

Alg. 1 - BE TUESDAY 3-3-09

SIMPLIFY

① $(2x - 4) - (2x + 4)$

② $(2x + 6)(3x - 2)$

FACTOR

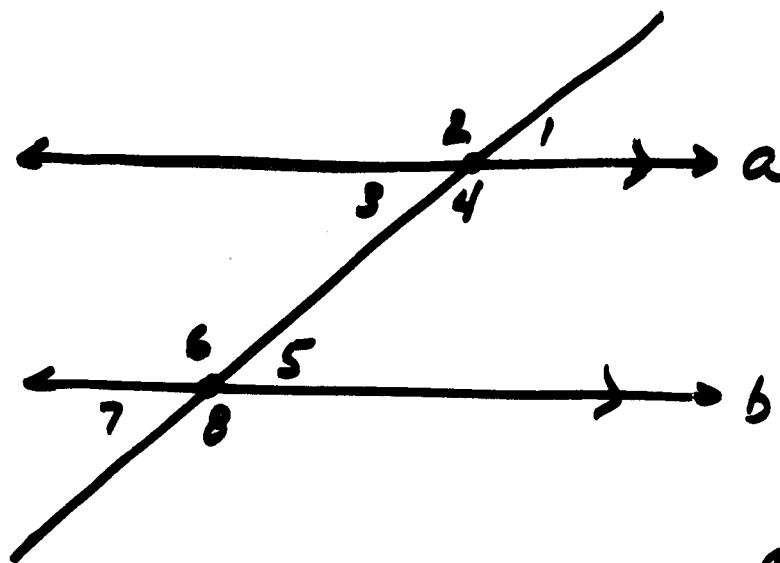
③ $49x^2 - 1$

④ $3x^2 + 11x - 4$

⑤ $4x^2 + 2x + 6x + 3$

⑥ $x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{4}$

- Homework review
- Q3 Exam 2 Thursday



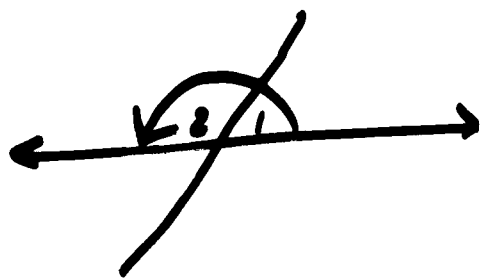
line a // line b

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$ the measure of
Angle 1 = the measure
of Angle 3.

$$m\angle 1 = m\angle 5$$

$$\therefore m\angle 1 = m\angle 3 = m\angle 5 = m\angle 7$$

$$m\angle 2 = m\angle 4 = m\angle 6 = m\angle 8$$



$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

$\angle 1$ is Supplementary to $\angle 2$

Supplemental $\angle$'s $\Rightarrow$ ADD TO 180°
Complemental $\angle$'s $\Rightarrow$ ADD TO 90°

*M
 90/180 $\rightarrow$
 C/S $\rightarrow$

POLYGON
 many sides

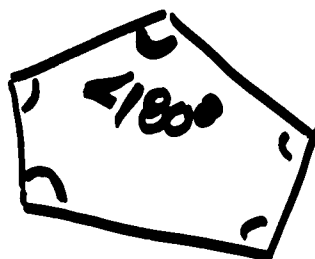
(EX)



CONVEX POLYGON

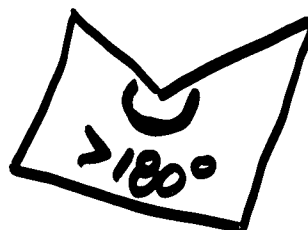
A POLYGON in which
 EACH interior angle is
 (inside)
 less than 180°

(EX)



NOT CONVEX

(EX)

