Grade 7 – Book A

(Revised CAPS edition)

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Chapter A1

Whole numbers

A1.1 Natural and Whole Numbers:

Exercise 1: Date: _____

Complete: * Natural numbers: $\mathbb{N}$ = {_____}
* Whole numbers: $\mathbb{N}_0$ = {_____}

A1.2 Characteristics of Whole Numbers – Revision grade 6:

* Prime numbers are numbers with only two factors, namely 1 and the number itself. Therefore, the number 1 is **not** a prime number, because it has only one factor!

* Compound numbers are numbers with more than two factors.

* The number 0 is the identity element for addition, which means that:
0 + any number = the number. E.g. $0 + 5 = 5$

* The number 1 is the identity element for multiplication, which means that:
$1 \times$ any number = the number itself. E.g. $1 \times 7 = 7$

* If we multiply any number with 0, the answer is 0. E.g. $0 \times 16 = 0$

* If we divide 0 by any number, the answer is 0: E.g. $0 \div 189 = 0$

* **If we divide by 0, the answer will be undefined.**
E.g. $24 \div 0$ = undefined

* Factors are the numbers by which a number is dividable without a remainder.
E.g. the factors of 6 are 1 ; 2 ; 3 and 6. We write it as: $F_6 = \{1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 6\}$

* Multiples are the numbers where a number can be divided without a remainder.
E.g. multiples of 6 are 6 ; 12 ; 18 .... We write it as: $M_6 = \{6 ; 12 ; 18 ; 24 ; \ldots\ldots\}$

* Commutative property: E.g. $4 + 5 = 5 + 4$ or $4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$

* Associative property: E.g. $(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)$ or $(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$

* Distributive property: E.g. $2 \times (3 + 4) = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 4$ or $2 \times (3 - 4) = 2 \times 3 - 2 \times 4$

* **Remember the order of operations**: (1) Brackets
(2) Powers and roots
(3) Of $\rightarrow \times$
(4) Multiplication and division
(5) Plus and minus

Exercise 2: Date: _____

(1) Complete:

(a) The natural numbers smaller than 10: _____

(b) The five uneven numbers just before 10 000: _____

(c) The first five prime numbers: _____

(d) The even whole numbers between 325 and 341: _____

(e) The first four natural numbers greater than 25: _____

(f) The factors of 12: _____

(g) The multiples of 12 between 20 and 80: _____

(h) The multiples of 9, from 18 to 54: _____

(i) The largest six-digit number. Write this number in words as well. _____

_____

(j) Add the largest five-digit number to the smallest three-digit number.

_____

(k) Subtract the largest two-digit number from the smallest four-digit number.

_____

(l) Is the number 1 a prime number or a compound number? _____

(m) The months of the year that consist of an even number of days in the year 2007.

_____

(n) The factors of 36: _____

(o) The multiples of 8: _____

(p) The factors of 60 which are also prime numbers: _____

(2) Complete the next four numbers of each of the following sequences:

(a) 4 567 ; 4 570 ; 4 573 ; 4 576 ; _____

(b) 12 346 ; 12 246 ; 12 146 ; 12 046 ; _____

(c) 128 ; 130 ; 133 ; 137 ; _____

(d) 26 ; 28 ; 30 ; 32 ; _____

(e) 144 578 ; 144 538 ; 144 498 ; 144 458 ; _____

(f) 2 ; 4 ; 8 ; 16 ; _____

(g) 1 ; 4 ; 5 ; 9 ; 14 ; _____

(h) 1 ; 3 ; 5 ; 7 ; _____

(i) 1 999 ; 1 899 ; 1 799 ; 1 699 ; _____

(j) 1 ; 4 ; 9 ; 16 ; _____

(k) 1 ; 8 ; 27 ; 64 ; _____

(3) Determine the value of: **[Remember the order of operations!]**

(a) $17 \div 1 =$ _____ (b) $1 \times 1 \times 1 + 0 =$ _____

(c) $2 + 2 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 =$ _____ (d) $389 \div 0 =$ _____

(e) $0 \div 983 =$ _____ (f) $64 - 0 =$ _____

(g) $\dfrac{0 + 5 \times 1}{7 - 7}$ (h) $\dfrac{(14 - 14) \times 0}{18 \div 1 + 0}$

