



TV

MATHEMATICS 602

CONTENTS LIFEPAC[®] 602 Objectives i. Ι. Write Decimals as Fractions, Multiply by 10, 100, 1,000, Multiples, Prime Factors, Factor Boxes 1 П. Fractions with Unlike Denominators, Divide w/2-digit Divisor, Exponential Notation 8 Patterns in Even and Odd, Prime Factors, Rounding, III. Add, Subtract Mixed Numbers, Compare Fractions 16 IV. Add, Subtract, Multiply Decimals, Missing Numbers, Borrow to Subtract Fractions, Divide w/1-digit Divisor ... 24 V. Reading, Review, and Reinforcement 32 LIFEPAC 602 Index 41

Author: Editor: Graphic Design: **Carol Bauler, B.A.** Alan Christopherson, M.S. JoAnn Cumming, A.A.



Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759 © MCMXCIX by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates', and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

LIFEPAC 602 Objectives

To review

- base ten system
- numbers to billions' place round to billions' place
- operation symbols addition, subtraction equal, not equal

multiplication, division greater than, less than

- equations
- factors
- fractions
 - simplify using the greatest common factor (GCF) equivalent fractions add and subtract with like denominators
- decimals

write equivalent decimals add and subtract convert to fractions

- missing number problems
- multi-operation problems
- multiples
- number sentences
- standard measurements for linear and square units, weight, volume, time
- whole number operations subtraction multiplication by 2-digit and 3-digit multipliers division by 1-digit and 2-digit divisors

To learn to

- estimate answers in addition and subtraction to billions' place
- write the understood decimal point in whole numbers
- use patterns for adding and subtracting even and odd numbers
- understand the meaning of prime numbers and prime factors and to find the prime factors of a number using factor boxes
- write numbers in exponential notation, to learn the meaning of base factor, exponent, powers of ten, repeated factor, and to understand the base factor and exponent as a multiplication sign
- recognize fractions as part of a whole or part of a set
- solve fraction problems
 - in addition and subtraction with unlike denominators using the least common multiple (LCM) by borrowing to subtract
 - with mixed numbers and mixed numbers with fractions
- write fractions with unlike denominators in number order

iv

I Part One

		Objectives To learn about zero in whole numbers and decimals To multiply by 10, 100, 1,000 To find the prime factors of a number									
Ev Th	l very whole numbe ne decimal point is	Ĵ									
1.1	Write the understood decimal point in the whole numbers.										
	5 34	1	8,546	4	39,561,3	70	26,3	809,641,827			
The number system that we use is a base ten system. Decimals are a base ten system for fractions. The first place to the right of the decimal point is tenths' place. Decimals begin with tenths' place because decimals are fractions.											
	units (whole numbers)			•	decimals (frac			ctions)			
	hundreds 100's	tens 10's	ones 1's	ten 10	iths hur ths 1	ndredths 00ths	thous 1,0	sandths 00ths			
We have learned about numbers to hundred billions.											
1.2 Write in number words.											
a.	430,851,769,023										
b.	526,043,297,600										
The denominators for decimals follow a pattern similar to whole numbers. The pattern is tenths, hundredths, one-thousandths, ten-thousandths,											
1.3 Follow the pattern. Begin with the decimal point. Count decimal places from left to right. Write the decimal numbers as fractions.											
a.	.5	.36	025		.3768 _		.90	176			
b.	.2	.09	350		.9354 _		.65	130			
Because decimals are fractions, we can write equivalent decimals. We simply add zero(s) to the right of the decimal number.					7 10 .7	= -	$\frac{70}{100} =$	700 1,000 .700			
1.4 Write equivalent decimals to											
0						_					
d.	hundredths' plac	ce.	.9	.6		.2		.3			
a. b.	hundredths' plac thousandths' pla	ce. ace.	.9 .4	_6 73		.2 .06		.3			

Zero changes the value of a whole number if it is added to the <i>right</i> of the digits.										
1.5	Cross out the zeros that do not change the value of the number.									
a.	00,365,490	4,506,143	60,521	000,756	0,496,002					
b.	4,003,250	0,527,061	90,020	403,271	000,369					
Ze to	Zero changes the value of a decimal if it is added anywhere $.7 = .70$ to the <i>left</i> of a digit. $.7 \neq .07$									
1.6	Cross out the zeros t	hat do not change t	the value of the de	cimal.						
a.	.30	.030	.007	.0250	.00960					
b.	.076	.5400	.063	.080	.36700					
Tł	here is a pattern for m	ultiplying whole nu	mbers by 10, 100,	1,000.						
1.7	Write the answer.									
	358 × 10	How many 0's	in the multiplier?							
	000 How many 0's in the product?									
	3 580	1 10 11			-					
	3,580 Is it the same number of zeros?									
	358									
			0							
	0 000	0								
	35 800 35.800 Is it the same number of zeros?									
W	/hen multiplying by a r	number in the sequ	ence of 10, 100, 1,(count th	ne number of					
ze	eros in the multiplier a	nd add them to the	multiplicand.	,						
	10 × 65 =	650 100 × 6	5 = 6,500 1,0	$00 \times 65 = 65,0$	000					
1.8 Multiply. <i>Write commas in answers.</i>										
а.	10 × 43 =	100 × 7 =		1,000 × 954 =						
b.	10 × 8 =	100 × 42 =		1,000 × 60 =						
a.	1,000 × 9 =	100 × 306 =		1,000 × 43 =						
b.	10 × 51 =	10 × 240 =		100 × 7 =						
1.9	Subtract.									
	7,043	8,531	3,074	5,000	28,902					
	- 2,498 -	- 0,928	- 1,90/	- 054	- 15,68/					