FastTrack - MA109
Evaluating Expressions and Properties of Real Numbers

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Outline

1. Some Review
2. Evaluating Expressions
3. Properties of Real Numbers
4. Practice
Do you have a laptop? Please check the appropriate column on the class list that is being passed around. If you are not on the list, add your name at the bottom and check the appropriate box.

Clicker Question

Do you have a REEF account?
A) YES
B) no
Section 1

Some Review
Natural Numbers $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \ldots\}$
Whole Numbers $\mathbb{W} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \ldots\}$
Integers $\mathbb{Z} = \{..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$
Rational Numbers $\mathbb{Q} = \{\frac{p}{q} | p, q \in \mathbb{Z}; q \neq 0\}$
Irrational Numbers $\mathbb{H} = \{h | h \notin \mathbb{Q}\}$
Real Numbers $\mathbb{R} = \{\mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{H}\}$

Examples: In what sets do the following numbers belong?

1. $7$
2. $\pi$
Natural Numbers $\mathbb{N} \equiv \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \ldots\}$
Whole Numbers $\mathbb{W} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \ldots\}$
Integers $\mathbb{Z} = \{\ldots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$
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Examples: In what sets do the following numbers belong?

1. $7$  \quad $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{W}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$
2. $\pi$  \quad $\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{R}$
Absolute Value

Definition

The *absolute value* of $n$, denoted $|n|$, is the distance of $n$ from 0 on the number line.

Examples: Compute the following.

1. $|5|$
2. $|-3|$
3. $-|-4|$

Absolute Value

Definition

The absolute value of \( n \), denoted \( |n| \), is the distance of \( n \) from 0 on the number line.

Examples: Compute the following.

1. \(|5| = 5\)
2. \(|-3| = 3\)
3. \(-|4| = -4\)
Exponents

$3^4 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 81$

3 is called the **base** and 4 is called the **exponent**.

**Examples:** Compute the following.

1. $2^3$
2. $(-1)^5$
3. $-3^2$
3^4 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 81

3 is called the **base** and 4 is called the **exponent**.

**Examples: Compute the following.**

1. \(2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8\)
2. \((-1)^5 = -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 = -1\)
3. \(-3^2 = -(3 \cdot 3) = -9\)
Section 2

Evaluating Expressions
Order of Operations

PEMDAS
Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally

Parenthesis and Exponents
Multiplication and Division
Addition and Subtraction
Evaluating Expressions

Examples: Evaluate the following expressions using the Order of Operations.

1. $5 + 2 \cdot 3$
2. $8 + 36 \div 4(12 - 3^2)$
Examples: Evaluate the following expressions using the Order of Operations.

1. \( 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \)
   \[ = 5 + 6 \]
   \[ = 11 \]

2. \( 8 + 36 \div 4(12 - 3^2) \)
   \[ = 8 + 36 \div 4(12 - 9) \]
   \[ = 8 + 36 \div 4(3) \]
   \[ = 8 + 9(3) \]
   \[ = 8 + 27 \]
   \[ = 35 \]
Evaluating Expressions

Evaluating a Mathematical Expression

1. Replace each variable with open parentheses ( ).
2. Substitute the given values for each variable.
3. Simplify using the order of operations.

Example: Evaluate the expression \( x^3 - 2x^2 + 5 \) for \( x = -3 \).
Evaluating Expressions

**Evaluating a Mathematical Expression**

1. Replace each variable with open parentheses (\(\)).
2. Substitute the given values for each variable.
3. Simplify using the order of operations.

