

1-

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

①

$$9+8-5=2 \times ()$$

Solve:

$$9+8-5=2 \times ()$$

$$9+8-5=2 \times (n)$$

$$17-5=2n$$

$$12=2n$$

$$2n=12$$

$$n=\frac{12}{2}$$

$$n=6$$

②

$$3 \times 9 - 14 = 24 - ()$$

$$3 \times 9 - 14 = 24 - ()$$

$$27 - 14 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 - 14 = 24 - (11)$$

so the missing

$$27 - 14 = 24 - (11)$$

number is (11)

$$13 = 24 - (11)$$

$$13 + 11 = 24$$

c)

$$15 \div 3 \times 12 = 41 + (\quad)$$

$$15 \div 3 \times 12 = 41 + (\quad)$$

$$5 \times 12 = 41 + u$$

$$60 = 41 + u$$

$$60 - 41 = u$$

$$u = 19$$

So the missing number is 19

$$15 \div 3 \times 12 = 41 + 19$$

d)

$$24 \div 4 + 5 = 66 \div (\quad)$$

$$24 \div 4 + 5 = 66 \div (\quad)$$

$$24 \div 4 + 5 = 66 \div (u)$$

$$6 + 5 = 66 \div (u)$$

$$11 = 66 \div (u)$$

$$u = \frac{66}{11}$$

$$u = 6$$

so the missing number

is 6

$$24 \div 4 + 5 = 66 \div (6)$$

e)

$$8 \times 6 - 13 + 3 = 7 \times 6 - ()$$

$$8 \times 6 - 13 + 3 = 7 \times 6 - ()$$

$$48 - 13 + 3 = 42 - (u)$$

$$35 + 3 = 42 - (u)$$

$$38 = 42 - u$$

$$u = 42 - 38$$

$u = 4$ so the missing number is 4

$$8 \times 6 - 13 + 3 = 7 \times 6 - 4$$

Find the missing terms.

a)

$$121, 11, 81, 9, \underline{\quad}, 7$$

$$121, 11, 81, 9, 49, 7$$

$$(11)^2, (9)^2, (7)^2$$

b)

$$100, 50, 25, \underline{\quad}, 6.25$$

$$100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25$$

$$50 \div 2 \div 2 \div 2 \div 2$$

c)

$$4, 9, 64, 125, 1296$$

$$4, 9, 64, 125, 1296, 16,807$$

$$(2)^2, (3)^2, (4)^3, (5)^3, (6)^4, (7)^5$$

d)

$$2, 5, 12, 24, 48$$

2, 5, 12, 24, 48, 96

$(2 \times 2 + 1), (5 \times 2 + 2), (12 \times 2), (24 \times 2), (48 \times 2)$

②

44, 22, 66, 33, 132,

44, 22, 66, 33, 132, 66

$\div 2 \quad \times 3 \quad \div 2 \quad \times 4 \quad \div 2$

①

$$2 + 7 = 27$$

$$4 + 4 = 24$$

$$5 + 9 = 42$$

$$6 + 0 = ?$$

$$(a+b) \times 3$$

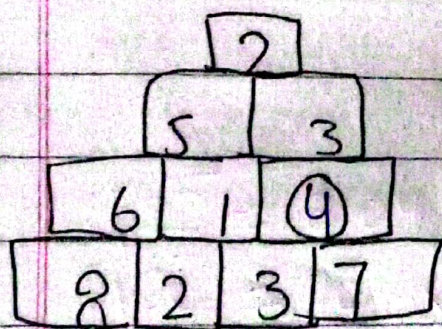
$$2 + 7 = 27 \longrightarrow (2+7) \times 3 = 27$$

$$4 + 4 = 24 \longrightarrow (4+4) \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$5 + 9 = 42 \longrightarrow (5+9) \times 3 = 14 \times 3 = 42$$

$$6 + 0 = ? \longrightarrow (6+0) \times 3 = 6 \times 3 = 18$$

②



$$8 - 2 = 6$$

$$6 - 1 = 5$$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

$$5 - 3 = 2$$

2	6	18
4	20	100
?	21	147

in first column.

2, 4, ?

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

so 2, 4, 8 (8) is missing number.

6, 20, 21

$$6 \times 3 + 2 = 20$$

$$20 + 1 = 21$$

18, 100, 147

$$18 \times 5 + 10 = 100$$

$$100 + 47 = 147$$

How many prime numbers are b/w each of the following pairs of numbers.

① $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{120}$

$\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{120}$

lets solve $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$

$\sqrt{120} = 10.95$

so prime numbers between 1.73 to

10.95 is 2, 3, 5, and 7 (4) prime numbers

②

$\sqrt[4]{10}$ and $\sqrt[2]{410}$

$$\sqrt{10} \text{ and } \sqrt{410}$$

$$\sqrt{10} = 3.16$$

$$\sqrt{410} = 20.25$$

So the prime numbers between 3.16 to 20.25 is 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19 (6) prime numbers.

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$$\sqrt[3]{10} \text{ and } \sqrt[3]{999}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{10} \text{ and } \sqrt[3]{999}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{10} = 2.15$$

$$\sqrt[3]{999} = 9.97$$

So the prime numbers between 2.15 to 9.97 is 3, 5, 7, (3) prime numbers

①

$$\sqrt[3]{28} \text{ and } \sqrt{120}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{28} = 3.04$$

$$\sqrt{120} = 10.95$$

So the prime numbers between 3.04 to 10.95 is 5 and 7 (2) prime numbers.

$$\sqrt{8} \text{ and } \sqrt{400}$$

$$\sqrt{8} \text{ and } \sqrt{400}$$

$$\sqrt{8} = 2.83$$

$$\sqrt{400} = 20$$

So the prime numbers between
2.83 to 20 is 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

Prime numbers (7)