Using a calculator effectively

1. $\dfrac{7.351\times 0.764}{1.847}$ 2. $\dfrac{0.0741\times 9.61}{23.1}$ 3. $\dfrac{4.22}{1.701\times 5.2}$

4. $\dfrac{5.71+6.093}{9.05-5.77}$ 5. $\dfrac{8.06}{5.91}-\dfrac{1.594}{1.62}$ 6. $4.2\left(\dfrac{1}{5.5}-\dfrac{1}{7.6}\right)$

7. $\left(\dfrac{9.6}{2.4}-\dfrac{1.5}{0.74}\right)^2$ 8. $\sqrt{\dfrac{4.2\times 1.611}{9.81\times 1.74}}$ 9. $\left(\dfrac{1.63}{1.7-0.911}\right)^2$

10. $\dfrac{0.761^{\,2}-\sqrt{9.61}}{1.91^2}$ 11. $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{1.74\times 0.761}{0.0896}}$ 12. $\left(\dfrac{8.6\times 1.71}{0.43}\right)^3$

Extension:

13. The period of a pendulum is given by:

$T=2\pi\sqrt{\dfrac{l}{g}}$ *where,* T is the period (the time of one complete swing of the pendulum)

l is the length of the pendulum in m

g is the acceleration due to gravity (and has a value of 9.81 ms^{-2})

Now, if the period is 1*s, what is the length of the pendulum*? **Hint**: make the l the subject first.

Answers:

1.	3.040695181	7.	3.892622352	13.	0.248490202
2.	0.030826883	8.	0.629597924		
3.	0.477094921	9.	4.26796847		
4.	3.59847561	10.	-0.691011485		
5.	0.379839568	11.	2.454004182		
6.	0.211004784	12.	40001.688		

The answers above do not seem practical. Do you have a suggestion to make them more practical?