Another FREE SAMPLE LAB from TOPS LEARNING SYSTEMS!

This **TOPS Idea** is taken from an original series of black-and-white line masters, adapted to stand alone as an independent mini-lesson. Please purchase our original book to get the whole in-depth program.



OBJECTIVE

To make a slide rule. To understand how slide rules add and subtract exponents in order to multiply and divide numbers.

ANSWERS

6. 8 x 64 = 512, 4 x 32 = 128, etc.

7a. This slide rule adds equal distances numbered as base-2 exponents, thus *multiplying* equivalent numbers: *Distances*: 3 spaces [on D] + 3 spaces [on C] = 6 spaces [on D]

- Base-2 Exponents: $2^3 \times 2^3 = 2^{3+3} = 2^6$
 - Equivalent Numbers: $8 \times 8 = 64$

7b. (1) Slide the Index next to a number you want to multiply on the D-scale.

(2) Slide the hairline over the other number you want to multiply on the C-scale.

(3) The answer is under the hairline on the D-scale.

MATERIALS

- Copy of lab above for each student.
- Masking tape (clear tape can work).
- Lined notebook paper and scissors.

• A large paper clip to function as the slide rule's "hairline." Or hold thread in place.

Optional calculator.

EVALUATION

Q: Compute 32² on your slide rule. Explain how you did this.

A: Slide the index next to 32 on the D-scale. Slide the hairline over 32 on the C-scale. Read the product, 1,024, on the D-scale.

EXTENSIONS

• Make up division problems and solve them on your slide rule. Explain how you did this. Set the hairline on the D-scale over a larger number. Slide a smaller number on the C-scale under the hairline. Read your answer on the D-scale at the left index.

• Construct a base-10 slide rule. Fold, cut, and tape lined paper as before. Number up from the bottom line:

 $10^{0} = 1, 10^{1} = 10, 10^{2} = 100, 10^{3} = 1000...,$

• Extra credit for math wonks: Locate 3, 6 and 9 on your base-2 slide rule. Then solve problems involving these new numbers!

If $2^{x} = 3$, then $\log 2^{x} = \log 3$. Solving for x: $x \log 2 = \log 3$, $x = \log 3/\log 2 = 1.58$. Thus, $2^{1.58} = 3$. So, the number 3 is a bit more than halfway between exponents 1 and 2.

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