Grade 7 to Grade 8 Summer Math Packet

Packet due: The 3rd full day of school

Dear Riverside Students and Parents,

Following an eventful and tumultuous last school year, I know most are looking forward to a stress free summer. I encourage students to practice math by completing this summer packet or completing the listed ixls for the grade levels to keep those skills fresh. These assignments will focus on some of the skills and concepts necessary for success in your grade as well as sharpen skills you have already learned.

Please complete the packet in pencil and make sure your handwriting is legible. If you choose to do the IXL, it's the same criteria we followed during the school year. (20 mins or 80%) Do not use a calculator because you will not be allowed to use one in class. If you are stuck on a problem, I've listed some websites below that may be helpful.

Have a fun and safe summer and I look forward to seeing you in August!!!

Ms. DeLaneuville

7th to 8th grade ixl

7th i1	7 i 7	8c1	8c3
8c6	8c7	8y7	8y8

6th to 7th ixl

6th c5	7a1	7a2	7a5
7f3	7f9	7g9	6k6
6L7			

5th to 6th

3rd f6	3 f7	3f8	3f9	3f10	3f11	3f12	3f13
3g5	3g6	3g7	3g8	3g9	3g10	3g11	3g12
3g13	3k4	3k5	3k6	3k7	4th d1	4d2	4e1
4e3							

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1-2 Study Guide and Intervention

Powers and Exponents

Exponent

$3^4 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 81$

Base common factors

The **exponent** tells you how many times to use the **base** as a factor.

EXAMPLE 1 **Write 6^3 as a product of the same factor.**

The base is 6. The exponent 3 means that 6 is used as a factor 3 times.
$6^3 = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$

EXAMPLE 2 **Evaluate 5^4.**

$5^4 = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$
$= 625$

EXAMPLE 3 **Write $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$ in exponential form.**

The base is 4. It is used as a factor 5 times, so the exponent is 5.
$4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 4^5$

EXERCISES

Write each power as a product of the same factor.

1. 7^3 **2.** 2^7 **3.** 9^2 **4.** 15^4

Evaluate each expression.

5. 3^5 **6.** 7^3 **7.** 8^4 **8.** 5^3

Write each product in exponential form.

9. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$

10. $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$

11. $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$

12. $9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9$

13. $12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12$

14. $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$

15. $6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$

16. $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$

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1-3 Study Guide and Intervention

Order of Operations

Use the **order of operations** to evaluate numerical expressions.

1. Do all operations within grouping symbols first.
2. Evaluate all powers before other operations.
3. Multiply and divide in order from left to right.
4. Add and subtract in order from left to right.

EXAMPLE 1 **Evaluate $(10 - 2) - 4 \cdot 2$.**

$(10 - 2) - 4 \cdot 2 = 8 - 4 \cdot 2$ Subtract first since $10 - 2$ is in parentheses.
$= 8 - 8$ Multiply 4 and 2.
$= 0$ Subtract 8 from 8.

EXAMPLE 2 **Evaluate $8 + (1 + 5)^2 \div 4$.**

$8 + (1 + 5)^2 \div 4 = 8 + 6^2 \div 4$ First, add 1 and 5 inside the parentheses.
$= 8 + 36 \div 4$ Find the value of 6^2.
$= 8 + 9$ Divide 36 by 4.
$= 17$ Add 8 and 9.

EXERCISES

Evaluate each expression.

1. $(1 + 7) \times 3$

2. $28 - 4 \cdot 7$

3. $5 + 4 \cdot 3$

4. $(40 \div 5) - 7 + 2$

5. $35 \div 7(2)$

6. 3×10^3

7. $45 \div 5 + 36 \div 4$

8. $42 \div 6 \times 2 - 9$

9. $2 \times 8 - 3^2 + 2$

10. $5 \times 2^2 + 32 \div 8$

11. $3 \times 6 - (9 - 8)^3$

12. 3.5×10^2

Lesson 1–3

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1-4 Study Guide and Intervention

Algebra: Variables and Expressions

To evaluate an algebraic expression you replace each variable with its numerical value, then use the order of operations to simplify.

EXAMPLE 1 **Evaluate $6x - 7$ if $x = 8$.**

$6x - 7 = 6(8) - 7$ Replace x with 8.
$= 48 - 7$ Use the order of operations.
$= 41$ Subtract 7 from 48.

