cdot 2 + 3)^2 - 25$

70. $8 + (2 \cdot 3 + 3)^2$

71. $[-20 - 4^2 + (-4)^2 + 2] \div 9$

72. $14 + 3 \cdot 9 - 28 \div 7 \cdot 2$

73. $4 \cdot 8 \div 2 - 5^2$

74. $-12 - 8 \div 4 \cdot 2$

75. $15 + 5 - 3 \cdot 2 + (-2)^3$

76. $-8 + 14 \div 2 \cdot 4 - 3$



Basic Skills | **Challenge Yourself** | Calculator/Computer | Career Applications | Above and Beyond

Determine whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

77. A negative number raised to an even power results in a positive number.

78. Exponential notation is shorthand for repeated addition.

Complete each statement with **never**, **sometimes**, or **always**.

79. Operations inside grouping symbols are _____ done first.

80. In the order of operations, division is _____ done before multiplication.

0.5 exercises

Answers

93.

94.

Basic Skills | Challenge Yourself | Calculator/Computer | Career Applications | **Above and Beyond**

93. Insert grouping symbols in the proper place so that the value of the expression $36 \div 4 + 2 - 4$ is 2.

94. Work with a small group of students.

Part 1: Write the numbers 1 through 25 on slips of paper and put the slips in a pile, face down. Each of you randomly draws a slip of paper until each person has five slips. Turn the papers over and write down the five numbers. Put the five papers back in the pile, shuffle, and then draw one more. This last number is the answer. The first five numbers are the problem. Your task is to arrange the first five into a computation, using all you know about the order of operations, so that the answer is the last number. Each number must be used and may be used only once. If you cannot find a way to do this, pose it as a question to the whole class. Is this guaranteed to work?

Part 2: Use your five numbers in a problem, each number being used and used only once, for which the answer is 1. Try this 9 more times with the numbers 2 through 10. You may find more than one way to do each of these. Surprising, isn't it?

Part 3: Be sure that when you successfully find a way to get the desired answer by using the five numbers, you can then write your steps, using the correct order of operations. Write your 10 problems and exchange them with another group to see if they get these same answers when they do your problems.

Answers

1. 3^5 3. 7^5 5. 8^6 7. $(-2)^3$ 9. 9 11. 16 13. -512
 15. -512 17. -25 19. 16 21. 32 23. 1,000
 25. 1,000,000 27. 128 29. 48 31. 9 33. 1,296 35. 19
 37. 54 39. -14 41. 1 43. 60 45. 41 47. 75 49. 225
 51. 34 53. 21 55. -4 57. 40 59. 245 61. 361 63. 80
 65. -72 67. -25 69. 96 71. -2 73. -9 75. 6
 77. True 79. always 81. 2^5 83. $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr 85. 1.2 87. 7.8
 89. $1\frac{7}{8}\%$ 91. 53 gal/day 93. $36 \div (4 + 2) - 4$