

EQUATIONS WORKSHEET

6A

NAME _____

ZERO POWER

PRINCIPLE

$x * 0 = 1$ for any non-zero value of x . $0 * 0$ is undefined.

Consider this sequence of powers.

decreasing exponents ↓

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2^5 = 32 \\
 2^4 = 16 \\
 2^3 = 8 \\
 2^2 = 4 \\
 2^1 = 2 \\
 2^0 = ?
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \text{divide by 2} \\
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 \end{array}$$

Based on the pattern of dividing by 2 to get the next smaller power, $2^0 = 1$.

EXAMPLES

- $7 * 0 = 1$
- $(0 - 3) * 0 = 1$
- $(5 \times 9) * 0 = 1$
- For a Goal of **1**, a Solution can be made of the form $\boxed{} * 0$.
any number except 0 ↑↓
- A Solution like $9 + 7$ can be padded to $9 + 7 \times [(\boxed{}) * 0]$.

EXERCISES

Circle the number of each Solution in Exercises 1-6 that equals a Goal of **40**. If a Solution can be grouped so that it does not equal 40, consider it incorrect and do not circle its number.

- $8 \times 5 \times (9 * 0)$
- $(6 * 2) + 4 \div 8 * 0$
- $(9 \times 5) - (3 + 2) \times (2 + 1) * 0$
- $(7 \times 6) - 1 - (3 * 0)$
- $(7 + 6) \times 3 + (0 * 0)$
- $(7 * 2) - 9 \div (3 \times 1) * 0$

MORE CHALLENGING EXERCISES

Use all the Resources listed to write a Solution for the given Goal.

| Goal | Resources | Solution |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 7. $(1-5)*0$ | + x ÷ 3 4 5 7 | _____ |
| 8. $5 \div 4$ | + x ÷ * 0 2 3 7 8 | _____ |
| 9. $4\sqrt{9} + 7$ | + x * * 0 1 7 8 9 | _____ |
| 10. 32 | - x * * 2 3 3 5 9 | _____ |
| 11. $3 \div 4$ | + - ÷ ÷ * 2 5 6 7 8 9 | _____ |
| 12. $1 * 99$ | + - x * * 0 2 2 3 5 6 | _____ |