EXAMPLE 2 **Evaluate $5m - 3n$ if $m = 6$ and $n = 5$.**

$5m - 3n = 5(6) - 3(5)$ Replace m with 6 and n with 5.
$= 30 - 15$ Use the order of operations.
$= 15$ Subtract 15 from 30.

EXAMPLE 3 **Evaluate $\frac{ab}{3}$ if $a = 7$ and $b = 6$.**

$\frac{ab}{3} = \frac{(7)(6)}{3}$ Replace a with 7 and b with 6.
$= \frac{42}{3}$ The fraction bar is like a grouping symbol.
$= 14$ Divide.

EXAMPLE 4 **Evaluate $x^3 + 4$ if $x = 3$.**

$x^3 + 4 = 3^3 + 4$ Replace x with 3.
$= 27 + 4$ Use the order of operations.
$= 31$ Add 27 and 4.

EXERCISES

Evaluate each expression if $a = 4$, $b = 2$, and $c = 7$.

1. $3ac$ **2.** $5b^3$ **3.** abc

4. $5 + 6c$ **5.** $\frac{ab}{8}$ **6.** $2a - 3b$

7. $\frac{b^4}{4}$ **8.** $c - a$ **9.** $20 - bc$

10. $2bc$ **11.** $ac - 3b$ **12.** $6a^2$

13. $7c$ **14.** $6a - b$ **15.** $ab - c$

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1-5

Study Guide and Intervention

Algebra: Equations

- An **equation** is a sentence in mathematics that contains an equals sign.
- The **solution** of an equation is the value that when substituted for the variable makes the equation true.

EXAMPLE 1 **Solve $23 + y = 29$ mentally.**

$23 + y = 29$ Write the equation.
$23 + 6 = 29$ You know that 23 + 6 is 29.
$29 = 29$ Simplify.
The solution is 6.

EXAMPLE 2 **What value of x is a solution of $x + 8 = 26$?**

A. 16 **B. 17** **C. 18** **D. 19**

Substitute each value for x to determine which makes the left side of the equation equivalent to the right side.

Replace x with 16.	Replace x with 17.	Replace x with 18.
$x + 8 = 26$	$x + 8 = 26$	$x + 8 = 26$
$16 + 8 = 26$	$17 + 8 = 26$	$18 + 8 = 26$
$24 \neq 26$ false	$25 \neq 26$ false	$26 = 26$ true

The value of 18 makes the equation true. So, the answer is C.

EXERCISES

Solve each equation mentally.

1. $k + 7 = 15$ **2.** $g - 8 = 20$ **3.** $6y = 24$

4. $\frac{a}{3} = 9$ **5.** $\frac{x}{6} = 9$ **6.** $8 + r = 24$

7. $12 \cdot 8 = h$ **8.** $n \div 11 = 8$ **9.** $48 \div 12 = x$

10. $h - 12 = 24$ **11.** $19 + y = 28$ **12.** $9f = 90$

Name the number that is the solution of the given equation.

13. $27 - h = 10$; 7, 17, 27 **14.** $n \div 11 = 4$; 44, 55, 66

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3-4

Study Guide and Intervention

Adding Integers

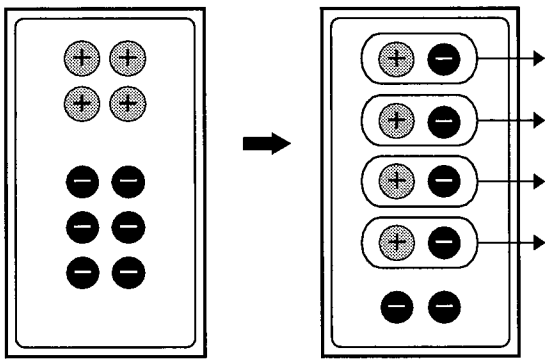
For integers with the same sign:
- the sum of two positive integers is positive.
- the sum of two negative integers is negative.

For integers with different signs, subtract their absolute values. The sum is:
- positive if the positive integer has the greater absolute value.
- negative if the negative integer has the greater absolute value.

To add integers, it is helpful to use counters or a number line.

