This document contains explanations of notation and definitions that we may go over quickly in lecture. If you were confised about notation or think you missed a definition, 100k here!

1/20

Def An integer n is <u>divisible</u> by integer m if there exists an integer k such mat  $n = m \, k$ .

we sometimes say "m divides n" to mean the same tring as "od is divisible by m" We use the shorthand m n to say m divides n.

Another equivalent definition of divisibility is that m/n is that n is an integer.

ex 0 is divisible by 2 because we can choose k=0 and write  $0=2\cdot0$ .

5 is not divisible by 4 because there is no integer k so that 5=4k.

-33 is divisible b 11 because -33=11.(-3).

· Tue ellipsis (...) notation in matn: ... means "continuing onward in the same manner: So 1,2,...,99,100 means "cell of the integers between 1 and 100." By convention, we put the start (here, I and 2) and two at the end to be very explicit about the pattern. But in general, look at examples and use your own judgment about how to use .... ex - 100, -98, ..., -4, -2 even negative integers between -100 and -2 ... -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ... all integers polynomials up to degree 2 Coxot C1x1+ C2x2 (o Xo + (1x, + ... + Cx - 1 + Cx x x polynomials of degree x

exponent math rules.

We can simplify expressions with exponents as long as they shave the same base:

ex 5 divided by 5<sup>2</sup> is 5 = 5<sup>6</sup>.

hase

| X · X - X<sup>2</sup> |
| 100 | 10<sup>2</sup> | 10<sup>K-2</sup>

Def A rational number is a real number that can be expressed as a ratio 1/m of integers n and m where m 70.

1/23

ex 1.2 is rational because we can choose N = 6 and M = 5 so that  $1.2 = \frac{9}{m} = \frac{6}{5}$ .

-5 is rational because  $-5 = \frac{5}{1}$ .

To is not rational.

0.33... is rational because it equals 1/3.

Def The absolute value of a number x, written 1x1, is the distance from x to 0, disregarding the sign of x. ex 151=5 1-51=5 1-1.2 = 1.2