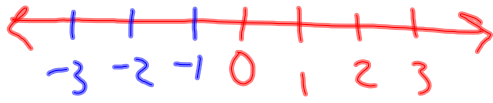


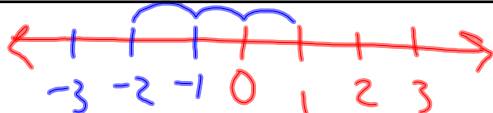
2-1 integers and number line

integer: number without any decimal part



A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. It has tick marks labeled -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3. The numbers -3, -2, and -1 are written in blue, while 0, 1, 2, and 3 are written in red.

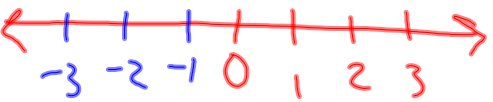
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A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. It has tick marks labeled -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3. The numbers -3, -2, and -1 are written in blue, while 0, 1, 2, and 3 are written in red. A blue bracket is drawn above the line, spanning from the tick mark for 1 to the tick mark for 3.

$3 - 1 = 2$        $1 - 3 = -2$   
 $1 + 2 = 3$        $1 + (-3) = -2$

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A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. It has tick marks labeled -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3. The numbers -3, -2, and -1 are written in blue, while 0, 1, 2, and 3 are written in red.

$3 - 1 = 2$   
 $1 - 3 = -2$

absolute value = distance on number line

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A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. It has tick marks labeled -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3. The numbers -3, -2, and -1 are written in blue, while 0, 1, 2, and 3 are written in red.

$|3 - 1| = 2$   
 $|1 - 3| = 2$

absolute value = distance on number line

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$|x| = ?$  distance to origin (0 on #line)

$x = 6$   
 $|x| = 6$   
 $x = -6$   
 $|x| = 6$

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pg 31 # 35)  $|10| + |-10|$   
 $10 + 10$   
 $20$

#42)  $|12 - x|$   $x = 6$   
 $|12 - 6|$   
 $|6|$   
 $6$

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2-2 real numbers

real  $\equiv$  real

real nums = { rational numbers + irrational numbers }

$\sqrt{-6}$   
 $\sqrt{6}$

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rational numbers = ratio of 2 integers

$\frac{37}{8}$

4.625  
46.25  
462.5  
 $(\frac{4625}{1000})$

any decimal that terminates is a rational number

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6.2  $\frac{62}{10}$

-41.6  $-\frac{416}{10}$

2.1413  $\frac{21413}{10000}$

0.0006  $\frac{6}{1000}$

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$.333\overline{3}$

$10x = 3.333\overline{3}$   
 $-(x = .333\overline{3})$

$\frac{9x = 3}{9} \quad \frac{3}{9}$

$x = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$

any repeating decimal is a rational number

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irrational numbers

nonterminating, non-repeating decimals

$\pi = 3.141592565\dots$

$e = 2.718281828459045\dots$

$\sqrt{2} = 1.41\dots$

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$.99\overline{9} = 1$

$10x = 9.9\overline{9}$   
 $x = .9\overline{9}$

$\frac{9x = 9}{9} \quad x = 1$

$.88\overline{8} \neq .9$

$.8889$

$.89 > .\overline{8}$

$.89 < .9$

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2.4 properties of addition of real numbers.

---

$-a$  "opposite of  $a$ "  
 let  $a = -6$   
 $-(-6) = +6$

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$-a$  is additive inverse of  $a$

$-a + a = 0$  ← Identity element  
 $(0 + x) = x$

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2.5 subtracting real numbers

$a - b = a + (-b)$   
 subtracting = adding the additive inverse (opposite)

$12 - 3 = 12 + (-3)$

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$7 - 3 = 4$   
 $3 - 7 = -4$   
 $-6 + 8 = +2$   
 $-21 + 18 = -3$

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$7 + 3 = 10$   
 $-7 - 3 = -10$

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2.6 multiplying real numbers

$x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$  ← multiplicative identity  
 ↑ multiplicative inverse  
 $(1 \cdot x) = x$

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same signs  $\Rightarrow$  positive result

$$6 \cdot 4 = 24$$

$$(-6) \cdot (-4) = 24$$

opposite signs  $\Rightarrow$  negative result

$$(-6)(4) = -24$$

$$(6)(-4) = -24$$

$$(-1)(6)(4)$$

$$(6)(-1)(4)$$

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odd number of neg signs  $\Rightarrow$  neg result

$$(-2)(6)(-3)(4)(-1) = -144$$

$$(-2)(6)(3)(4)(-1) = +144$$

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#11 ~~#13~~

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$-\frac{(4)(2)}{(5)(3)} \Rightarrow -\frac{8}{15}$$

#17

$$(-2^3)(-5)$$

$$(-2)(-2)(-2)(-5)$$

$$+40$$

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ch 1: p 24:  
3,9,11,13,21,25,33,35,37

Ch 2: p 60:  
7,9,11,15,17,21,23,27,29,33,35,37,  
39,43,45

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