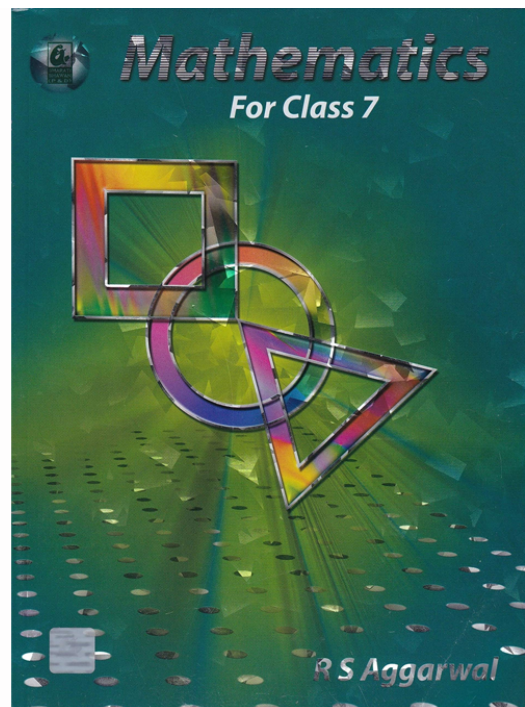


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 5–Exponents

Class 7 - Chapter 5 Exponents



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 5–Exponents

Class 7: Maths Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 7 Maths Chapter 5 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 5–Exponents

RS Aggarwal 7th Maths Chapter 5, Class 7 Maths Chapter 5 solutions

Ex 5A

Question 1.

Solution:

$$(i) \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} = \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^4$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)^5$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{-1}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{6}\right)^3$$

$$(iv) (-8) \times (-8) \times (-8) \times (-8) \times (-8) = (-8)^5$$

Question 2.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponents/>

$$(i) \frac{25}{36} = \frac{5 \times 5}{6 \times 6} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2$$

$$(ii) \frac{-27}{64} = \frac{(-3) \times (-3) \times (-3)}{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^3$$

$$(iii) \frac{-32}{243} = \frac{(-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2)}{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}$$

2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

3	243
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

$$= \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^5$$

$$(iv) \frac{-1}{128} = \frac{(1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1)}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

$$= \frac{(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^7$$

Question 3.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent-s/>

Solution:

$$(i) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$$
$$= \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3} = \frac{32}{243}$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{-8}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{-8}{5} \times \frac{-8}{5} \times \frac{-8}{5}$$
$$= \frac{(-8) \times (-8) \times (-8)}{5 \times 5 \times 5} = \frac{-512}{125}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{-13}{11}\right)^2 = \frac{-13}{11} \times \frac{-13}{11}$$
$$= \frac{(-13) \times (-13)}{11 \times 11} = \frac{169}{121}$$

$$(vi) \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{-3}{2} \times \frac{-3}{2} \times \frac{-3}{2} \times \frac{-3}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3)}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{81}{16}$$

$$(iv) \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{216}$$

$$(vii) \left(\frac{-4}{7}\right)^3 = \frac{-4}{7} \times \frac{-4}{7} \times \frac{-4}{7}$$

$$(v) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{-1}{32}$$

$$= \frac{(-4) \times (-4) \times (-4)}{7 \times 7 \times 7} = \frac{-64}{343}$$

$$(viii) (-1)^9 =$$
$$(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)$$
$$= -1$$

Question 4.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponents/>

$$(i) (4)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(ii) (-6)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{-6}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{-6} = \frac{1 \times (-1)}{-6 \times (-1)} \\ = \frac{-1}{6}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^1 = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$(iv) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{3}{-2}\right)^1 = \frac{3}{-2} = \frac{3 \times (-1)}{-2 \times (-1)} \\ = \frac{-3}{2}$$

Question 5.

Solution:

$$(i) \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^4$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)^{11} = \left(\frac{-6}{5}\right)^{11}$$

$$(iii) 6^7 = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^7$$

$$(iv) (-4)^3 = \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^3$$

Question 6.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent-s/>

We know that $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^0 = 1$, therefore

(i) $8^0 = 1$

(ii) $(-3)^0 = 1$

(iii) $4^0 + 5^0 = 1 + 1 = 2$

(iv) $6^0 \times 7^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1$

Question 7.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponents/>

$$(i) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{81}{400}$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{-3}{7}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-3}{7} \times \frac{-3}{7} \times \frac{-3}{7}$$

$$= \frac{-32}{243} \times \frac{-27}{343} = \frac{(-32) \times (-27)}{243 \times 343}$$

$$= \frac{32 \times 1}{9 \times 343} = \frac{32}{3087}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^5 \times 2^3 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{32} \times 8 \times \frac{9}{16} = \frac{-1 \times 9}{4 \times 16} = \frac{-9}{64}$$

$$(iv) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{-3}{5}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{-27}{125} \times \frac{49}{4} = \frac{4 \times (-27) \times 49}{9 \times 125 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \times 49}{125} = \frac{-147}{125}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(v)} & \left\{ \left(\frac{-3}{4} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{-5}{2} \right)^3 \right\} \times 4^2 \\ & = \left\{ \left(\frac{-3}{4} \times \frac{-3}{4} \times \frac{-3}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{-5}{2} \times \frac{-5}{2} \times \frac{-5}{2} \right) \right\} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \times 4 \times 4 \\ & = \left\{ \frac{-27}{64} - \frac{-125}{8} \right\} \times 16 \\ & = \frac{-27 + 1000}{64} \times 16 \quad (\text{LCM of 64 and 8} = 64) \\ & = \frac{973}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Question 8.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \left(\frac{4}{9} \right)^6 \times \left(\frac{4}{9} \right)^{-4} & = \left(\frac{4}{9} \right)^{6-4} = \left(\frac{4}{9} \right)^2 = \frac{8 \times (-1)}{-7 \times (-1)} = \frac{-8}{7} \\ & = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{16}{81} \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^{-3} \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^{-2} & = \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \\ & = \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{3+2} = \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^5 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \\ & = \frac{243}{1024} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \left(\frac{-7}{8} \right)^{-3} \times \left(\frac{-7}{8} \right)^2 & = \left(\frac{-7}{8} \right)^{-3+2} \\ & = \left(\frac{-7}{8} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{8}{-7} \right)^1 = \frac{8}{-7} \end{aligned}$$

Question 9.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent/>

$$= \left(\frac{(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{32}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-4} = (4)^4 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 256$$

$$(iv) \left(\frac{-3}{4} \right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{-4}{3} \right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{-4}{3} \right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3} \right) \times \left(\frac{-4}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-4) \times (-4) \times (-4)}{3 \times 3 \times 3} = \frac{-64}{27}$$

$$(v) (-3)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{-3} \right)^1 \times (3)^1$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3} \times 3 = -1$$

$$(i) 5^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{125}$$

$$(ii) (-2)^{-5} = \left(\frac{1}{-2} \right)^5 = \left(\frac{1 \times (-1)}{-2 \times (-1)} \right)^5$$

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^5$$

$$(vi) \left(\frac{5}{7} \right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{7}{4} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{7}{5} \right)^1 \times \left(\frac{4}{7} \right)^1$$

$$= \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^1 - \left(\frac{4}{1} \right) \right]^{-1} = \left[\frac{3}{4} - 4 \right]^{-1} \\
 \text{(vii)} \quad (5^{-1} - 7^{-1})^{-1} &= \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right)^{-1} = \left[\frac{3-16}{4} \right]^{-1} = \left[\frac{-13}{4} \right]^{-1} = \frac{-4}{13} \\
 &= \left(\frac{7-5}{35} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{2}{35} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{35}{2} \right)^1 = \frac{35}{2} \\
 \text{(viii)} \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-1} \right\}^{-1} & \quad \text{(ix)} \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{-1} \div \left(\frac{-2}{5} \right)^{-1} \right\} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^1 + \left(\frac{5}{-2} \right)^1 \right] = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{5} = \frac{-4}{15} \\
 \text{(x)} \quad \left(\frac{23}{25} \right)^0 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 10.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{-1}{4} \right)^2 \right\}^{-2} \right]^{-1} &= \left[\left(\frac{-1}{4} \right)^{2 \times (-2)} \right]^{-1} = \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{64}{729} \\
 &= \left[\left(\frac{-1}{4} \right)^{-4} \right]^{-1} = \left(\frac{-1}{4} \right)^{-4 \times (-1)} = \left(\frac{-1}{4} \right)^4 \\
 &= \frac{-1}{4} \times \frac{-1}{4} \times \frac{-1}{4} \times \frac{-1}{4} = \frac{1}{256} \\
 \text{(ii)} \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^2 \right\}^3 &= \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^{2 \times 3} = \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^6 \\
 \text{(iii)} \quad \left(\frac{-3}{2} \right)^3 \div \left(\frac{-3}{2} \right)^6 &= \left(\frac{-3}{2} \right)^{3-6} = \left(\frac{-3}{2} \right)^{-3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{-8}{27} \\
 \text{(iv)} \quad \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^7 \div \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^4 &= \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^{7-4} = \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right)^3 \\
 &= \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{-8}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 11.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent/>

$$\text{Product of two numbers} = (8)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{One number} = (-5)^{-1} = \frac{-1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Second number} &= \frac{1}{8} \div \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{-5}{1} \\ &= \frac{-5}{8}\end{aligned}$$

Question 12.

Solution:

Product of two numbers = 4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{One number} &= 3^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{27}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Second number} = 4 \div \frac{1}{27} = 4 \times \frac{27}{1} = 108$$

Question 13.

Solution:

$$\text{The required number} = (-30)^{-1} \div (6)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{-1}{30} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{-1}{30} \times \frac{6}{1} \\ &= \frac{-1}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Question 14.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent-s/>

Solution:

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-6} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{3-6} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$$

Comparing we get

$$2x - 1 = -3 \Rightarrow 2x = -3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = -2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

Hence $x = -1$

Question 15.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3^5 \times 10^5 \times 25}{5^7 \times 6^5} &= \frac{3^5 \times (2 \times 5)^5 \times 5^2}{5^7 \times (2 \times 3)^5} \\ &= \frac{3^5 \times 2^5 \times 5^5 \times 5^2}{5^7 \times 2^5 \times 3^5} && = 2^{5-5} \times 3^{5-5} \times 5^{5+2-7} \\ &&& = 2^0 \times 3^0 \times 5^0 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Question 16.

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponents/>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{16 \times 2^{n+1} - 4 \times 2^n}{16 \times 2^{n+2} - 2 \times 2^{n+2}} \\
 &= \frac{2^4 \times 2^{n+1} - 2^2 \times 2^n}{2^4 \times 2^{n+2} - 2 \times 2^{n+2}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{n+1+4} - 2^{n+2}}{2^{n+2+4} - 2^{n+2+1}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{n+5} - 2^{n+2}}{2^{n+6} - 2^{n+3}} = \frac{2^n \cdot 2^5 - 2^n \cdot 2^2}{2^n \cdot 2^6 - 2^n \cdot 2^3} \\
 &= \frac{2^n (2^5 - 2^2)}{2^n (2^6 - 2^3)} = \frac{2^5 - 2^2}{2^6 - 2^3} \\
 &= \frac{32 - 4}{64 - 8} = \frac{28}{56} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 17.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i) \quad & 5^{2n} \times 5^3 = 5^9 \\
 \Rightarrow & 5^{2n+3} = 5^9
 \end{aligned}$$

Comparing we get,

$$2n + 3 = 9 \Rightarrow 2n = 9 - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = 6 \Rightarrow n = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\therefore n = 3$$

$$(ii) \quad 8 \times 2^{n+2} = 32$$

$$2^{n+2} = \frac{32}{8} = 4 = 2^2$$

Comparing we get,

$$n + 2 = 2 \Rightarrow n = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore n = 0$$

$$(iii) \quad 6^{2n+1} + 36 = 6^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^{2n+1} + 6^2 = 6^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^{2n+1-2} = 6^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^{2n-1} = 6^3$$

Comparing we get

$$2n - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow 2n = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\therefore n = 2$$

Question 18.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rs-aggarwal-solutions-for-class-7-maths-chapter-5-exponent-s/>

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}2^{n-7} \times 5^{n-4} &= 1250 \\ \Rightarrow 2^{n-4-3} \times 5^{n-4} &= 1250 \\ \Rightarrow 2^{n-4} \times \frac{1}{2^3} \times 5^{n-4} &= 1250 \\ (2 \times 5)^{n-4} &= 1250 \times 2^3 = 1250 \times 8 \\ 10^{n-4} &= 10000 = 10^4 \\ \text{Comparing we get,} \\ n-4 &= 4 \Rightarrow n = 4 + 4 = 8 \\ \therefore n &= 8\end{aligned}$$

Ex 5B

Question 1.

Solution:

We can write in standard form

(i) $538 = 5.38 \times 10^2$

(ii) $6428000 = 6.428000 \times 10^6 = 6.428 \times 10^6$

(iii) $82934000000 = 8.2934000000 \times 10^{10} = 8.2934 \times 10^{10}$

(iv) $940000000000 = 9.400000000000 \times 10^{11} = 9.4 \times 10^{11}$

(v) $23000000 = 2.3000000 \times 10^7 = 2.3 \times 10^7$

Question 2.

Solution:

(i) Diameter of Earth = $12756000 \text{ m} = 1.2756000 \times 10^7 \text{ m} = 1.2756 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$

(ii) Distance between Earth and Moon = $384000000 \text{ m} = 3.84000000 \times 10^8 = 3.84 \times 10^8$

(iii) Population of India in March 2001 = $1027000000 = 1.027000000 \times 10^9 = 1.027 \times 10^9$

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(iv) Number of stars in a galaxy = 100000000000 = 1.00000000000 x 10¹¹ = 1 x 10¹¹

(v) The present age of universe = 12000000000 years = 1.20000000000 x 10¹⁰ years = 1.2 x 10¹⁰ years

Question 3.

Solution:

The expanded form will be

(i) 684502 = 6 x 10⁵ + 8 x 10⁴ + 4 x 10³ + 5 x 10² + 2

(ii) 4007185 = 4 x 10⁶ + 0 x 10⁵ + 0 x 10⁴ + 7 x 10³ + 1 x 10² + 8 x 10¹ + 5 x 10⁰

(iii) 5807294 = 5 x 10⁶ + 8 x 10⁵ + 0 x 10⁴ + 7 x 10³ + 2 x 10² + 9 x 10¹ + 4 x 10⁰

(iv) 50074 = 5 x 10⁴ + 0 x 10³ + 0 x 10² + 7 x 10¹ + 4 x 10⁰

Question 4.

Solution:

(i) 6 x 10⁴ + 3 x 10³ + 0 x 10² + 7 x 10¹ + 8 x 10⁰

= 60000 + 3000 + 0 + 70 + 8

= 63078

(ii) 9 x 10⁶ + 7 x 10⁵ + 0 x 10⁴ + 3 x 10³ + 4 x 10² + 6 x 10¹ + 2 x 10⁰

= 9000000 + 700000 + 0 + 3000 + 400 + 60 + 2

= 9703462

(iii) 8 x 10⁵ + 6 x 10⁴ + 4 x 10³ + 2 x 10² + 9 x 10¹ + 6 x 10⁰

= 800000 + 60000 + 4000 + 200 + 90 + 6

= 864296

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Ex 5C

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Mark (✓) tick against the correct answer in each of the following :

Question 1.

Solution:

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (6^{-1} - 8^{-1})^{-1} &= \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{4-3}{24}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{24}\right)^{-1} = 24\end{aligned}$$

Question 2.

Solution:

(c)

$$\therefore (5^{-1} \times 3^{-1})^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^{-1} = 15$$

Question 3.

Solution:

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (2^{-1} - 4^{-1})^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2-1}{4}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}\end{aligned}$$

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Question 4.

Solution:

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} \\ & = (2)^2 + (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 4 + 9 + 16 = 29 \end{aligned}$$

Question 5.

Solution:

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{6^{-1} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1}\right\}^{-1} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\right]^{-1} \\ & = \left(\frac{1+4}{6}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-1} = \frac{6}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Question 6.

Solution:

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^{-6} = (-2)^6 \\ & = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \\ & = 64 \end{aligned}$$

Question 7.

Solution:

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(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-1} \right\}^{-1} &= \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{1} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{4-12}{3} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{-8}{3} \right)^{-1} = \frac{-3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

Question 8.

Solution:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \left[\left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\}^{-2} \right]^{-1} &= \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{2 \times (-2) \times (-1)} \\ &= \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^4 = \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16}\end{aligned}$$

Question 9.

Solution:

(c)

$$\therefore \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^0 = 1 \quad \left\{ \because \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^0 = 1 \right\}$$

Question 10.

Solution:

(b)

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$$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-5} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{243}{32}$$

Question 11.

Solution:

(b)

$$\therefore \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \right\}^4 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2 \times 4} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^8$$

Question 12.

Solution:

(b)

$$\therefore \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{2}{-3}\right)^1 = \frac{2 \times (-1)}{-3 \times (-1)} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

Question 13.

Solution:

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (3^2 - 2^2) \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3} &= (9 - 4) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 \\ &= 5 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{135}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Question 14.

Solution:

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(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \right\} \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-3} \\ & = [(3)^3 - (2)^3] \div (4)^3 = (27 - 8) \div 64 \\ & = 19 \div 64 = \frac{19}{64} \end{aligned}$$

Question 15.

Solution:

(c)

Question 16.

Solution:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^7 \div \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^{7-5} = \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^2 \\ & = \frac{-2}{5} \times \frac{-2}{5} = \frac{4}{25} \end{aligned}$$

Question 17.

Solution:

(c)

$$\therefore \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Question 18.

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Solution:

(b)

$$\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = \frac{-1}{8}$$

Question 19.

Solution:

(c)

$$\therefore \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{-5} \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{11} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{8x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{-5+11} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{8x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^6 = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{8x}$$

Comparing $8x = 6$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Question 20.

Solution:

(c)

Required number = $10^{-1} \div (-8)^{-1}$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \div \left(\frac{1}{-8}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{-8}{1} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

Question 21.

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Solution:

(c)

The number which is in standard form is 2.156×10^6



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He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

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