## Developmental I Review B

"Your future started yesterday"

### 1.2 Adding and Subtracting

Two $\qquad$ numbers, add them and keep the sign.

Ex. Simplify
$7+5=$
$13+8=$

Two $\qquad$ numbers, add them and keep the sign.

Ex. Simplify

$$
-7+(-5)=\quad-13+(-8)=
$$

$\qquad$ then subtract the numbers and
keep the sign of $\qquad$ number.

Ex. Simplify

$$
-7+5=\quad 13+(-8)=
$$

If $\qquad$ parentheses, $\qquad$
change it to a big $\qquad$ sign.

Ex.

$$
-7-(-5)=
$$

$$
13-(-8)=
$$

Homework Checklis $\dagger$
$\square$ Section 1.3 and 1.4 Adding and Subtracting

### 1.5 Multiplying and Dividing

## Same Signs

If the signs are the $\qquad$ the answer is positive.

Ex. Simplify
$-\frac{2}{3} \cdot-\frac{4}{5}=$

$$
\frac{56}{9}=
$$

## Different Signs

If the signs are the $\qquad$ the answer is negative.

Ex. Simplify

$$
\frac{1}{4}(-2.6)=\quad-\frac{2.8}{2}=
$$

## Multiplying Decimal

When multiplying with decimals, multiply $\qquad$ .

Afterwards, $\qquad$

That is how many numbers should be behind the decimal.

Ex. Simplify
$(3.3)(.02)=$
$(.004)(13)=$

## Dividing Decimal

1. Set up as $\qquad$ problem.
2. Move the $\qquad$ decimal to the $\qquad$ _.
3. Move the $\qquad$ decimal exactly the same.

Ex. Simplify
$\frac{3.3}{.02}=$


Homework Checklis $\dagger$
$\square$ Section 1.5 Multiplying and Dividing

### 1.6 EXPONENTS

How many time do I multiply the number I see?

Ex. Rewrite
$2^{3}=$
$7^{5}=$
$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5=$

If $\qquad$ number and an $\qquad$ exponent, my answer will be $\qquad$ .

If $\qquad$ number and an $\qquad$ exponent, my answer will be $\qquad$ .

Ex. Simplify

$$
(-2)^{2}=\quad(-1)^{23}=
$$

Where is the negative?
If the negative is $\qquad$ the parentheses my number with the exponent is $\qquad$ .

If the negative is $\qquad$ the parentheses my
number with the exponent is $\qquad$ .

* The negative comes later in the problem, after the exponent *

Ex. Simplify

$$
2^{2}=\quad(-2)^{2}=\quad-2^{2}=
$$

## Exponent Vocabulary

The exponent number 2, is read as $\qquad$ .

The exponent number 3, is read as $\qquad$ _.

Any other number is read as the $\qquad$ .

Ex. Rewrite
14 squared $=\quad$ three cubed $=\quad 8$ to the $7^{\text {th }}$ power $=$

### 1.6 Absolute Value and Order of Operations

I can remember PEMDAS as: $\qquad$

## $p$

$\qquad$
Absolute value bars make the inside number $\qquad$ _.

E $\qquad$
Radicals ( $\qquad$ ) are included in this category.

M $\qquad$
D $\qquad$
A

S

For multiplication and division, the order doesn't $\qquad$ ـ.

You do whatever comes first from left to right.
For addition and subtraction, the order doesn' $\dagger$ $\qquad$ .

You do whatever comes first from left to right.

Ex. Simplify
$\frac{-3(3+2)+5}{8-3(-4)}=$
$-4\left|3^{2}-5\right|+[-4+7(2)] \div|-5|=$

