2) $B = (2^{15} + 2^{16}) \div (2^{14} + 2^{16})$

$= \dfrac{2^{15}(2+1)}{2^{14}(1+4)} = \dfrac{2 \times 3}{5} = \dfrac{6}{5}$

$= 1.2$

$B = 1.2 = 0.012 \times 10^{2}$

B is a decimal number since it has a limited decimal part.

3) $C = \dfrac{0.48 \times (10^3)^4 \times 0.001}{0.3 \times 10^{-4} \times 100}$

$= \dfrac{4^2 \times \cancel{3} \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{12} \times 10^{-3}}{\cancel{3} \times 10^{-1} \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{2}}$

$= \dfrac{4^2 \times 10^{12} \times \cancel{10^4} \times 10}{\cancel{10^2} \times \cancel{10^2} \times 10^3} = 4^2 \times 10^{10}$

$= 160000000000$

$= 1.6 \times 10^{11}$

5th exercise

1) Draw a central angle $M\hat{O}B = 60$, so it intercepts arc $\overset{\frown}{MB}$

thus, mes $\overset{\frown}{MB} = M\hat{O}B = 60°$

2) a) $M\hat{O}A = A\hat{O}B - M\hat{O}B$ (A, O and B are collinear)

$M\hat{O}A = 180° - 60°$(given) [~~2 adjacent~~ supplementary angles)

$M\hat{O}A = 120°$

but $OM = OA$ (radii in (c), M and A are points of (c) -given-)

then MOA is isosceles at O having 2 equal sides (proved)

then, $M\hat{A}O = M\hat{O}A = \dfrac{180° - M\hat{O}A}{2}$ (sum of angles in any $\Delta = 180°$)

$= \dfrac{180° - 120° \text{(proved)}}{2} = \dfrac{60}{2} = 30°$

R.Z.