

**Module 4 Topic B Lesson 6 Student Copy**

**Exercises 1–3**

1.  $4 + 2 \times 7$

2.  $36 \div 3 \times 4$

3.  $20 - 5 \times 2$

**Exercises 4–5**

4.  $90 - 5^2 \times 3$

5.  $4^3 + 2 \times 8$

**Exercises 6–7**

6.  $2 + (9^2 - 4)$

7.  $2 \cdot (13 + 5 - 14 \div (3 + 4))$

**Exercises 8–9**

8.  $7 + (12 - 3^2)$

9.  $7 + (12 - 3)^2$

### Lesson Summary

**NUMERICAL EXPRESSION:** A *numerical expression* is a number, or it is any combination of sums, differences, products, or divisions of numbers that evaluates to a number.

Statements like “3 +” or “3 ÷ 0” are not numerical expressions because neither represents a point on the number line. Note: Raising numbers to whole number powers are considered numerical expressions as well since the operation is just an abbreviated form of multiplication, e.g.,  $2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$ .

**VALUE OF A NUMERICAL EXPRESSION:** The *value of a numerical expression* is the number found by evaluating the expression.

For example:  $\frac{1}{3} \cdot (2 + 4) + 7$  is a numerical expression, and its value is 9.

### Problem Sets for Homework

Evaluate each expression.

1.  $3 \times 5 + 2 \times 8 + 2$
2.  $(\$1.75 + 2 \times \$0.25 + 5 \times \$0.05) \times 24$
3.  $(2 \times 6) + (8 \times 4) + 1$
4.  $((8 \times 1.95) + (3 \times 2.95) + 10.95) \times 1.06$
5.  $((12 \div 3)^2 - (18 \div 3^2)) \times (4 \div 2)$