**Example:** Evaluate the expression \(x^3 - 2x^2 + 5\) for \(x = -3\).

\[
(-3)^3 - 2(-3)^2 + 5 \quad \text{for} \quad x = -3
\]

\[
-27 - 2(9) + 5
\]

\[
-27 - 18 + 5
\]

\[
-40
\]
Section 3

Properties of Real Numbers
Commutativity

The Commutative Properties

Given that $a$ and $b$ represent real numbers:

$$ a + b = b + a $$
$$ a \cdot b = b \cdot a $$

Terms can be added/multiplied in any order without changing the sum/product.
Associativity

The Associative Properties

Given that $a$, $b$, and $c$ represent real numbers:

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$
$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

Terms can be regrouped.
The Additive and Multiplicative Identities

Given that $x$ is a real number:

\[ x + 0 = x \]
\[ 1 \cdot x = x \]

Zero is the identity for addition.
One is the identity for multiplication.
The Additive and Multipliclicative Inverses

Given that $p, q,$ and $x$ represent real numbers ($p, q \neq 0$):

\[ x + (-x) = 0 \]
\[ \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{q}{p} = 1 \]

$x$ and $-x$ are additive inverses.

$\frac{p}{q}$ and $\frac{q}{p}$ are multiplicative inverses.
Distributive Property

The Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition

Given that \( a, b, \) and \( c \) represent real numbers:

\[
a(b + c) = ab + ac
\]

\[
ab + ac = a(b + c)
\]
### Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

#### Like Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term 1</th>
<th>Term 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3x^2$</td>
<td>$\frac{-1}{7}x^2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Non-Like Terms

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term 1</th>
<th>Term 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>$5x^3$</td>
<td>$5x^2$</td>
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To simplify expressions, we will combine like terms using the Properties of Real Numbers.
Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

To Simplify an Expression

1. Eliminate parentheses by applying the distributive property.
2. Use the commutative and associative properties to group like terms.
3. Use the distributive property to combine like terms.

Example: Simplify the expression completely: \(7(2p^2 + 1) - (p^2 + 3)\).
To Simplify an Expression

1. Eliminate parentheses by applying the distributive property.
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Example: Simplify the expression completely: \(7(2p^2 + 1) - (p^2 + 3)\).

\[
7(2p^2 + 1) - (p^2 + 3) = 14p^2 + 7 - 1p^2 - 3 \\
= (14p^2 - 1p^2) + (7 - 3) \\
= (14 - 1)p^2 + 4 \\
= 13p^2 + 4
\]
Section 4

Practice
True or False?

1. $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{W}$
2. $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Z}$

Evaluate.

1. $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$
2. $-| -4 |$

Evaluate using the order of operations.

1. $12 - 10 \div 2 \times 5 + (-3)^2$
2. $\frac{5(-6) - 3^2}{9 - \sqrt{64}}$
Evaluate using the order of operations.

1. \(12 - 10 \div 2 \times 5 + (-3)^2\)
## Solutions

### True or False?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{W}$</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Z}$</td>
<td>False, not all rational numbers are integers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evaluate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>- 4</td>
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### Evaluate using the order of operations.

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<td>$\frac{5(-6)-3^2}{9-\sqrt{64}}$</td>
<td>$-39$</td>
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### Evaluate for $x = 2$ and $y = -3$

1. $4x - 2y$
2. $6xy^2$

### Simply the expression.

1. $3(a^2 + 3a) - (5a^2 + 7a)$
2. $\frac{3}{5}(5n - 4) + \frac{5}{8}(n + 16)$
Solutions

Evaluate for $x = 2$ and $y = -3$

1. $4x - 2y$  
   $= 4(2) - 2(-3)$  
   $= 8 + 6$  
   $= 14$

2. $6xy^2$  
   $= 6(2)(-3)^2$  
   $= 6(2)(9)$  
   $= 108$

Simply the expression.

1. $3(a^2 + 3a) - (5a^2 + 7a)$  
   $= 3a^2 + 9a - 5a^2 - 7a$  
   $= -2a^2 + 2a$

2. $\frac{3}{5}(5n - 4) + \frac{5}{8}(n + 16)$  
   $= \frac{3}{5}(5n) - \frac{3}{5}(4) + \frac{5}{8}(n) + \frac{5}{8}(16)$  
   $= \frac{15n}{5} - \frac{12}{5} + \frac{5n}{8} + \frac{80}{8}$  
   $= 3n - \frac{12}{5} + \frac{5n}{8} + 10$  
   $= \frac{24n}{8} - \frac{12}{5} + \frac{5n}{8} + \frac{80}{8}$  
   $= \frac{29n}{8} - \frac{12}{5} + \frac{38}{5}$