

MATH 8: UNIT 5: EXPONENTS IN OUR WORLD

Students will learn the properties of exponents, use of scientific notation, and formulas to calculate volumes of cylinders, spheres, and cones.

Useful text: pages 391 - 429, and SB21 (Skills Bank, back of book)

Section 1: Apply rules of exponents for multiplication and division.

Section 2: Use scientific notation for really big numbers in the universe, and really small numbers under the microscope.

Section 3: Use exponents in formulas for volume. For a cylinder, $V = \text{base} \times \text{height} = \pi r^2 h$. For cone, $V = (1/3) \pi r^2 h$. For sphere, $V = (4/3) \pi r^3$

Section 1: Apply rules of exponents for multiplication and division.

- a. We'll consider math operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) when we use numbers with exponents.
- b. We'll see how exponents are a short-cut to write really large or really small numbers.

Section 2: Use scientific notation for really big numbers in the universe, and really small numbers under the microscope.

- a. We'll consider a story of universal proportions to use scientific notation that shows very large numbers. You'll apply operations to simplify an expression.
- b. We'll take another story of microscopic proportions. You'll apply operations to evaluate the story and simplify an expression.

Section 3: Use exponents in formulas for volume. For a cylinder, $V = \text{base} \times \text{height} = \pi r^2 h$. For cone, $V = (1/3) \pi r^2 h$. For sphere, $V = (4/3) \pi r^3$

- a. We'll use formulas to calculate the volumes of spheres and cones. You'll have a problem to calculate the volume of a given sphere and cone, and conclude which one has the greater volume.
- b. We'll use the formula for a cylinder to calculate volume. You'll have a problem to apply how big the volume is to a real-world situation.