Exercises for Chapter 0

0.1.1

Write the numbers as the sum of two numbers.

> **Example**
> We can write 3 as $1 + 2$

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7 e) 8 f) 9

0.1.2

Write the numbers as the sum of three numbers.

> **Example**
> We can write 4 as $1 + 2 + 1$

a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8 e) 9 f) 10

0.1.3

When the sum of two numbers equals 10, these numbers are called **friends of ten**. For example are 1 and 9 friends of ten because $1 + 9 = 10$.

1) Find the ten-friend of
   a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

2) When exercise 1) is completed, why is it ”unnecessary” to find the ten-friends of 6, 7 og 8?

0.1.4

Note: You can allow yourself answering the questions by simply checking a couple of examples. For proof, see Exercise **??**.

Choose the correct alternative of 1), 2) and 3).

a) The sum of two even numbers is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

b) The sum of two odd numbers is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

c) The sum of an even number and an odd number is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

0.2.1

Write the number as the difference of two numbers.

> **Example**
> We can write 1 as $8 - 7$.

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5 e) 6 f) 7 g) 8

0.2.2

Note: You can allow yourself answering the questions by simply checking a couple of examples. For proof, see Exercise **??**.

Choose the correct alternative of 1), 2) and 3).

a) The difference of two even numbers is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

b) The difference of two odd numbers is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

c) The difference of an even number and an odd number is
   1) an even number.
   2) an odd number.
   3) sometimes an even number and sometimes an odd number.

0.3.1

Write as a multiplication, and write the alternative sum.

Example
$3+3+3+3+3=3\cdot 5=5+5+5$

a) $2+2+2$

b) $3+3+3+3+3+3$

c) $4+4$

d) $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5$

e) $6+6+6+6$

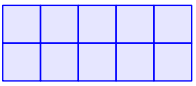
f) $7+7+7+7$

0.3.2

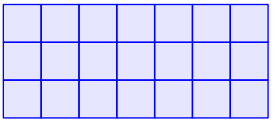
Draw boxes to find the answer to the multiplications.

Example

$2\cdot 5=10$



$3\cdot 7=21$



a) $4\cdot 5$ b) $8\cdot 3$ c) $2\cdot 9$ d) $5\cdot 6$ e) $7\cdot 8$

0.3.3

a) Will an integer multiplied by 2 always result in an even number or an odd number?

b) Will an even number multiplied by 5 always result in an even number or an odd number? What digit will always be positioned at the one-place?

c) Will an odd number multiplied by 5 always result in an even number or an odd number? What digit will always be positioned at the one-place?