Yimin Math Centre

Student Name:	Grade:
Date:	Score:

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1 Year 7 Term 1 Week 1 Homework

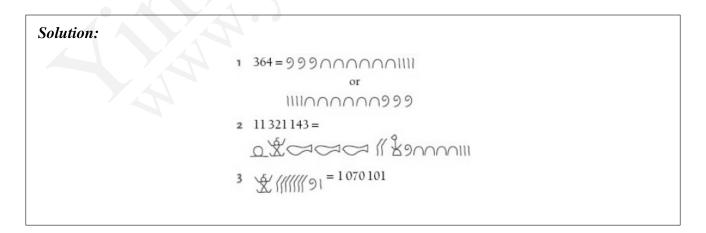
1.1 Beginnings in Number

1.1.1 Egyptian numerals:

Number	Symbol	Meaning
1	1	a vertical staff
10	\cap	a heel bone
100	9	a coiled rope
1000	å	a lotus flower
10 000	(a bent reed or pointing finger
100 000	8	a burbot fish or tadpole
1 000 000	*	an amazed man or God of infinity
10 000 000	9	a religious symbol

- About 3000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, the Egyptians had developed a tally system based on ten. Ten of one symbol can be replaced by one of another.
- The order of symbols does not affect the value of the numeral.
- The value of a numeral can be found by adding the values of the symbols used.

Example 1.1.1



1.1.2 Roman numerals

Roman numerals were very popular about 2000 years ago. The Roman number system is based on the idea of **addition** and **subtraction**.

Number	Symbol	Meaning
1	I	one finger
5	V	one hand
10	X	two Vs:
50	L	half a C
100	С	centum = hundred
500	D	half an ♈:♈
1000	M	\sim

- LX means 50 and 10.
- XL means 50 less 10.
- Larger numerals are formed by placing a stroke above the symbol:

$$\overline{V} = 5000$$

$$\overline{X} = 10000$$

$$\overline{L} = 50000$$

$$\overline{C} = 100\,000$$

$$\overline{D} = 500\,000$$

$$\overline{M} = 1000000$$



• When a smaller numeral appears before a large one, it is **subtracted** from the large one:

IV means
$$5 - 1 = 4$$

XL means $50 - 10 = 40$

• When a smaller numeral appears after the larger one, it is added to the large one.

VI means
$$5 + 1 = 6$$

LX means $50 + 10 = 60$

• By repeating a numeral, its value is repeated.

$$XX = 10 + 10 = 20$$

 $XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

• By placing a bar over the numeral, its value is increased by 1000 times (M = 1000).

$$egin{array}{cccc} \overline{V} &= 5000 & \overline{X} &= 10,000 \\ \overline{L} &= 50,000 & \overline{C} &= 100,000 \\ \overline{D} &= 500,000 & \overline{M} &= 1,000,000 \end{array}$$

Example 1.1.2

Solution:

1. Change the Roman numerals into our own numerals:

(a)
$$XXXIV = 10 + 10 + 10 + 4 = 34$$
 (b) $CXXVII = 100 + 10 + 10 + 7 = 127$

2. Change these Hindu-Arabic numerals into Roman numerals:

$$(a)$$
 $1256 = MCCLVI$

(b)
$$214 = CCXIV$$

(c)
$$2008 = MMVIII$$

The table below gives more details of the Roman numeral system:

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	X	XX	XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Ì	С	CC	CCC	CD	D	DC	DCC	DCCC	CM
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
	M								
	1000								

1.1.3 Hindu-Arabic numerals

- These numerals, which we used today were invented by Hindus in India around 300 BC and were carried to Europe by Arabs who had invaded Spain in the eighth century.
- The position of a symbol is very important.
- The system has place value, based on ten.
- The invention of s symbol for zero was a significant step, as an empty space for zero could be misunderstood.

1. CMXLVII ______ 6. DCCCVII ____

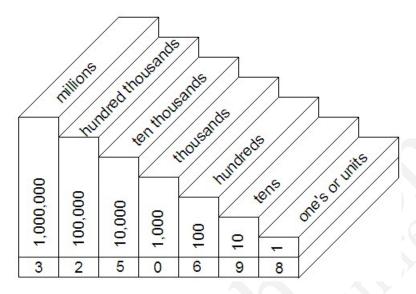
Exercise 1.1.1 Change these Roman numerals into our own numerals:

2. CCCXVI	7. CDXCVI					
3. LXXXIV	8. VDCCXXI					
4. CDXCIX	9. DCCXCIII					
5. DLXVI	10. MMXXVII					
Exercise 1.1.2 Change the Hindu-Arabic numerals to Roman numerals:						
1. 212	5. 1,452					
1. 212 2. 649						
	6. 2008					

1.1.4 Place Value

Our number system today is based on the Hindu-Arabic system where the value of a number is determined by its place in a particular column as shown in the example below.

Example 1.1.3 What is the value of 2 and 6 in the numeral 3,250,698?



- The place value of 2 is 200 000 or two hundred thousand.
- The place value of 6 is 600 or six hundred.

