

BE-Alg. 2 MONDAY 8-16-10

- ① Explain why $\overset{\rightarrow}{PE}(\overset{\rightarrow}{MD})(\overset{\rightarrow}{AS})$ and $\overset{\rightarrow}{PE}(\overset{\rightarrow}{DM})(\overset{\rightarrow}{SA})$ ARE both correct memory aids for the order of operations rules.
- ② To the nearest hundredth, what is the area of a circle with a diameter of 20 inches?
- ③ Convert $\frac{5}{11}$ to a decimal.

ACT 1 min ④ What digit is the 60th decimal place of the decimal equivalent of $\frac{5}{11}$?

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \overline{) 5.00} \\ \underline{44} \\ 60 \\ \underline{55} \\ 50 \end{array}$$

0.45454545...

↑ 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th

60th ⇒ even ⇒ A "5"

• Forms to hand in

• Homework passat.

• Go To ACTStudent.org create Account Register — \$19 per year — Take diagnostic test and analyze your "study path"

Can use
100% of
TUES

Algebra 2 Homework - Ch. 1-1 and 1-2

REVIEW

This page is the cover page, it comes first. All that should be written on it is your name, class period and date. Show all work on attached looseleaf that is also properly labeled in the upper right-hand corner with name, period, and date. Showing work means: circle the problem number, write the original problem, neatly show all the key steps of your solution, box the answer.

No calculators.

The Glencoe web site for your book has a lot of good things to know about. Explore it. Some of the things may help you study these two sections of Chapter 1. Jot down anything you want to share with the class you thought was useful. Is there anything online that might reduce the number of notes you have to take and keep?

Bulldogmath.com has links to the Glencoe web site for your book, find them. Explore Bulldogmath.com.

Finish any forms you have not yet brought in. If you lost them or forgot them at school and don't know what to do, hint...do a better job of exploring Bulldogmath.com.

Find the value of the given expression.

1. $\frac{1}{2}[32 + (40(-42))]$

⇒ use PE (MD) (AS)
① ② ③ ④

2. $14 - 180 \div 5$

3. Evaluate the given expression if $w = 17$, $x = 29$, $y = 48$, and $z = 8$. ⇒ "Algebra" each fraction

$w + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$

or
option 7) Common Denominator

4. Evaluate the given expression if $x = 25$, $y = 10$, $w = 11$, and $z = 18$. ⇒ USE PARENTHESES TO

$(x - y)^2 + 10wz$

SUBSTITUTE

5. Name the sets of numbers to which the given number belongs. ⇒ $\sqrt{4} = 2 = \frac{2}{1}$

$\sqrt{4}$

6. Name the sets of numbers to which the given number belongs.

$\frac{28}{83}$

Algebra 2 Homework - Ch. 1-1 and 1-2
Answer Section

Simplify the given expression.

7. $10x + 41y - 142x + 2y$

8. $3(0.5x + 0.4y) + 15(0.3x - 0.8y)$

$1.5x + 1.2y - 4.5x - 12.0y$
 $\boxed{-3.0x - 10.8y}$

SHORT ANSWER

1. -824
2. -22
3. 17.18
4. 2205
5. N, W, Z, Q, R
6. ~~N, W, Z~~, Q, R
7. $-132x + 43y$
8. $6x - 10.8y$

To nearest hundredth

① Common Denominator $\frac{17}{1} + \frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{8}$

try $(29)(48) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 29 \\ \hline 432 \\ 96 \\ \hline 1392 \end{array}$$

$\div$ rule "if last 3 digits are $\div$ by 8, so is bigger number.
Good! 8 goes into 1392

$$\begin{array}{r} 174 \\ 8 \overline{)1392} \\ \underline{8} \\ 59 \\ \underline{56} \\ 32 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{17(1392)}{1392} + \frac{48}{1392} + \frac{29}{1392} + \frac{174}{1392}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1392 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 9744 \\ 1392 \\ \hline 23664 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{23664}{1392} + \frac{48}{1392} + \frac{29}{1392} + \frac{174}{1392}$$

ADD tops $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23664 \\ 48 \\ 29 \\ + 174 \\ \hline 23915 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{23915}{1392}$$

$\sim 17.180 \checkmark$

LCM = Least Common Multiple

(same as LCD)

Use Prime Factorization and multiple all primes that are not shared to get LCM

Try WolframAlpha.

This is why any problem should either be solved for its exact, algebraic answer, $\frac{23915}{1392}$ in this case, or, it should say to what decimal place to carry it out.

HW: Define the 6 sets of numbers I give examples of each.
 $\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbb{A} \mid \mathbb{S} \mid \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbb{C} \mid \mathbb{A} \mid \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbb{D} \mid \mathbb{S} \mid \mathbb{I} \mid \mathbb{I} \mid \mathbb{I}$