$=$ _____ $=$ _____

(4) Round the following off to the nearest number, as indicated in brackets:

(a) 3 472 (nearest 10) (b) 3 472 (nearest 5)

_____ _____

(c) 3 475 (nearest 100) (d) 769 909 (nearest 10)

_____ _____

(e) 769 909 (nearest 1 000) (f) 769 909 (nearest 100)

_____ _____

(g) 769 909 (nearest 5) (h) 567 (nearest 10)

_____ _____

(i) 567 (nearest 5) (j) 567 (nearest 100)

_____ _____

(5) Write the following answers:

(a) $34 \times 1\,000$ (b) 50×400

_____ _____

(c) $48\,000 \div 1\,000$ (d) $680 \div 10$

_____ _____

(e) $5\,600 \div 100$ (f) $300 \times 10\,000$

_____ _____

(g) 800×120 (h) 451×100

_____ _____

(i) $770 \div 110$ (j) $350\,000 \div 50$

_____ _____

(6) Fill in: $<$; $=$ or $>$

(a)	25 026	25 025	(b)	8 100	81×100
(c)	123 587	123 588	(d)	487	477
(e)	1 987	1 989	(f)	100 999	101 000
(g)	520 520	520 250	(h)	2 345	2 453
(i)	7 070	$70\,700 \div 10$	(j)	$2\,300 \div 10$	$23\,000 \div 1\,000$

(5) Use the distributive property to calculate the following:

(a) E.g. $345 \times 16 = 345 \times (6 + 10)$

_____

_____

_____

(b) $257 \times 25 =$ _____

_____

_____

_____

(c) $1\,234 \times 12 =$ _____

_____

_____

_____

(d) $780 \times 34 =$ _____

_____

_____

_____

(6) Identify the property used. Write A – associative property, C – commutative property and D – distributive property or N – if none of the properties apply.

(a)	$45 + 67 = 67 + 45$	
(b)	$18 \times 12 = 18 \times (10 + 2)$	
(c)	$56 - 44 = 44 - 56$	
(d)	$2 \times 6 \times 18 = 2 \times (6 \times 18)$	
(e)	$(29 + 35) + 15 = 29 + (35 + 15)$	
(f)	$7 \times 234 = 234 \times 7$	
(g)	$450 \times 36 = 450 \times 40 - 450 \times 4$	
(h)	$128 \div (8 \times 8) = (128 \div 8) \times 8$	

A1.3 Prime factors:

The prime factors of a number are the factors that are also prime numbers.
E.g. the factors of 12 are 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4 ; 6 and 12. But the prime factors of 12 are only 2 and 3.

E.g. 1 The factors of 6 are: $F_6 = \{1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 6\}$
$\therefore$ The prime factors of 6: 2 and 3. (I.e. they are the factors that are prime numbers.)

E.g. 2 The factors of 20 are: $F_{20} = \{1 ; 2 ; 4 ; 5 ; 10 ; 20\}$
$\therefore$ The prime factors of 20: 2 and 5.

E.g. 3 Determine the prime factors of 60:

2	60
2	30
3	15
5	5
	1

$\therefore 60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

Exercise 3: Date: _____

Determine the prime factors of the following numbers:

(1) 12 (2) 56 (3) 30 (4) 44

(5) 148 (6) 27 (7) 18 (8) 100

(9) 24 (10) 640 (11) 36 (12) 75

A1.4 LCM and HCF:

LCM = Lowest common multiple.
HCF = Highest common factor.

E.g.4 The multiples of 3 are $M_3 = \{3\ ;\ 6\ ;\ 9\ ;\ 12\ ;\ 15\ ;\ 18\ ;\ 21\ ;\ 24\ ;\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\}$
The multiples of 4 are $M_4 = \{4\ ;\ 8\ ;\ 12\ ;\ 16\ ;\ 20\ ;\ 24\ ;\ 28\ ;\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\}$
The common multiples of 3 and 4 are all the multiples that occur with both, namely:
12 ; 24 ; ... ...
Therefore the LCM of 3 and 4 is **12**, because it is the lowest common multiple!