Exercise 1.1.3 State the place value of 5 the following numerals:

- 1. 123450
- 2. 520002
- 3. 125038
- 4. 946532

1.1.5 Powers of Numbers

Example 1.1.4

Solution:

- $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 6^3 = 216$
- $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^5 = 100000$
- $6 \times 10^3 = 6 \times 1000 = 6000$

1.1.6 Expanded Notation

Example 1.1.5

Solution:

$$502,390 = 500,000 + 2,000 + 300 + 90$$
 or
$$502,390 = (5 \times 100,000) + (2 \times 1,000) + (3 \times 100) + (9 \times 10)$$

Exercise 1.1.4 Write each of the following numbers in expanded notation:

- 1. 9,304
- 2. 50,073
- 3. 300,273
- 4. 480,034
- 5. 200,020 _____
- 6. 6,304,922
- 7. 4,003,006 _____

1.1.7 Exponential Notation

Example 1.1.6

Solution:

$$3,102,364 = 3 \times 10^6 + 1 \times 10^5 + 2 \times 10^3 + 3 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$$

Exercise 1.1.5 Write each of the following numbers in exponential notation:

- 1. 4,029
- 2. 23,072
- 3. 20,238 _____
- 4. 200,100 _____
- 5. 500,830 _____
- 6. 3,472,408
- 7. 8,002,500 _____

1.1.8 The Four Operations

Exercise 1.1.6 Additions

1. 1239 + 8761 =______

2. 515 + 307 + 93 + 982 =

3. 19028 + 2908 + 1047 =

4. 198235 + 29047 + 30009 =

Exercise 1.1.7 Subtractions

1. 56213 - 17296 =

2. 10002 - 8909 = _____

3. 491625 - 38043 =

4. 30074 - 13876 =

Exercise 1.1.8 Multiplications

1. $2048 \times 23 =$ ______

2. $1308 \times 70 =$

 $3. \ 1003 \times 303 =$

 $4. 645 \times 508 =$

Exercise 1.1.9 Divisions

1. $8950 \div 20 =$ ______

 $2. 9630 \div 90 =$

 $3. \ 4212 \div 18 =$

4. $14950 \div 46 =$

1.2 Problem Solving

Exercise 1.2.1

planted at equal distance apart along the sides of a straight expressway. The en the first and the last tree is 396 m. What is the distance between the first and e? Shop A and Shop B were selling similar T-shirts at \$14 and \$12 respectively. the price of T-shirts was the same in both shops. A sum of \$160 could be saved shirts from each shop during the sale. How much was the price of a T-shirt from
en the first and the last tree is 396 m. What is the distance between the first and e? Shop A and Shop B were selling similar T-shirts at \$14 and \$12 respectively, the price of T-shirts was the same in both shops. A sum of \$160 could be saved
, the price of T-shirts was the same in both shops. A sum of \$160 could be saved
re the discount?
tion Jane answered correctly in a quiz, she scored 8 points. 2 points were deducted
rect answer. For every 10 questions Jane answered, 2 were incorrect. She scored a s in the quiz.
y questions did Jane answer altogether?
y point less did she score because of the incorrect answers?
3

1.3 Diagnostic Test

(a) 253	
	(a)
(b) 2678	
	(b)
(c) 944	
	(c)
(d) 24,605	
	(d)
Write each of these in Hindu-Arabic numerals:	
(a) XXVI	
	(a)
(b) DXXXVII	
	(b)
(c) MMDCCXXXIII	
	(c)
(d) $ar{C}ar{C}ar{L}ar{X}Mar{X}XL$	
	(d)
Write the numeral 2,450,039 in words.	

[4]

[4]

4. Write the smallest 4 digit number with 8 in tens place in which no numeral is repeated.

4.

5. Write the largest 4 digit number with 3 in hundreds place in which no numeral is repeated.

.

6. How many times greater is the value of the first 5 than the value of the second 5 in the numeral [4] 3500350?

6. _____

7. List all the factors of 48.

[4]

8. Jane is able to stick 46 stamps on each page of her stamp albums. How many stamps can she stick [4] into 4 albums if each album has 36 pages?

9. Evaluate each of these following expressions:

(a)
$$12 \times [8 \times 7 \div (25 - 18)]$$

[4]

(b)
$$\frac{4 \times 6 \div 3}{40 - (23 + 13)}$$

[4]

(c) $10^2 \div 5^2 + 2 \times 3^3 \times 6^2$

[4]

10.	Express 72 as the product of a power of 2 and a power of 3 in index form.	[5]
	10	
11.	Express 225 as the product of a power of 3 and a power of 5 in index form.	[5]
	11	
12.	Express 25769 in the expanded form using index notation (Exponential Notation).	[5]
13.	Write the basic numeral for $(5\times10^6)+(3\times10^4)+(6\times10^3)+(2\times10^2)+(9\times10^0)$	[5]
14.	After given $\frac{2}{7}$ of his salary to his mother David spent \$130 on food and \$80 on clothes and has \$4445 left. How much did he give to his mother?	[10]
15.	Mr Parker gave $\frac{1}{2}$ of his money to his two sons. John received \$75 and Bob received \$125. What fraction of Mr Parker's money did Bob receive?	[10]