Chapter 6.4

$3 \cdot 4 = 12$

$1 \cdot 5 = 5$

$2 \cdot 6 = 12$

$-1 \cdot 5 = -5$

$-3 \cdot 8 = -24$

$8 \cdot (-3) = -24$

$5 \cdot (-1) = -5$

$-3 \cdot -8 = +24$

Scalar multiplicat

$$-3\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 3 & -6 \\ 6 & -9 & -18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(-3)^4$

$(-3)\cdot(-3)\cdot(-3)\cdot(-3) = 81$

$+9 \cdot +9$

-3^4

$-(3)\cdot(3)\cdot(3)\cdot(3) = -81$

$+9 \quad +9$

3^4

$$(-3)^3$$

$$(-3)\cdot(-3)\cdot(-3) =$$

$$+9 \cdot (-3) = -27$$

$$-3^3 =$$

$$-(3)\cdot(3)\cdot(3) = -27$$

$-4.5 \div 2 =$

$-4.5 \times 0.5 = -2.25 = -2\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{-12}{-8} = 1.5$

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#13) a

$$= \frac{(-5)^2(-3) + 4(-3)}{(-1)(-3)}$$

$$= \frac{25(-3) + (-12)}{3}$$

$$= \frac{-75 - 12}{3}$$

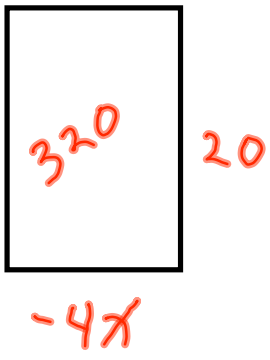
$$= \frac{-87}{3}$$

$$= -29$$

#17) $-4x \cdot 20 = 320$

$$\frac{-80x}{-80} = \frac{320}{-80}$$

$x = -4$ units



#120a) $-6x = 30$

$$\frac{-6x}{-6} = \frac{30}{-6}$$

$$x = -5$$

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23a)