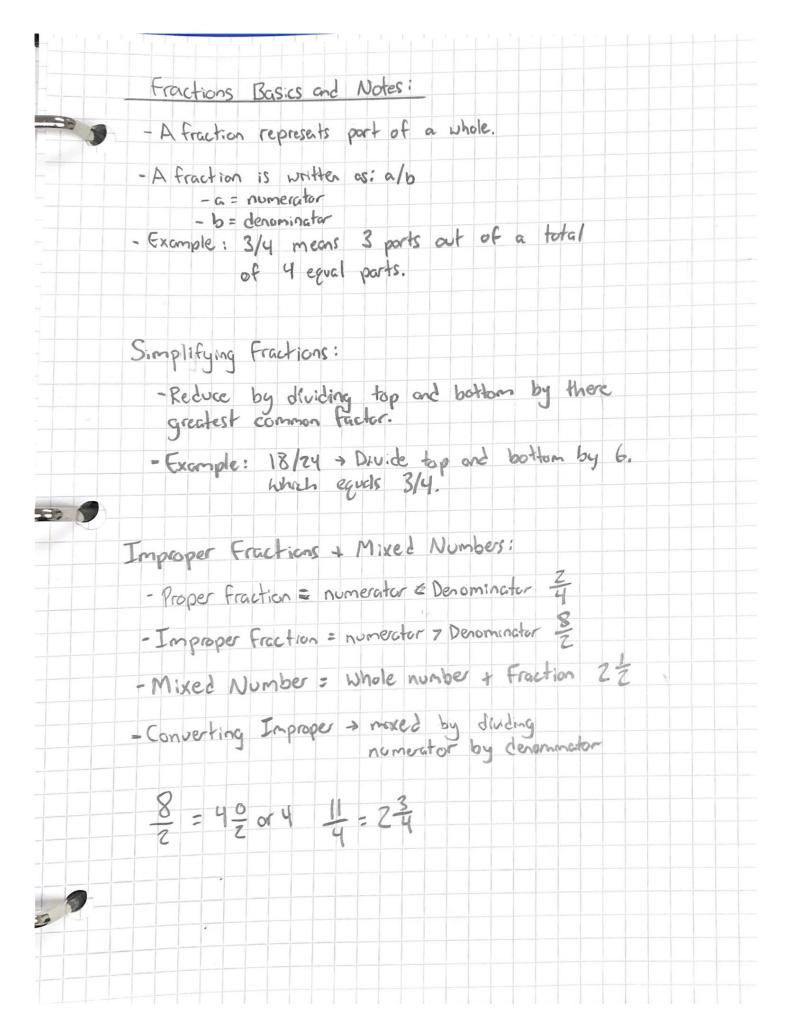
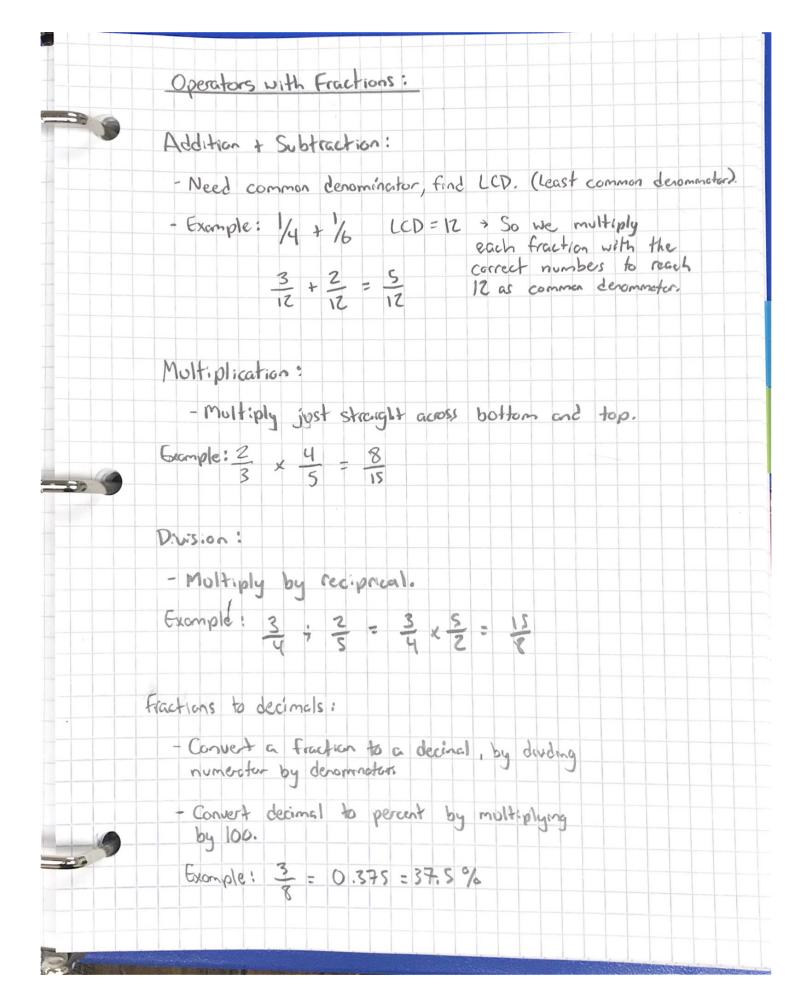