E.g.5 The factors of 12 are $F_{12} = \{1\ ;\ 2\ ;\ 3\ ;\ 4\ ;\ 6\ ;\ 12\}$
The factors of 18 are $F_{18} = \{1\ ;\ 2\ ;\ 3\ ;\ 6\ ;\ 9\ ;\ 18\}$
The common factors of 12 and 18 are thus: 1 ; 2 ; 3 and 6.
Therefore the HCF of 12 and 18 is **6**, because it is the highest common factor!

Exercise 4: Date: _____

Complete:

(1) (a) The multiples of 2: _____

(b) The multiples of 3: _____

(c) The common multiples of 2 and 3: _____

(d) The LCM of 2 and 3: _____

(2) (a) M_6 = _____

(b) M_{15} = _____

(c) The common multiples of 6 and 15: _____

(d) The LCM of 6 and 15: _____

(3) (a) F_{12} = _____

(b) F_8 = _____

(c) The common factors of 12 and 8: _____

(d) HCF of 12 and 8: _____

(4) (a) M_{10} = _____ and F_{10} = _____

(b) M_{15} = _____ and F_{15} = _____

(c) LCM of 10 and 15: _____

(d) HCF of 10 and 15: _____

(5) (a) The multiples of 3: _____

(b) The multiples of 4: _____

(c) The multiples of 5: _____

(d) The LCM of 3; 4 and 5: _____

(6) (a) M_3 = _____

(b) M_5 = _____

(c) M_9 = _____

(d) LCM of 3; 5 and 9: _____

(7) (a) F_{20} = _____

(b) F_{36} = _____

(c) F_{28} = _____

(d) HCF of 20; 36 and 28: _____

(8) Paul and John are on a hike to raise funds. Paul hikes exactly 12 kilometres every day and John hikes exactly 10 kilometres every day. Calculate how many days it will take them to hike exactly the same number of kilometres. How many kilometres in total did each of them hike at that stage?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(9) The product of two numbers is 588. The HCF of the numbers is 14. Give all the possible combinations of numbers to which these conditions apply.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

☺ **The ancient Romans used certain symbols to represent their numbers. Do research to find out which symbols they used for each of the following:**

1 → _____ **5 →** _____ **10 →** _____

50 → _____ **100 →** _____ **500 →** _____

1 000 → _____

(1) Which number is represented by the following: MCXLVI ? _____

(2) Present the following number as a Roman numeral: 3 914 _____

A1.5 REVISION EXERCISE: Date: _____

(1) Complete:

(a) The uneven compound numbers, larger than 10 and smaller than 20: _____

(b) The factors of 12, which are also multiples of 2: _____

(c) All even prime numbers: _____

(d) The five whole numbers just greater than 9 998:

_____

(e) Write 2 344 298 in words: _____

_____

(f) The first four whole numbers just smaller than 12: _____

(2) Complete:

(a) M_6 = _____

(b) M_8 = _____

(c) F_{18} = _____

(d) F_{24} = _____

(3) Use your answer in (2) and determine the LCM of 6 and 8: _____

(4) Use your answer in (2) and determine the HCF of 18 and 24: _____

(5) Complete the next five numbers of each of the following sequences:

(a) 97 ; 96 ; 94 ; 91 ; 87 ; _____

(b) 14 ; 17 ; 20 ; 23 ; 26 ; _____

(c) 144 ; 132 ; 120 ; 108 ; _____

(d) 3 ; 6 ; 12 ; 24 ; 48 ; _____

(6) Determine the prime factors of the following numbers:

(a) 315 (b) 144 (c) 98 (d) 525

****

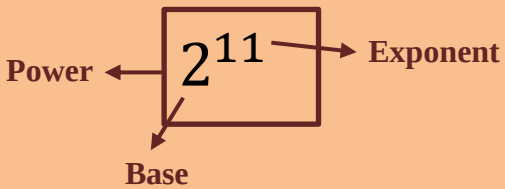
Chapter A2

Exponents

A2.1 Numbers in exponential format:

* Exponential format is a way to write large numbers in a shorter format.
  E.g. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^{11} = 2\,048$

* We read 2^{11} as "two to the power of 11", where 2 is called the base number and 11 the exponent:



* We read 2^2 as "two to the power of two" or, "2 squared" which means that it is $2 \times 2 = 4$, where 4 is a perfect square.

