

# Precalculus 115, section 1.1-1.4 Review of Basics

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**Important note:** This Lecture won't cover *everything* you will need from sections 1.1 through 1.4 – we'll only hit the highlights. Rely on your text for covering topics we don't cover.

## section 1.1

What is a real number? What kinds of real numbers are there?

Examples A: Perform the following calculations.

1.  $(5 + \frac{1}{4})(3 - \frac{1}{6}) =$

2.  $12 \div 4 * 3 =$

3.  $15 - 6 + 9 =$

**Please**

**Excuse**

**My Dear**

**Aunt Sally**

Examples B: Perform the following calculations.

1.  $\frac{9+6}{4-1} - 5 * 2^3 + 7 =$

2.  $\left| \frac{3-7}{7-3} \right| =$

## section 1.2

Examples C: First write what each of the following means, then evaluate to a numeric result or simplify as much as possible.

1.  $2^4 =$

2.  $(2a)^4 =$

3.  $2a^4 =$

4.  $(-2)^4 =$

5.  $-2^4 =$

Examples D: Evaluate each of the following.

1.  $2^0 =$                       Why?

2.  $2^{-4} =$                       Why?

3.  $2^{1/2} =$                       Why?

Examples E: First write what each of the following means, then use your result to state a corresponding property of exponents.

1.  $2^3 * 2^4 =$

exponent property:

2.  $(2^3)^4 =$

exponent property:

Examples F: Simplify each of the following, and explain why the two results are *not* the same.

1.  $\sqrt[3]{x^3} =$

2.  $\sqrt{x^2} =$

### section 1.3

Example G: Evaluate  $(x + 2)^2$ .

Example H: Factor  $12x^2 - 7x - 10$  by the “trial and error” method.

Example I: Factor  $x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$  by the “grouping” method.

Example H revisited: Factor  $12x^2 - 7x - 10$  by the “splitting the middle” method.

Example J: Factor  $49x^2 - 16y^2$ .

### section 1.4

Example K: Simplify  $\frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^2 + x - 6} \div \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 4}$ , then state the restrictions on the domain.

Example L: Subtract  $\frac{4}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{5}{x^2 + x - 6}$ , then state the restrictions on the domain.

Example M: Subtract  $\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ , then state the restrictions on the domain.

*Important note:* The equal symbol, “=”, can only be used when two expressions are mathematically equivalent. It should *never* be used to indicate “the next step in the process”!

Example N: A student’s algebra work shown below is wrong. Rewrite it so that it is technically correct.

$$2x + 3 = 4x - 5 = -2x = -8 = x = 4$$