	Addition and Subtraction Prills:
	Friendly Reminders: - Always re-write subtraction as addition - for different signs, continue to repeat in my head: subtract magnitudes, Keep bigger sign.
	1.1-12+20=81 59+15=61 (08-(-8)=01
	2.34-(-16)=50/6.60-(-25)=85/
	350 + 23 = -27 / 742 + 30 = -12
	4. 18-(-7)= 25/ 9. 75 + (-120) = -45/
	Multiply and Dividing Drills:
	Key Roles and Reminders:
	- Z Factor Multiplication or Diusion is based on sign rules.
_	Greater than 2 Factor multiplication or division
	of integers is based on new rules: - Even # of negatives = positive. - Odd # of negatives = negative.

	1. (-7)(-2) = 14/	5. 81/(-9) = -9/
-	2. (-4)(6) = -24	6. (-6)(-1)(-2)(-3)(-4)=-144/
	3. (3)(-5)(-2)=301	7. (-10)(-10) = 100
	4. (-2)(-3)(-4)(-5)=120	8. (-8)(-2)(5)=80
		9. (-120)/(-12)= 10/
		10. (-1)15 = -1





	Linear equations Concepts Breakdows:
-	What is a linear equation?
	· An equation where the highest power of the variable
	· Graphs as a straight line on the coordinate plane.
	· Examples: 2x + 3 = 1\ y = 3x + 5
	· Not linear:
	$\frac{x^2 + 2 = 0}{x} = 2 \text{ (Rational)}$
3 9	General Forms of Linear Equations
	1. Slope-Intercept Form 2. Standard Form
	Y=mx+b Ax+By=C
	· m = Slope (rise trun) (can be rearranged into · b = y - intercept slope intercept).
	3. Point Slope Form
	$y-y$, $\mp m(x-x)$
	Used when slope and a single point are Known.
9	

	Change I:	
5 9	7	ear Equations
7	1. Simplify b	
		vables to one side.
	3. Move con	nstants to one side.
	4. Isolate th	he variable by dividing by it coefficient.
	Example:	3x + 5 = 14 -5 -5
		$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$
		3 3 x = 3
	Linear Fquatio	ons with Fractions
9	1. First clear	denomnators by multiplying everything by CCD.
	Z. The solve	
	Example:	$\frac{2}{3} \times -4 = 8$
		2x - 12 = 24 +12 +12
		Zx = 36 Z Z
		x = 18
9		
25		

-	1. Callect variable terms together, constants together
	1. Called waste long logono, constant logono
	Example: $5x-12=-2x+9$
	+2x +2x
	7×-12 = 9
	+12 +12
	$7\times = 21$
	7 7
	x=3

	The Coardinate Plane
3	· A grid formed by two perpendicular number lines. · x-axis: horizontal · y-axis: vertical
	·The origin is where they intersect. (0,0).
	Quadrants:
	The plane is divided into 4 quadrents: Quadrent 1: (+, +) -> right, up
	Quadrent 2: (-,+) + left, up
	Quadrent 3: (-,-) - left, down
	Quadrent 4: (+, -) > right, down.
30 0	- Hugys start from the origin and move: - x first (left or right), then y (up or dom).
0	Plotting Points:
	Each pont is written as an ordered poir (x,y). Example: (4,2) means go right 4, down 7.
T	Distance between points:
	to find out the dritarce between two points harzentally or vertically subtract their coordinates. (2,3) to (2,2) = 17-31 = 4

