1.7 H.W ?'s 32, 75, 22, 71, 40, 24, 76, 34, 38.

22

$$3[(-9)+(-2)(-6)]$$

$$3[(-9)+12]$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

24. $(6+2\cdot 3) \div (9-7)^2$

$(6+6) \div (2)^2$

$12 \div 4 = 3$

32. $3x^2 - 4$ already simplified.

34. $3x + 2 - 2x - 1$

$x + 1$ $\quad$ $x+1$

38. $-7(x+2)+4x$, $-3x-14$

$-7x-14+4x$ Dist Prop.

$-3x-14$ Comb. like terms.

40. $8x+2x-3y-9x$ $x-3y$

$x-3y$ comb. like terms.

71 $-5+\left(-1\frac{1}{3}\right)=-6\frac{1}{3}$

75 $18^2 = 18\cdot 18$

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{4}18 \\ 18 \\ \hline {}^{1}144 \\ 180 \\ \hline 324 \end{array}$$

76 $-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = -1\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}$

77. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -1 \cdot -1 = 1$

$-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

1.2 – 1.4 HWQ

P.58 # 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, 32

(13) $9\frac{1}{4} + (-4\frac{3}{4})$

$\frac{37}{4} + (-\frac{19}{4})$

$\frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$

17. $3\frac{1}{3} + (+1\frac{2}{3})$

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

21 $-4(3.8)$

33.8

$\underline{\quad 4}$

-15.2

26 $-\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{4}$

$-\frac{1}{\cancel{2}_{1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{4}^{2}}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$

30 $(-3)^3 = -3 \cdot -3 \cdot -3 = -27$

32 $-5^2 = -1 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = -25$

$$-4^2 = -16$$

$$(-4)^2 = 16$$

2.1 Solving One-Step Equations.

Ex.1A

$$x \cancel{-10} = 4$$
$$\cancel{+10} \quad +10$$
$$x = 14$$

1B.

$$.7 = r \cancel{+.4}$$
$$-.4 \quad \cancel{-.4}$$
$$.3 = r$$

Ex.2A $\frac{13}{-2} = \frac{\cancel{2}w}{+\cancel{2}}$

$-\frac{13}{2} = w$

2B $-5 \cdot -4 = \frac{K}{+\cancel{8}} \cdot \frac{+\cancel{8}}{1}$

$20 = K$

Ex.3A

$$\cancel{-8} + b = 2$$
$$\cancel{+8} \qquad +8$$
$$b = 10$$

3B

$$\frac{\cancel{4}^{1}}{\cancel{3}_{1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{9}_{1}} v = \frac{\cancel{35}^{7}}{1} \cdot \frac{9}{\cancel{5}_{1}}$$
$$v = 63$$

Ex.4

$$a + r = 220$$

$$15 + r = 220$$

$$-15 \qquad\qquad -15$$

$$r = 205$$

2.2 Solving 2-Step Equations.

9/7/10

Ex. 1

$$10 = 4 - 2x$$

$$-6 = -6$$

$$\frac{4}{-2} = \frac{-2x}{-2}$$

$$-2 = x$$

$-2x+4$

PEMDAS

2 1

PEMDAS

Ex. 2A

$$\frac{q}{15} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$+\cancel{\frac{1}{5}} \qquad +\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{15}{1} \cdot \frac{q}{15} = \frac{4}{\cancel{15}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{15}^{3}}{1}$$

$$q = 12$$

PEMDAS

Ex. 2B

$$\frac{j}{4} + 2 = 9$$

$$-2 \quad -2$$

$$\frac{\cancel{4}}{1} \cdot \frac{j}{\cancel{4}} = 7 \cdot 4$$

$$j = 28$$

Practice w/ Clickers...

$$\cancel{-4} + 7x = 3$$
$$\cancel{+4} \qquad = +4$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{7}{7}$$

$$x = 1$$

PEMDAS

$$18 = 4a + 10$$
$$-10 \qquad\qquad -10$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = \frac{4a}{4}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\frac{2x}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = 5$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} \quad +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$5\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}x = \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{55}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}u + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{8} - \frac{4}{8}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \qquad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \cancel{\frac{3}{4}}u = \frac{3}{\cancel{8}_{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{4}^{1}}{3}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2}$$