Review of Prerequisites Chapter

P.1 Intro. Algebra, Absolute Value

1. Evaluate algebraic equations by substitution.

G: $h = 4 + 60 t - 16 t^2$ F: h ft when t=3 sec.

2. Learn the definition of absolute value

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a, & \text{if } a \ge 0 \\ -a, & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

3. Find absolute values of numerical expressions.

$$|-7 - \pi| = \frac{7+\pi}{1-\pi}$$
, since $-7-\pi < 0$ use $-(7-\pi)$

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Homework Problems

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Review of Prerequisites Chapter

P.2 Exponents and Scientific Notion

- 1. The meaning of an exponent. $2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$
- 2. The Product Rule $b^m b^n = b^{m+n}$
- 3. The Quotient Rule $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$
- 4. The Power Rule $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- 5. The Zero Exponent Rule $a^0 = 1$, $a \neq 0$
- 6. The Power of a Product Rule $(ab)^m = a^m b^m$
- 7. The Power of a Quotient Rule $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$
- 8. Simplify $(46^{3}c^{7})^{2}$ $(26^{5}c^{4})^{3}=128$ $b^{3}c^{24}$
- 9. Scientific notation. n.nn (10k)

 $(1.1x10^9)(1.1x10^{-12}) = (1.21)(10^{-3}) = 0.00121$

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Review of Prerequisites Chapter

P.3 Radicals & Rational Exponents

- 1. Multiply radicals. $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b}$
- 2. Add or subtract radicals. $\sqrt{20}$ + 6 $\sqrt{5}$
- 3. Divide radicals by rationalizing the denominator. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- 4. Rationalize the denominator using conjugates $\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{2 + \sqrt{5}} = -2 \sqrt{5}$
- 5. Rules of exponents apply to rational exponents. (9 $x^{1/2}$) (2 $x^{-3/2}$) (125 x^9 y^6)^{1/3}
- 6. Understand the relationship between rational exponents and radical indices. $16^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{16} = 2$

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Review of Prerequisites Chapter

P.4 Polynomials

1. Perform operation of addition, subtraction and multiplication of polynomials.

$$(6x^4y + x^3y^2 - 3x^2y^3) - (4x^3y^2 - 3x^2y^3 - 5xy^4)$$

2. Review FOIL in mult of polynomials

$$(2x + 1)(x - 1)$$
 $(x - y)(x + 3y)$

3. Recognize and perform special products

$$(x - 3y)^2$$
 $(3x + 5y)(3x - 5y)$

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Review of Prerequisites Chapter

P.5 Factoring Polynomials

1. Distributive Property (common factors)

2. Trial and Error (trinomials)

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3$$

3. Factor by Grouping

$$x^2 - 8x + 15$$



Get 8 from sum Same sign. Need -8, so use -3 and -5

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P.6 Rational Expressions

- 1. Rational Expressions: $\frac{1 x}{2x^2 5x 3}$
- 2. Restrictions on the Domain of Rational Expressions: values of x that make denom=0. $x \neq -1/2$, 3
- 3. Simplify Rational Expressions: find Common Factors, and reducing to lowest terms. $\frac{4x-8}{x^2-4x+4} = \frac{4}{(x-2)}$
- 4. Perform operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of Rational Expressions.

$$\frac{-6x+9}{3x-15} \cdot \frac{x-5}{4x+6} = \frac{1}{2}, x \neq -3/2, 5$$

$$\frac{4}{x} - \frac{3}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 3x - 10} \div \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + 8x + 15} = 1, x \neq -2, 2, -5, -3$$

5. Use the Multiplication Property of 1 to simplify complex fractions. $\frac{x}{x-2} + 1 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2}$

 $\frac{x-2}{\frac{3}{x^2-4}+1} \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$

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