

1-1 Properties of Real Numbers

opposite
change sign

$$8 \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} -8$$

add opposites = 0

$$8 + (-8) = 0$$

$$-12 \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} 12$$

reciprocal (inverse)

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{reciprocal}} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{1}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{reciprocal}} \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} \xrightarrow{\text{reciprocal}} \frac{3}{7}$$

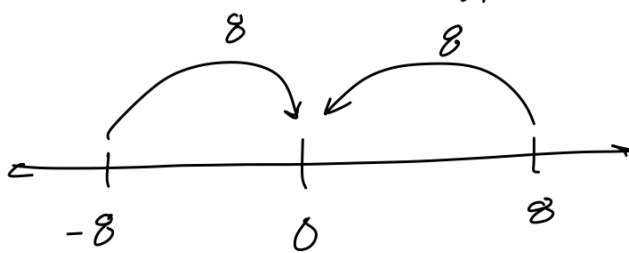
multiply two reciprocals

$$\frac{7}{3} * \frac{3}{7} = \frac{21}{21} = 1$$

$$-\frac{6}{5} \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} \frac{6}{5} \xrightarrow{\text{inverse}} \frac{-5}{6}$$

find the slope
of the perpendicular
line.

$$|8| \xleftarrow{\text{absolute value}}$$



$$|-8|$$

$$\{ |10 - 16|$$

$$|-6| = \boxed{6}$$

Absolute value indicates the distance
from a number to zero on the
number line

$$|10 - 16| = |10 - 6|$$

Groups of Numbers

Rational Ratio

Rational number can be put into a fraction

Irrational Numbers

cannot be put into a fraction

Rational

Counting Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...

Whole Numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

Integers: ... -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
all whole numbers and their opposites.

Terminal decimals $0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{9}{25}$

Repeating decimals
single $0.2222\dots = 0.\overline{2} = \frac{2}{9}$
group $0.\overbrace{142857}^{142857}\overline{142857}\dots = \frac{1}{7}$

$0.\underline{8}1\underline{8}2\underline{8}3\dots$ no repeat
irrational

$\pi = 3.1415925\dots$
irrational?

$\pi = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) ?$

Perfect Square $\sqrt{25} = \pm 5$

$\sqrt{0} \quad \sqrt{1} \quad \sqrt{4} \quad \sqrt{9} \quad \sqrt{16} \quad \sqrt{25} \quad \sqrt{36} \quad \sqrt{49} \quad \sqrt{64} \dots$
+1 +3 +5 +7 +9 +11 +13 +15

Non perfect squares \rightarrow irrational

Properties of Real Numbers

$$28 + 37 + 72 = 137$$

$$\underbrace{28 + 72} + 37 = 100 + 37 = 137$$

$$28 + 37 = 37 + 28$$

Commutative Property \rightarrow in Add & Mult order does not matter

Commute Home \rightarrow work write \rightarrow home

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$a * b = b * a$$

Associative Property (Add ; Mult)

$$5 * (20 * 17) = 1700$$

$$5 * (20 * 17) = (5 * 20) * 17$$

$$a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$$

Identity Property

$$8 + 0 = 8$$

$$8 * 1 = 8$$

$$a - 4 = 9$$

+4 +4

$$4 \left(\frac{1}{4} b \right) = (3) 4$$

$$a + \underline{0} = 13$$

$$b * 1 = 12$$

$$a = 13$$

$$b = 12$$

Inverse Property

$$\text{Addition} = 0$$

$$3 + (-3) = 0$$

opposite

$$a + (-a) = 0$$

$$\text{Multiplication} = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{1} * \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{c}{1} * \frac{1}{c} = 1$$

Distributive Property

$$3(2a + 4) = 3 * 2a + 3 * 4$$

$$(6a + 12)$$

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

Name all sets of numbers

-5 rational
integer

0 rational
whole number
integer

9 rational
integer
whole
counting

$\sqrt{81}$ rational
perfect square

$\sqrt{5}$ irrational
rational
terminal
decimal

0.989898... rational
repeating
decimal
0.131619... irrational

$$\pi + 3 = 3 + \pi$$

→ commutative
property



switch order

$$(2 + x) + 3 = 2 + (x + 3) \rightarrow \text{associative property}$$

$$16(3t + 4v) = 48t + 64v \rightarrow \text{distributive property}$$

$$0.01 * 1 = 0.01 \rightarrow \text{identity}$$

$$7 + (-7) = 0 \rightarrow \text{inverse property}$$

opposite

1-2 Algebraic Expressions

$2x = 2 * X$

1.) $(4x+1) + 2x$ $x = 3$

$$(4(3)+1) + 2(3)$$

$$(12+1) + 6$$
$$13 + 6 = \boxed{19}$$

$$3y + 4z + 6y - 9z$$
 $y = 2$ $z = 1$

$$3(2) + 4(1) + 6(2) - 9(1)$$

$$6 + 4 + 12 - 9$$

$$10 + 12 - 9 = 22 - 9 = \boxed{13}$$

$$2(m-n^2) - 6(n^2+3m)$$

$$2m - 2n^2 - 6n^2 - 18m$$

$$2m - 18m$$

$$-2n^2 - 6n^2$$

$$\boxed{-16m - 8n^2}$$

combine like terms

Quiz 1
due 9/23

HW Ch 1.1 evens
1.2 evens
HW #2 due 9/30
Fri
Quiz 2 due 9/30

