

$$1.) -9 - 6 = \textcircled{-15}$$

$$-9 + (-6) = -15$$

$$2.) 9 - 6 = \textcircled{3}$$

$$9 + (-6)$$

$$3.) 9 - (-6)$$

$$9 + 6 = \textcircled{15}$$

$$4.) -9 - (-6) =$$

$$-9 + 6 = -3$$

$$5.) 7 - 11 = -4$$

$$7 + (-11) = -4$$

$$6.) -7 - 11 = \textcircled{-18}$$

$$-7 + (-11)$$

$$7.) -7 - (-11)$$

$$-7 + 11 = \textcircled{4}$$

$$8.) 7 - (-11) = \textcircled{18}$$

$$7 + 11$$

$$1.) -7 * 6 = \textcircled{-42}$$

$$2.) 7 * (-6) = \textcircled{-42}$$

$$3.) 7 * 6 = \textcircled{42}$$

$$4.) -7 * (-6) = \textcircled{42}$$

$$5.) -3 * (-12) = \textcircled{36}$$

$$6.) 3 * (-12) = \textcircled{-36}$$

$$7.) 3 * 12 = \textcircled{36}$$

$$8.) -3 * 12 = \textcircled{-36}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4}$$

$$(-2)(-2)(-2)(2)(2)(-2) = \textcircled{64}$$

Even # of negatives $\rightarrow \oplus$

$$1.) \quad 3(2x - 8)$$

$$\boxed{6x - 24}$$

$$3(2s + 8r)$$

$$6s + 24r$$

$$2.) \quad -(4x + 6)$$

$$\boxed{-4x - 6}$$

opposite

$$3.) \quad 2(9x - 3) + 12$$

$$18x - 6 + 12$$

$$\boxed{18x + 6}$$

same as
 $18x + (-6) + 12$

$$4.) \quad -3(4x + 7) - 9(2x - 3)$$

$$-12x - 21 - 18x + 27$$

$$\boxed{-30x + 6}$$

$$8(3x - 5) - 3(4x - 7)$$

$$24x - 40 - 12x + 21$$

$$24x + (-12x) - 40 + 21$$

$$\boxed{12x - 19}$$

$$-3(4x + (-7))$$

$$(-3)(-7) = 21$$

$$27 \downarrow + 28 \downarrow + 73$$

$$128$$

$$27 + 73 + 28$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ 100 + 28 = \textcircled{128} \end{array}$$

Commutative Property

With add/mult

When adding or multiplying ONLY, order does not matter.

$$3 + 4 = 4 + 3$$

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$5 * 8 * 6 = 6 * 5 * 8$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ 40 * 6 = 30 * 8 \end{array}$$

$$240 = 240$$

$$a * b = b * a$$

$$ab = ba$$

$$(77 * 4) * 25 = 77 * (4 * 25)$$

$$7700$$

$$77 * 100 = 7700$$

Associative Property

Add $\frac{1}{3}$ Mult you can rearrange the parenthesis

$$(8 + 4) + 5 = 8 + (4 + 5)$$

Identity Property → what it is

$$5 + 0 = 5$$

$$6 * 1 = 6$$

$$a + 0 = a$$

$$a * 1 = a$$

Anything plus 0 is itself.

Anything times 1 is itself.

Inverse Property

how it dies.

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

$$8 * \frac{1}{8} = 1 \quad \left(\frac{8}{1} \right)$$

inverse

Add opposites = 0

Multiply inverses = 1

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

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

$$a \neq 0$$

Ordered pairs

(x, y)

II

$(+y)$

y

I

$(2, 3) A$

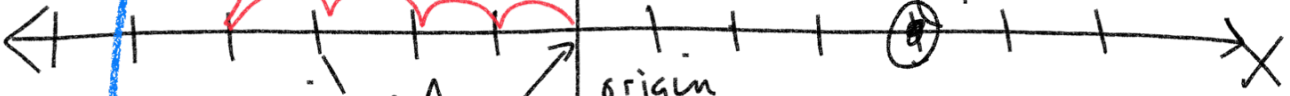
$\oplus R \oplus u$
 $\ominus L \ominus D$

