

# 1.4 Exponents, Order of Operations, Variable & Equations Day Three

Lesson Title

Date

+	Subtraction	·	÷	=
Addition	Multiplication	Division	Equality	Equals
Sum	Product	Quotient	gives	
Plus	twice	Divide	is/was	should be
Added to	Multiply	Ratio	Yields	
More than	twice	triple	Amount	to
Increased by	Less than	of	Represents	is the same as
Total	Decreased by			

Tasks

Task 1)

- a)  $x + 3$
- b)  $3x$
- c)  $2x$
- d)  $10 - x$
- e)  $5x + 7$

Task 3)

- a) 625
- b) 59,049
- c) 30
- d) 9887
- e) 2376

Task 2)

- a)  $\frac{15}{x} = 4$
- b)  $12 - 3 = x$
- c)  $4x + 17 \neq 21$
- d)  $3x < 48$

- f) 2401
- g) 262,144
- h) 42
- i) 1462
- j) 168

### HELPFUL HINT

**Phrase**

A number decreased by 10

**Translation**

$x - 10$

**Phrase**

A number subtracted from 10

**Translation**

$10 - x$

**Phrase**

10 less than a number

**Translation**

$x - 10$

**Phrase**

A number less 10

**Translation**

$x - 10$

### Summary

1. In the expression  $5^2$ , the 5 is called the base and the 2 is called the exponent.
2. The symbols  $()$ ,  $[\ ]$ , and  $\{ \}$  are examples of grouping symbols.
3. A symbol that is used to represent a number is called a(n) variable.
4. A collection of numbers, variables, operation symbols, and grouping symbols is called a(n) expression.
5. A mathematical statement that two expressions are equal is called a(n) equation.
6. A value for the variable that makes an equation a true statement is called a(n) solution.
7. Deciding what values of a variable make an equation a true statement is called solving the equation.

Still need help with: