

Find the value of the expression $a^b(b^a \cdot a^a \cdot 7 - 1)$, given $a = 2$ and $b = 3$.

What is the power of x in the simplified form of:

$$\frac{(-3x^5y^{10}z^7)^4 \cdot (25x^8y^6z^3)^6}{(9x^2y^6z^8)^3 \cdot (-5x^9y^3z^{11})^5}$$

What is the sum of the solutions of the three equations below?

$$5x - (12x - 8) + 3 = 2x + 29$$

$$\frac{2x + 7}{2} = \frac{-5x - 2}{4}$$

$$9x^2 - 16x + 7 = 0$$

Let A = the value of a such that the line containing $(a, 3)$ and $(-2, 7)$ has slope $\frac{5}{3}$.

Let B = the y -intercept of the line containing $(-3, 3)$ and parallel to $2x - 3y = 10$.

Let C = the x -intercept of the line containing $(10, 1)$ and perpendicular to $2x - y = -4$.

What is the value of $A \cdot B + C$?

A: A fraction has a value of $\frac{3}{4}$. When the numerator is increased by 7, the resulting fraction equals the reciprocal of the original fraction.
What is the denominator of the original fraction?

B: The numerator of a certain fraction is a 2-digit number. The denominator is that number with the digits reversed. The value of the fraction is $\frac{4}{7}$. What is the numerator of the largest fraction that fits this description?

Find the value of $\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{B}}$.

Find the sum of the integral solutions of each of the following:

i) $|3x + 2| = 7$

ii) $-5x + 3 \geq 10$ and $4x - 9 < 5x - 4$

iii) $(3x + 8)(x - 5)(x + 1)(x - 10) = 0$

Simplify: $\sqrt{7,840,800}$

Solve each of the following equations, and find the value of $r \cdot w - n + k$.

$$\frac{n+5}{12} - \frac{n+3}{8} = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{4}(2r+5) - \frac{5}{8}(3r-1) = 1$$

$$\frac{3w+5}{3} = 3w+2 - \frac{3w-4}{6}$$

$$.03k + .05(1,000 - k) = 34$$

Use long division to find the indicated quotients **A** and **B**. Find the sum **A + B**.

$$A = \frac{m^3 - 3m - 2}{m^2 + 2m + 1}$$

$$B = \frac{8m^3 - 27}{2m - 3}$$

Andy counted up some m&m's. He noticed that whether he sorts them in groups of 4's, 5's, or 7's, there are always 3 m&m's left over. What is the least number of m&m's that are possible for Andy to have?

Find the sum of the abscissa and ordinates of the intersection points of each of the following pairs of lines:

$$4x - 7y = 8$$

$$5x + 9y = 81$$

$$5x - 4y = 2$$

$$2x + 4y = 40$$

The horizontal line containing $(4, -5)$.

The vertical line containing $(-8, 2)$.

If $(x + y) = 4$ and $(x^2 - y^2) = 12$, find the value of xy .

Find the y-intercept of the line which contains the point $(-6, 8)$ and which is also parallel to the line with equation $5x + 2y = 7$.

Using $x =$ the smallest even prime number, and $y =$ the smallest odd prime number,

find the value of the expression $xy^y \left[(xy)^x + 1 \right] + x^{xy} - xy^y$