- 1. [4 pts] Complete this sentence to illustrate the constructivist definition: $7 \times 3 = 21$ because ...
- 2. [8 pts 2 each] Fill in each blank with the correctly spelled term:
 (a) In the number sentence 13 5 = 8, the answer, 8, is called the
 - (b) In the number sentence $24 \div 8 = 3$, the number 24 is called the
 - (c) In the number sentence $9 \times 4 = 36$, the numbers 9 and 4 are called the

while the answer, 36, is called the

3. [6 pts] Circle the computation that is impossible, then use your choice of definition or division model to clearly explain why.

 $3 \div 0$

 $0 \div 3$

- 4. [6 pts 3 each] For each word problem below, write the complete number sentence it requires and the name of the model (i.e., "take away") that it demonstrates.
 - (a) Rani has 3 colors of icing and 5 types of sprinkles to use in decorating her cupcakes. How many different combinations can she make?
 - (b) Tran has 18 tomato plants to put in rows of 6 each. How many rows can he plant?

- 6. (a) [3 pts] List the three numerals that immediately follow $5TT_{twelve}$ in base twelve.
 - (b) [3 pts] List the three numerals that immediately precede $5TT_{twelve}$ in base twelve.
- 7. [6 pts] Refer to the concept of place value in explaining why we do not use the digit "4" in base four.

8. (10 pts) Add entirely in base twelve, showing clear work: 2T4 + 881 + 909 + 1362 + 4T44

9. [10 pts] Multiply entirely in base six using any algorithm you choose, showing clear work: $425_{six} \times 32_{six}$

10. [12 pts] Divide entirely in base seven, showing clear work: $13600_{seven} \div 52_{seven}$

11. [8 pts] Subtract entirely in base sixteen using the "balancing" algorithm, showing clear work: $6986_{sixteen} - 72A_{sixteen}$

12. 6 pts Is the set $\{2, 3, 5, 6\}$ closed under multiplication? Explain.

13. [12 pts - 3 each] Finish the number sentence to demonstrate each required property. Do not demonstrate any other properties than the one requested.

8(7+6) + (5+4) = (?)

(a) The Commutative Property of Multiplication

- (b) The Identity Property of Addition
- (c) The Associative Property of Addition
- (d) The Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition