

+ - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x
 ÷ **THE 1980 FACTS** ÷
 + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x

(An activity sponsored by The NCTM-1980 Seattle Meeting)

Use the digits 1, 9, 8, 0 in sequence to make true sentences.

Example: $1 + 9 + 8 + 0 = 18$

Fill in the with +, -, or x to solve these. You will need to use ().

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 11$ | 4. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 17$ |
| 2. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 2$ | 5. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 80$ |
| 3. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 10$ | 6. $1 \square 9 \square 8 \square 0 = 72$ |

Now use +, -, x and ÷ with digits in any way:

Examples:

$81 \div 9 + 0 = 9$

$19 + 8 - 0 = 27$

What numbers can you make?

+ - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ + - x ÷ +

$1980 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 11$

Using these factors of 1980, cross out the numbers in each row so that the product of the remaining factors is equal to the product on the right.



	<i>Product</i>							
Example:	2	2	3	3	5	11	198	(See that $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 = 198$)
	2	2	3	3	5	11	60	
	2	2	3	3	5	11	99	
	2	2	3	3	5	11	330	
	2	2	3	3	5	11	180	
	2	2	3	3	5	11	132	
	2	2	3	3	5	11	220	

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The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) unveils "The Curriculum of the 1980s" at the 58th Annual Meeting - April 16-19, 1980, The Seattle Center, Seattle, Washington.

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