$(2, 3) A$

$(-4, 1) B$

$(-4, 1) B$

$(4, 6) D$



ori: $(0, 0)$

origin

$(-x)$

III

$(-5, -4) C$

$(+x)$

$(-4, 1) B$

$(-5, -4) C$

$(0, -2) E$

$(0, -2) E$

$(-3, -5) F$

$(-3, -5) F$

$(-y)$

IV

$(4, 6) D$

$(0, -2) E$

Algebra 1 Chapter 1 Pre-Test

Write a variable expression for each word phrase.

1.) The 8 more than the product of a number and 4.

2.) The 9 less than the sum of k and 7.

3.) The difference between 12 and b .

4.) The quotient of f and 11.

5.) Two times the quantity 8 plus w .

Simplify each expression.

1.) $3 \times 2^2 + 16 \div 4 - 3$

2.) $8 + [(24 \div 4 \times 10) - 2]$

3.) $12 - 3(8^2 + 2^3)$

4.) $68 - 12 \div 2 \div 3 \times 2^5$

Evaluate the expression.

1.) $8a + 2(b - c)^2$, for $a = 3$, $b = 7$, and $c = 4$

2.) $3x - 2y - y(9 - 4)$, for $x = 4$ and $y = 2$

3.) $def + 6e^3$, for $d = 6$, $e = 2$, $f = 3$

4.) $\frac{ab}{2} - 3$, for $a = 7$, $b = 8$



Compare. Use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to complete each statement.


1.) $-6.98 > -6.99$

2.) $-3 < |-8|$

3.) $|-12| > |-5|$

$12 > 5$

$\$$ { $>$ Greater than }  

{ $<$ Less than } 

$$2 > -9$$

↑ ↑

4.) $2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} |-9|$

Determine whether each number is rational or irrational. In addition, name the set(s) of numbers to which each number belongs.

if rational

1.) 6.779

2.) 0.567567567...

3.) 9

4.) 0

5.) -3

6.) π

7.) $\sqrt{16}$

8.) $\sqrt{50}$

9.) $\frac{1}{2}$ → rational, fraction

rational → counting, whole, integers
repeating decimals
terminal decimals
perfect squares
fraction

Find each sum.

1.) $-8 + (-5)$

2.) $9 + 3$

3.) $-6 + 8$

4.) $4 + (-11)$

No calculators!

Find the difference of each.

1.) $8 - 12$

2.) $-9 - 4$

3.) $3 - (-5)$

4.) $-12 - (-6)$

No calculator!

Find each.

1.) $8(-5)$

2.) $(7)(-3)^2$

3.) $(-9)(4)$

4.) $(-8)(-2)$

5.) $\frac{-2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$

6.) $84 \div (-12)$

7.) $\frac{240}{(-2)(-5)}$

No calculator!

Evaluate each expression.

1.) $-ab^2$ for $a = 2$ and $b = -3$

2.) $-(-w)^2$ for $w = 3$

3.) $-x^3 + xy$ for $x = 4$ and $y = -5$

Simplify each expression.

1.) $\frac{1}{5}(5a + 45)$

2.) $6(x + 3) - 4x$

3.) $-8 - 4(3b + 7)$

4.) $-(4s^2 + 1)$

Yes to calculators!

yes
Calculators!

Name the property that each equation illustrates.

1.) $(4 \cdot 5) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (5 \cdot 2)$ →

associative

2.) $23 + 54 + 27 = 23 + 27 + 54$

commutative

order does not matter

3.) $5 + 0 = 5$

identity

4.) $\frac{2}{3}(\frac{3}{2}) = 1$

inverse

5.) $3(a + b) = 3a + 3b$

distributive

commutative,

associative,

identity,

inverse,

distributive

Label each quadrant. Next, plot the points below.

- 1.) A (6, -4)
- 2.) B (-7, 2)
- 3.) C (0, 8)
- 4.) D (3, 9)
- 5.) E (-7, -1)
- 6.) F (-4, 0)

