

BE-1A Monday 8-31-09

Use MENTAL MATH AND PLACE VALUE TO
CONVERT (change) EACH fraction to a decimal.

If you get stuck, use long division $\Rightarrow$ "Moon the fraction"

① $\frac{1}{10}$

② $\frac{2}{10}$

③ $\frac{9}{10}$

④ $\frac{17}{100}$

⑤ $\frac{3}{1000}$

⑥ $\frac{18}{10}$

⑦ $\frac{18}{100}$

⑧ $\frac{18}{1000}$

⑨ Add $4 + \frac{1}{10}$ using decimals

⑩ Add $12 + \frac{17}{100}$ using decimals

⑪ $4^2 + (12 \div 3 \cdot 2) \div 4$

ANS $4^2 + (4 \cdot 2) \div 4$ PE (MD)(AS)

$$4^2 + (8) \div 4$$

$$16 + (8) \div 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ 16 + 2 = \boxed{18} \end{array}$$

• QUIZ 2 / HW 2 Review $\rightarrow$ see next pg.

Algebra 1A Quarter 1 Quiz 2 RESULTS (AVERAGES)

	Q1 2008	Q1 2009
OVERALL:	73.9 %	69.0 %
Per. 1/1:	75.4 %	70.0 %
Per. 3/2:	69.4 %	65.0 %
Per. 4/7:	75.4 %	72.0 %

- Show work
- Use PEMDAS
- Know times tables

(*) $\Rightarrow$ Substitution Property

if $a = b$ for any numbers a b then you can replace a with b in any expression.

(EX) $x = 4$ AND $3x + 6$
 $3(\quad) + 6$

$3(4) + 6 = 12 + 6 = \boxed{18}$

LOOK

(*) Parentheses ARE your friend when you substitute.

(EX) $y = 6$ AND $y^2 + y + 2$

$(\quad)^2 + (\quad) + 2$

$(6)^2 + (6) + 2$

$36 + 6 + 2$

$42 + 2 = \boxed{44}$

Ⓔ X = 3 Y = 5

$$2x^2 + 5xy - 1$$

$$2(\quad)^2 + 5(\quad)(\quad) - 1$$

$$2(3)^2 + 5(3)(5) - 1 \quad \text{PE}(\overrightarrow{MD})(\overrightarrow{AS})$$

$$2(9) + 5(3)(5) - 1$$

$$18 + 5(3)(5) - 1$$

$$18 + 15(5) - 1$$

$$18 + 75 - 1$$

$$93 - 1 = \boxed{92}$$

Summary - how to substitute

- Rewrite problem, use parentheses for variables
- SUBSTITUTE ^(numbers) VALUES for variables
- use PE($\overrightarrow{MD}$)($\overrightarrow{AS}$) to solve.

* EX 4 Pg 12

$$a = 7 \quad b = 3 \quad c = 5$$

$$a^2 - (b^3 - 4c)$$

$$(\quad)^2 - [(\quad)^3 - 4(\quad)]$$

THIS STEP SHOWN
FOR TEACHING

$$(7)^2 - [(3)^3 - 4(5)]$$

YOUR NEXT STEP
WILL END UP
LIKE THIS.

$$7^2 - [27 - 4(5)] \quad \overrightarrow{PE(MD)}(\overrightarrow{AS})$$

$$7^2 - [27 - 20]$$

$$7^2 - [7]$$

$$49 - 7 = \boxed{42}$$

Your turn: try: $x = 4 \quad y = 3 \quad z = 2$

Evaluate: $2(x^2 - y) + z^2$

$$2[4^2 - (3)] + (2)^2$$

$$2[16 - 3] + 4$$

$$2[13] + 4 \Rightarrow 26 + 4 = \boxed{30}$$

Homework:

- Page 13 # 10-12
- ORGANIZE NOTES