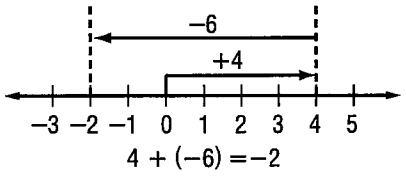
EXAMPLE 1 **Find 4 + (−6).**

Method 1 Use counters.
Combine a set of 4 positive counters and a set of 6 negative counters on a mat.



4 + (−6) 4 + (−6) = −2

Method 2 Use a number line.
- Start at 0.
- Move 4 units right.
- Then move 6 units left.



4 + (−6) = −2

EXERCISES

Add.

1. −5 + (−2)
2. 8 + 1
3. −7 + 10
4. 16 + (−11)
5. −22 + (−7)
6. −50 + 50
7. −10 + (−10)
8. 100 + (−25)
9. −35 + −20

Evaluate each expression if $a = 8$, $b = -8$, and $c = 4$.

10. $a + 15$
11. $b + (-9)$
12. $a + b$
13. $b + c$
14. $-10 + c$
15. $12 + b$

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3-5

Study Guide and Intervention

Subtracting Integers

To subtract an integer, add its opposite.

EXAMPLE 1 **Find 6 − 9.**

$6 - 9 = 6 + (-9)$ To subtract 9, add −9.
$= -3$ Simplify.

EXAMPLE 2 **Find −10 − (−12).**

$-10 - (-12) = -10 + 12$ To subtract −12, add 12.
$= 2$ Simplify.

EXAMPLE 3 **Evaluate $a - b$ if $a = -3$ and $b = 7$.**

$a - b = -3 - 7$ Replace a with −3 and b with 7.
$= -3 + (-7)$ To subtract 7, add −7.
$= -10$ Simplify.

EXERCISES

Subtract.

1. $7 - 9$

2. $20 - (-6)$

3. $-10 - 4$

4. $0 - 12$

5. $-7 - 8$

6. $13 - 18$

7. $-20 - (-5)$

8. $-8 - (-6)$

9. $25 - (-14)$

10. $-75 - 50$

11. $15 - 65$

12. $19 - (-10)$

Evaluate each expression if $m = -2$, $n = 10$, and $p = 5$.

13. $m - 6$

14. $9 - n$

15. $p - (-8)$

16. $p - m$

17. $m - n$

18. $-25 - p$

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3-6

Study Guide and Intervention

Multiplying Integers

The product of two integers with **different** signs is **negative**.
The product of two integers with the **same** sign is **positive**.

EXAMPLE 1 **Multiply $5(-2)$.**

$5(-2) = -10$ The integers have different signs. The product is negative.

EXAMPLE 2 **Multiply $-3(7)$.**

$-3(7) = -21$ The integers have different signs. The product is negative.

EXAMPLE 3 **Multiply $-6(-9)$.**

$-6(-9) = 54$ The integers have the same sign. The product is positive.

EXAMPLE 4 **Multiply $(-7)^2$.**

$(-7)^2 = (-7)(-7)$ There are 2 factors of -7.
$= 49$ The product is positive.

EXAMPLE 5 **Simplify $-2(6c)$.**

$-2(6c) = (-2 \cdot 6)c$ Associative Property of Multiplication.
$= -12c$ Simplify.

EXAMPLE 6 **Simplify $2(5x)$.**

$2(5x) = (2 \cdot 5)x$ Associative Propery of Multiplication.
$= 10x$ Simplify.

EXERCISES

Multiply.

1. $-5(8)$
2. $-3(-7)$
3. $10(-8)$
4. $-8(3)$
5. $-12(-12)$
6. $(-8)^2$

ALGEBRA Simplify each expression.

7. $-5(7a)$
8. $3(-2x)$
9. $4(6f)$
10. $7(6b)$
11. $-6(-3y)$
12. $7(-8g)$

ALGEBRA Evaluate each expression if $a = -3$, $b = -4$, and $c = 5$.

13. $-2a$
14. $9b$
15. ab
16. $-3ac$
17. $-2c^2$
18. abc

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3-7

Study Guide and Intervention

Dividing Integers

The quotient of two integers with different signs is negative.
The quotient of two integers with the same sign is positive.

EXAMPLE 1 **Divide $30 \div (-5)$.**

$30 \div (-5)$ The integers have different signs.

$30 \div (-5) = -6$ The quotient is negative.

EXAMPLE 2 **Divide $-100 \div (-5)$.**

$-100 \div (-5)$ The integers have the same sign.

