### Algebra 2 w/ Trigonometry

### Unit 1 (part 1): Real Numbers, Equations

### Book sections covered here:

Chapter 1: Sections 1-1 through 1-9. NOT including sections 1-10 and 1-11.

### Arithmetic (numbers and operations)

Term(s)	Words of wisdom	comments
Real numbers		'Real' was introduced in the 17 <sup>th</sup>
		century, to distinguish from
		'imaginary'
Natural numbers		
Whole numbers		
Integers		
Rational numbers		Fractions
		Decimal that ends
		Decimal that repeats
Irrational numbers		Square root of non-perfect
		squares
a - b = a + (-b)		See in the book:
		Additive inverse, opposite
1		Difference
$\frac{a}{-} = a * \frac{1}{-}$		See in the book:
b b		Multiplicative inverse, reciprocal
$(1, \dots, 1)$		Quotient
$\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)$ is the reciprocal of b)		
Divide by zero		

# Algebraic expressions

Term(s)	Words of wisdom	comments
Variable, Constant		
Evaluate algebraic expression		
Substitute		
Evaluate		
Equivalent expressions		
Commutative property		
Addition		
Multiplication		
Associative property		
Addition		
Multiplication		
Addition identity : 0		
Multiplication identity: 1		
Distributive property of		
multiplication over addition		
		-(a+b) = -a + (-b) = -a -b
Factoring		
Like terms		
Coefficients		
		Simplify ; Collect like terms

# Solving equations

Term(s)	Words of wisdom	Comments
Addition property of equality	a = b → a + c = b + c	
Multiplication property of	a=b → a*c = b*c	
equality		
Identity	An equation that is true for	e.g, $6x + 3 = 3^*(2x + 1)$
	all acceptable replacements.	
Word problems		
Check / Validate your result!!		

# Exponential notation

Term(s)	Words of wisdom	Comments
Exponent notation		
Base		
Exponent		
Base to the Power of		
Exponent		
$a \neq 0$		
$a^4 = a * a * a * a$		
$a^{3} = a * a * a$		
$a^{2} = a * a$		
$a^{\perp} = a$		
$\sim^0 - 1$		
$a^{\circ} = 1$		
1 1		
$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^1} = \frac{1}{a}$		
2 1		
$a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$		
$a^m * a^n = a^{m+n}$		If base is the same, we can
		add/subtract exponents
$\frac{a^m}{a^m-a^{m-n}}$		See above.
$a^n - a$		
$(a^m)^n = a^{m*n}$		$\left(\frac{a^m}{a}\right)^p - \frac{a^{m*p}}{a}$
		$\binom{b^n}{b^n} = b^{n*p}$
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Scientific notation		$a * 10^n$ , where n is integer,
		and $1 \le a < 10$ .
Order of operations	Parentheses	PEMDAS – Please Excuse My
	Exponents	Dear Aunt Sally.
	Multiplication/Division	
	Addition/Subtraction	