* Also $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$, where 8 is therefore a perfect cube.

* Any number to the power of 1, is equal to the number itself. E.g. $6^1 = 6$.

** Any number to the power of 0, is equal to 1. E.g. $6^0 = 1$. **(Only for enrichment!)**

E.g. 1 (a) Write in exponential format: $5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2$
$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$
$= 2^4 \times 5^3$

(b) Write in expanded format: $3^5 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

(c) Calculate: Remember the order of operations!

(i) $2^3 + 7^2 - 9^1 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 + 7 \times 7 - 9 = 8 + 49 - 9 = 48$

(ii) $(4 \times 10^4) + (7 \times 10^3) + (2 \times 10^2) + (6 \times 10^1) + (5 \times 1)$
$= 40\,000 + 7\,000 + 200 + 60 + 5$
$= 47\,265$

Because $[4 \times 10^4 = 4 \times 10\,000 = 40\,000]$ **and** $[7 \times 10^3 = 7 \times 1\,000 = 7\,000]$ **and** $[2 \times 10^2 = 2 \times 100 = 200]$ **and** $[6 \times 10^1 = 6 \times 10 = 60]$ **and** $[5 \times 1 = 5]$

Exercise 1:

(1) Complete the table. Mark only with ✓ in each applicable block.

Number:	1	6	8	9	12	16	25	27	30	36	64	80	100	125
Perfect square														
Perfect cube														

(2) Write in exponential format:

(a) $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 =$ _____ (b) $7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 =$ _____

(c) $10 \times 10 \times 7 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 =$ _____ (d) $5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 =$ _____

(3) Write in expanded format:

(a) $6^8 =$ _____ (b) $3^4 =$ _____

(4) Calculate: (Without using a calculator!)

(a) $4^2 - 3^2$

_____

(b) $1^3 + 1^2 + 2^2$

_____

(c) $5^2 - 4^2 - 3^2$

_____

_____

(d) $4^3 \times 10^2 - 5^3$

_____

_____

(e) $5^3 \div 5^2$

_____

_____

(f) $12^2 - 11^2$

_____

_____

(g) $5^1 + 1^5$

_____

(h) $7^2 - 2^3$

_____

(i) $2 \times 6^2 + 8^2$

_____

_____

(j) $(20 - 2 \times 4)^2$

_____

_____

(k) $2^2 \times 2^3$

_____

(l) $3^3 - 3^2$

_____

(m) $10^3 \div 10^3$

(n) $9^2 \times 1^2 \div 3^2$

(o) $(4^2 + 2^2) \times (1^2 + 1^3)$

(p) $(7 - 3)^3 + (4 + 1)^2$

*(q) $(3^3 \times 10^5)^0 + 10^2 \times 10^3$

(r) $4^2 + (8 - 3)^3 + (8 + 3)^2$

(5) Calculate:

(a) $(4 \times 10^3) + (3 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1) + (1 \times 10^0)$

(b) $(7 \times 10^6) + (2 \times 10^5) + (2 \times 10^4) + (1 \times 10^3) + (2 \times 10^2) + (6 \times 10) + (9 \times 10^0)$

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

☺ **The American government decides to donate one trillion $ to Africa for the treatment and prevention of AIDS. If one $ is equal to R12, calculate how many rand will be donated to Africa. Write your answer in shortened format by using exponential notation.**

Remember: **1 billion = 1 thousand million**
1 trillion = 1 million million

A2.2 Square roots and cube roots:

The opposite calculation of powers is called the calculation of roots.
E.g. if $5^2 = 25$, then $\sqrt{25} = 5$. We read it as: the square root of 25 is equal to 5.
Or if $2^3 = 8$, then $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. We read it as: the cube root of 8 is equal to 2.

E.g. 2 Calculate: (a) $\sqrt{100} - \sqrt{64} = 10 - 8 = 2$

(b) $\sqrt{100 - 64} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

(c) $\sqrt[3]{4^2 - 8} = \sqrt[3]{16 - 8} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

Exercise 2:

(1) Complete the following table and study it!