$-100 \div (-5) = 20$ The quotient is positive.

EXERCISES

Divide.

1. $-12 \div 4$
2. $-14 \div (-7)$
3. $\frac{18}{-2}$
4. $-6 \div (-3)$
5. $-10 \div 10$
6. $\frac{-80}{-20}$
7. $350 \div (-25)$
8. $-420 \div (-3)$
9. $\frac{540}{45}$
10. $\frac{-256}{16}$

ALGEBRA Evaluate each expression if $d = -24$, $e = -4$, and $f = 8$.

11. $12 \div e$
12. $40 \div f$
13. $d \div 6$
14. $d \div e$
15. $f \div e$
16. $e^2 \div f$
17. $\frac{-d}{e}$
18. $ef \div 2$
19. $\frac{f^2}{e^2}$
20. $\frac{de}{f}$

Lesson 3–7

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4-2

Study Guide and Intervention

Solving Addition and Subtraction Equations

Remember, equations must always remain balanced. If you subtract the same number from each side of an equation, the two sides remain equal. Also, if you add the same number to each side of an equation, the two sides remain equal.

EXAMPLE 1 **Solve $x + 5 = 11$. Check your solution.**

$x + 5 = 11$ Write the equation.
$-5 = -5$ Subtract 5 from each side.
$x = 6$ Simplify.

Check $x + 5 = 11$ Write the equation.
$6 + 5 \stackrel{?}{=} 11$ Replace x with 6.
$11 = 11$ ✓ This sentence is true.

The solution is 6.

EXAMPLE 2 **Solve $15 = t - 12$. Check your solution.**

$15 = t - 12$ Write the equation.
$+12 = +12$ Add 12 to each side.
$27 = t$ Simplify.

Check $15 = t - 12$ Write the equation.
$15 \stackrel{?}{=} 27 - 12$ Replace t with 27.
$15 = 15$ ✓ This sentence is true.

The solution is 27.

EXERCISES

Solve each equation. Check your solution.

1. $h + 3 = 14$ **2.** $m + 8 = 22$ **3.** $p + 5 = 15$ **4.** $17 = y + 8$

5. $w + 4 = -1$ **6.** $k + 5 = -3$ **7.** $25 = 14 + r$ **8.** $57 + z = 97$

9. $b - 3 = 6$ **10.** $7 = c - 5$ **11.** $j - 12 = 18$ **12.** $v - 4 = 18$

13. $-9 = w - 12$ **14.** $y - 8 = -12$ **15.** $14 = f - 2$ **16.** $23 = n - 12$

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4-3

Study Guide and Intervention

Solving Multiplication Equations

If each side of an equation is divided by the same non-zero number, the resulting equation is equivalent to the given one. You can use this property to solve equations involving multiplication and division.

EXAMPLE 1 **Solve $45 = 5x$. Check your solution.**

$45 = 5x$ Write the equation.

$\frac{45}{5} = \frac{5x}{5}$ Divide each side of the equation by 5.

$9 = x$ $45 \div 5 = 9$

Check $45 = 5x$ Write the original equation.

$45 \stackrel{?}{=} 5(9)$ Replace x with 9. Is this sentence true?

$45 = 45$ ✓

The solution is 9.

EXAMPLE 2 **Solve $-21 = -3y$. Check your solution.**

$-21 = -3y$ Write the equation.

$\frac{-21}{-3} = \frac{-3y}{-3}$ Divide each side by -3.

$7 = y$ $-21 \div (-3) = 7$

Check $-21 = -3y$ Write the original equation.

$-21 \stackrel{?}{=} -3(7)$ Replace y with 7. Is this sentence true?

$-21 = -21$ ✓

The solution is 7.

EXERCISES

Solve each equation. Then check your solution.

1. $8q = 56$ **2.** $4p = 32$ **3.** $42 = 6m$ **4.** $104 = 13h$

5. $-6n = 30$ **6.** $-18x = 36$ **7.** $48 = -8y$ **8.** $72 = -3b$

9. $-9a = -45$ **10.** $-12m = -120$ **11.** $-66 = -11t$ **12.** $-144 = -9r$

13. $3a = 4.5$ **14.** $2h = 3.8$ **15.** $4.9 = 0.7k$ **16.** $9.75 = 2.5z$

Lesson 4–3