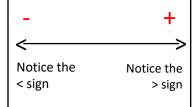
Order of Operations

- P ParenthesesE Exponents
- M Multiplication
- D Division
- A Addition
- **S** Subtraction

Positive and Negative Numbers



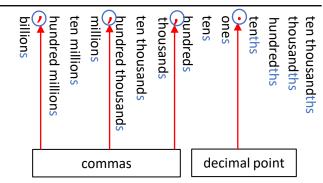
this direction gets larger

this direction

gets smaller

Place Value

1,234,567,890.1234



Divide numerator

Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

$$5\frac{3}{4} = \frac{23}{4}$$

Numerator = 5x4+3 Denominator = 4

$$\frac{17}{3} = 5\frac{2}{3}$$

Divide 17 by 3 and get 5 for the whole number and 2 for the remainder

Move decimal 2

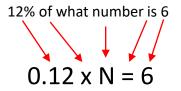
Percents are Just Special Fractions

$$27\% = \frac{27}{100}$$

$$33\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{\frac{100}{3}}{100}$$

$$\frac{100}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Translate Percent Problems



"of" means "multiply"

"what number" is a variable

"is" means "equal"

Perfect Squares

Square means "multiply a number by itself"

$$1^{2} = 1$$
 $6^{2} = 36$
 $2^{2} = 4$ $7^{2} = 49$
 $3^{2} = 9$ $8^{2} = 64$
 $4^{2} = 16$ $9^{2} = 81$
 $5^{2} = 25$ $10^{2} = 100$

Conversions

to the right by denominator **Fraction Decimal Percent** <u>25</u> 25% 0.25 100 0.571 57.1% $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ 0.6 Put number over place Move decimal 2 value and simplify to the left





Algebra 1

Distributive Property

$$5(3 + 2) =$$

$$15 + 10 = 25$$

$$5(x + y)$$

$$5x + 5y$$

Measures of Central Tendency

1,2,4,4,4

Mean = the average (3)

Median= the one in the

middle (after put

in order) (4)

Mode = the one that

occurs mode often (4)
Range = largest number

minus the smallest number (3)

Number Families

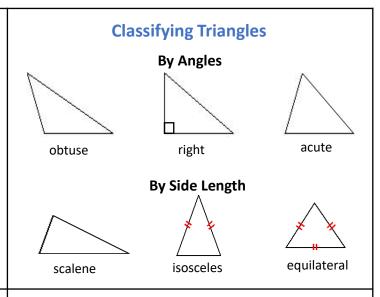
- Real Numbers

 Rational and
 irrational #s
- Rational Numbers

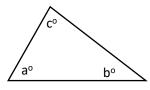
 Integers + fractions,
 decimals and percents
- Integers

(...-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3...)

- Whole Numbers (0,1,2,3...)
- Counting Numbers (1,2,3...)



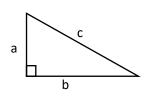
Triangles Properties



The sum of the angles of all triangles equals 180°.

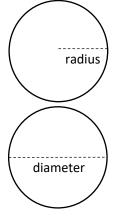
$$a^{o}+b^{0}+c^{0}=180^{o}$$

Pythagorean Theorem

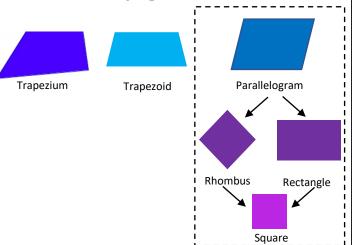


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
Only for right triangles

Circles



Classifying Quadrilaterals







Algebra 1

Exponents

$$5^{0} = 1$$

$$5^{2} = 25$$

$$5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$(-5)^{2} = 25$$

$$-(5)^{2} = -25$$

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

Rules for Exponents

Product Rule (add exponents)

$$x^2 \cdot x^3 = x^5$$

$$x^{2} \cdot x^{3} = x^{5}$$
 $x^{2} \cdot x^{-3} = x^{1}$

Quotient Rule (subtract exponents)

$$\frac{y^5}{y^2} = y^3$$

$$\frac{y^5}{y^{-2}} = y^7$$

Powers Rule (multiply exponents)

$$(z^2)^3 = z^6$$

$$(z^2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{z^6}$$

Algebraic Expressions

Adding Like Terms

$$2x^2y^3 + 4x^2y^3 = 6x^2y^3$$

Multiplying Terms

$$x^2 x^3 y^3 y^4 = x^5 y^7$$

Dividing Terms

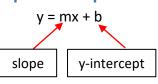
$$\frac{x^8 \ y^3}{x^3 \ y^5} \ = \ \frac{x^5}{y^2}$$

Slope

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

ex. (4,3) and (6, -2)

Slope-Intercept Form



Distance Formula

$$D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

One-Step Equations

Two-Step Equations

$$2x + 5 = 13$$

 $-5 = -5$
 $2x = 8$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

Rectangular Coordinates

How to graph a coordinate:

- first, go right (+) or left (-)
- then, go up (+) or down (-)