(a)	$1^2 = 1$	$\therefore \sqrt{1} = 1$	
(b)	$2^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(c)	$3^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(d)	$4^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(e)	$5^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(f)	$6^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(g)	$7^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(h)	$8^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(i)	$9^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	

(j)	$10^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(k)	$11^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(l)	$12^2 =$	$\therefore \sqrt{\quad} =$	
(m)	$1^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	
(n)	$2^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	
(o)	$3^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	
(p)	$4^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	
(q)	$5^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	
(r)	$10^3 =$	$\therefore \sqrt[3]{\quad} =$	

(2) Calculate:

(a) $\sqrt{36} - \sqrt{4}$

(b) $\sqrt{100 - 64}$

(c) $\sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt{100}$

(d) $\sqrt{64} - \sqrt[3]{64}$

(e) $5^2 + \sqrt{25}$

(f) $11^2 - \sqrt{121}$

(g) $\sqrt{9} - \sqrt[3]{27}$

(h) $\left(\sqrt[3]{125}\right)^2$

(i) $2^3 + \sqrt[3]{8}$

(j) $\sqrt{9 - 2^3}$

(k) $\sqrt{49 - 13}$

(l) $6^2 + 4^3$

(m) $\sqrt{4^3}$

(n) $7 \times 7 \times 7 - 7^3$

(o) $\sqrt{10^2 - 8^2}$

(p) $\sqrt[3]{1\,000} \times \sqrt{144}$

(q) $\left(\sqrt{12}\right)^2$

(r) $\sqrt{1} + 7^2 - \sqrt[3]{8}$

(3) The area of a square is 121 cm². Calculate the length of each side of the square.

A2.3 Square roots and cube roots – using prime factors:

E.g.3 Determine the following by using prime factors:

(a) $\sqrt{784}$ **(b)** $\sqrt[3]{3\,375}$

****

2	784
2	392
2	196
2	98
7	49
7	7
	1

$\therefore 784 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7$

$= 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 7^2$

$\therefore \sqrt{784} = 2 \times 2 \times 7$

$= 28$

3	3 375
3	1 125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$\therefore 3\,375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

$= 3^3 \times 5^3$

$\therefore \sqrt[3]{3\,375} = 3 \times 5$

$= 15$

Exercise 3: Date: _____

Calculate: (by using prime factors)

(1) $\sqrt{225}$ (2) $\sqrt[3]{2\,744}$

(3) $\sqrt{1\ 225}$

(4) $\sqrt{4\ 624}$

(5) $\sqrt[3]{343}$

(6) $\sqrt[3]{1\ 728}$

(7) $\sqrt[3]{1\ 000}$

(8) $\sqrt{576}$

A2.4 REVISION EXERCISE: Date: _____

(1) Calculate:

(a) $2^3 + 7^2 - \sqrt{25}$

(b) $6^2 \times \sqrt[3]{1} + 0$

(c) $\sqrt{5^3 - 2^2}$

(d) $\sqrt[3]{729}$

(e) $\sqrt{100} + 7^2$

(f) $3^3 + 11^2$

(g) $\left(\sqrt{49} + 1\right)^2$

(h) $\sqrt{2\,025}$

(i) $\sqrt{144} \div 4^1$

(j) $\left(\sqrt{7}\right)^2$

(k) $\sqrt{\sqrt{81}}$

(l) $(5 - 2)^2 + \sqrt{36}$

(m) $3^2 \times 0 + (9 - 2)^2$

(n) $\sqrt{121} - \sqrt[3]{125}$

(2) The sum of the first three prime numbers is squared. What will the answer be?

_____

_____

_____

(3) Calculate: $3 \times 10^5 + 2 \times 10^4 + 7 \times 10^3 + 2 \times 10 + 8 \times 10^0 + 3 \times 10^2$

_____

_____

_____

(4) Are the following statements true or false?

(a) $8^2 = 8 \times 2$

_____

(b) The square root of 4 is 16.

_____

(c) $1^3 + 3^1 = 3 + 1 = 4$

_____

(5) Complete the next five numbers in each sequence:

(a) 9 ; 16 ; 25 ; 36 ; _____

(b) 2×3^2 ; 3×4^3 ; 4×5^4 ; _____

_____

****