

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Math 9: Section 2.3 Combined Operations with Exponents:**

1. Evaluate each of the following expressions (note: order of operation)

a) $2 \times 3^2$	b) $5 \times (-2)^3$	c) $(-10) \times (7)^2$
d) $5^2 \times (-2)^3$	e) $10^3 \times (6-4)^3$	f) $(2^4 - 8 \times 2)^0 \times 3^2 - 1$
g) $[4^2 - 8]^2 \times 2^2 - 4^2$	h) $4^2 \times 3^3 - 5^2 \times 2^2$	i) $(3 \times 4^0)^2 - 6 \times 3^3 \div 27$
j) $(-5 - 3)^2 - (4 + 4 \times 3)^2$	k) $[(-3)^3 \times (-3)^2] - [(-2)^5 \div (-2)^3]^3$	l) $\frac{3^3 \times (5+1)^2 \times 4(-8)^0}{-7^0 \times 3^2 \times (8-3)^2}$
m) $11^2 - (5^2 - (3^1 \times 2^3) + 3)^2$	n) $2(16^2 - 121^0) - 5^3 \times (-2)^2$	o) $\frac{2^2 + (6-3) - 4(-10)^1}{-4^2 \times (-3)^2 - (5-4)^2}$

2. Given each of the following examples, indicate all the errors:

<p>A</p> $(-5) \times (2)^3$ $= (-10)^3$ $= 1000$	<p>b)</p> $(2 \times 5^0)^2 - 8 \times 2^4 \div 32$ $= (10)^2 - 8(16) \div 32$ $= 100 - 8(2)$ $= 100 - 16$ $= 84$	<p>c)</p> $\frac{3^3 \times (5+1)^2 \times 4(-8)^0}{-7^0 \times 3^2 \times (8-3)^2}$ $= \frac{27 \times (6^2) \times (-32)^0}{-1 \times 9 \times (8^2 - 3^2)}$ $= \frac{27 \times 36 \times (1)}{-9 \times (55)}$ $= \frac{108}{-55}$
---	---	---

3. Indicate whether if the following statements below are either TRUE or FALSE for all cases. Explain your answer:

<p>a) <math>a \times b^c = (ab)^c</math></p>	<p>b) <math>a \times (-b)^3 = -ab^3</math></p>	<p>c) <math>(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3</math></p>
<p>d) <math>a(-b)^0 = (-ab)^0</math></p>	<p>e) <math>(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2</math></p>	<p>f) <math>a^2 + b^2 = a \times b</math></p>

4. John deposited \$250 in his bank account earning 5% interest each year. The interest is compounded annually and the value is given by the formula:  $A = 250(1.05)^t$ , where "t" is the number of years. How much will he have in 20 years?

5. A \$1000 investment is a bank at 8% interest compounded 12 times a year. The amount of money in the investment after 5 years is given by the equation below. Find the total value of the investment after 5 years:

$$A = 1000 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.08}{12}\right)^{12 \times 5}$$

6. If a, b, and c are distinct positive integers such that  $abc = 16$  then what is the largest possible value of:  $a^b - b^c + c^a$  ?