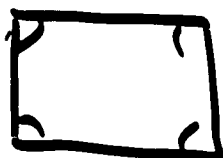


CONVEX polygons, N sides



$N=3$

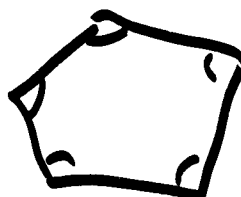
$$S=180^\circ$$



$N=4$

$$S=360^\circ$$

$$+180^\circ$$



$N=5$

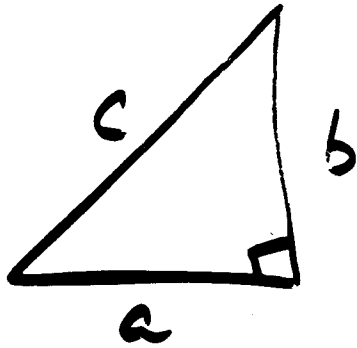
$$S=540^\circ$$

$$+180^\circ$$

...

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S=180(N-2)}$$

PYTHAGOREAN Theorem



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$

$$y = f(x) = 2x - 3 \quad y = g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

Ⓐ $f(-3) = ?$ Ⓑ $g(4a) = ?$

Ⓐ $f(x) = 2x - 3$

$$f(-3) = 2(-3) - 3 = -9$$

$$\boxed{f(-3) = -9}$$

Ⓑ $g(x) = x^2 + 1$

$$g(4a) = (4a)^2 + 1$$

$$\boxed{g(4a) = 16a^2 + 1}$$

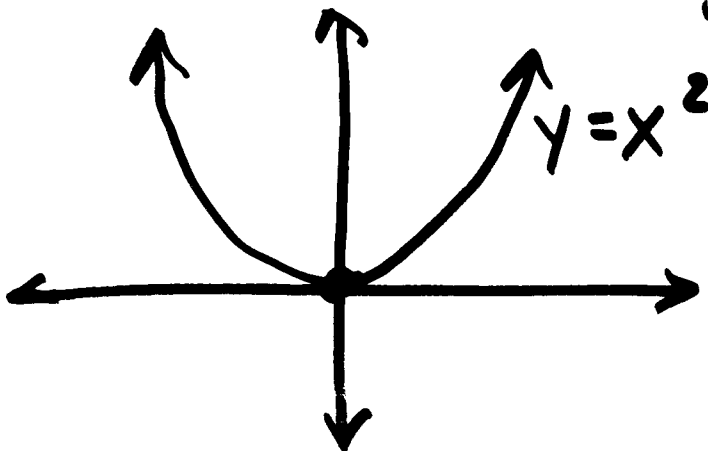
Find the range of $y = f(x) = x - 3$
if the domain is $\{-1, 0, 1\}$

X	Y = x - 3
-1	$(-1) - 3 = -4$
0	$(0) - 3 = -3$
1	$(1) - 3 = -2$

$$\text{domain} = x = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$\text{range} = y = \{-4, -3, -2\}$$

Find the domain and range:



$$d = \{\text{All reals}\}$$

$$r = \{y \mid y \geq 0\}$$

MEAN $\Rightarrow$ AVERAGE $\Rightarrow$ ADD ALL
 DIVIDE BY HOW MANY

MEDIAN $\Rightarrow$ MIDDLE $\Rightarrow$ PUT IN ORDER

X X X M X X X ODD
 ↑
 ODD
 Number

X X X M M X X X EVEN
 ↑
 MIDDLE
 OF
 MIDDLE
 Number

MODE $\Rightarrow$ MOST OFTEN, MAY BE NONE OR
 MORE THAN ONE
 MODE

(EX) 3, 5, 2, 1, 4, 5

MEAN is $\frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3} = (3\frac{1}{3}) = \text{mean}$

MEDIAN is 1, 2, (3, 4), 5, 5

$(3\frac{1}{2}) = \text{MEDIAN}$

mode is (5)

Homework: Sample Test Pg 88-114 1-50 Green / SHOW
 51-100 BLUE / WORK!