

# MATH 1021-02 & -03: Precalculus - Algebra

## Sections 1.1 & 1.2 Handout

### Warm-up:

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Please try the following exercises:

a) Expand:  $6(t + 4)$

b) Evaluate the expression shown in **Problem 3** below.

### Section 1.1 - The Real Numbers:

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#### The Number Line and Absolute Value:

**Problem 1.** Graph the following intervals on a number line:

a)  $(-8, -1)$ ,      b)  $[-1, 10)$ ,      c)  $[-5, \infty)$

**Problem 2.** Fill in the blank with one of  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ :

a)  $|5|$  \_\_\_\_  $|-6|$ ,      b)  $|3| \cdot |-5|$  \_\_\_\_  $|3(-5)|$ ,      b)  $|6 - (-4)|$  \_\_\_\_  $|-4 - 6|$

**Order of Operations & Parentheses:** Evaluate the following expressions:

**Problem 3.**  $9 - 3 \times 4 - (-2) * (3 - 5) + 2 * 6 \div 3$

**Problem 4.**  $3(2 + 4(6 + 1))$

**Problem 5.**  $\frac{[4 - (1 + 2(6 - 3)^2)]^2}{2 - 3}$

**Properties of Fractions:** Evaluate the following expressions:

**Problem 6.**  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$

**Problem 7.**  $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d}$

**Problem 8.**  $24 \div \frac{2}{3}$

## Section 1.2 - Exponents and Radicals:

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**Definition & Properties of Exponents:** Evaluate the following Expressions:

**Problem 9.**  $(-2)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad -(2)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Problem 10.**  $3(-2)^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad (3 \cdot (-2))^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Write as an expression with a single exponent:

**Problem 11.**  $2^5 \cdot 2^2$

**Problem 12.**  $(3^2)^6$

**Problem 13.**  $(9^{50} \cdot 9^2)^{10}$

**Radicals:** Evaluate the following Expressions:

**Problem 14.**  $\sqrt{64}$

**Problem 15.**  $\sqrt[3]{-64}$

**Problem 16.**  $\sqrt[5]{-32}$

**Problem 17.**  $\left(-\frac{27}{8}\right)^{2/3}$

**Work the Problems on the Laws of Exponents Handout (next page →)**

Laws of Exponents:

$$a^0 = 1, \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$$

← to multiply powers of like bases, add exponents

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

← to divide powers of like bases, subtract

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

← to raise a power to a power, multiply

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

← raise each factor to the power

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

← raise top and bottom to power

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$$

← to raise a number to a negative power, invert and change the sign of the power

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \frac{a^{-n}}{b^{-m}} = \frac{b^m}{a^n}$$

Properties of  $n^{\text{th}}$  roots:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[mn]{a}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a \text{ if } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sqrt[n]{a^n} = |a| \text{ if } n \text{ is even}$$

Simplify Each Expression

$$\text{a) } x^3 x^2$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 x^{-6}$$

$$\text{c) } \left(\frac{x^4 z^2}{4 y^5}\right) \left(\frac{2 x^3 y^2}{z^3}\right)^2$$

$$\text{d) } \left(\frac{y}{5 x^2}\right)^{-3}$$

$$\text{e) } \frac{s^{3/2}}{s^{1/2}}$$