

# High School Review

Here are some notes and examples of basic math concepts that you should be familiar with ☺

Note: I am trying to write every single step to make sure everyone understands, you are welcome to jump some steps.

## Distributive Property

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac$$

$$\text{Ex 1: } 4(2+7b) = 4(2) + 4(7b) = 8 + 28b$$

$$\text{Ex 2: } 6(6z+6w+7) = 6(6z) + 6(6w) + 6(7) = 36z + 36w + 42$$

## Factoring

$$ab+ac = a(b+c)$$

$$\text{Ex 1: } 15w+20 = 5(3w) + 5(4) = 5(3w+4)$$

$$\text{Ex 2: } 110r+77+111t = 11(10r) + 11(7) + 11(11t) = 11(10r+7+11t)$$

## Linear Equations

$$\text{Ex 1: Find } k \text{ given } 9k-2=8$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 9k = 8+2 \\ &\Rightarrow k = \frac{10}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex 2: Find } p \text{ given } 9 = \frac{2-p}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 9 \times 8 = 2 - p \\ &\Rightarrow 72 = 2 - p \\ &\Rightarrow p = 2 - 72 \\ &\Rightarrow p = -70 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex 3: Find } w \text{ given } 12w-2 = 4 + 4(w+2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 12w - 2 = 4 + 4w + 8 \\ &\Rightarrow 12w - 4w = 4 + 8 + 2 \\ &\Rightarrow 8w = 14 \\ &\Rightarrow w = \frac{14}{8} \\ &\Rightarrow w = \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

## Exponents

$$a^m = \underbrace{a \cdots a}_{m \text{ times}}$$

$$a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

## Exponent Properties

$$1) a^0 = 1$$

$$3) a^{m+n} = a^m a^n$$

$$5) (ab)^m = a^m b^m$$

$$2) (a^m)^n = (a^n)^m = a^{mn}$$

$$4) a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$6) (a^m)^{1/n} = (a^{1/n})^m = a^{m/n}$$

Ex 1: Reduce the following to a  $p/q$  form where  $\begin{matrix} p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \text{integers!} \end{matrix}$

$$a) \frac{3^{-2}}{2^{-3}} = \frac{2^3}{3^2} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$b) (-8)^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{(-8)^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-8}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) 4^{-1} + 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Ex 2: Express the following in positive exponents.

$$a) (x^{1/2})^{-3} = x^{\frac{1}{2} \times -3} = x^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$b) (x^{-2}y^3)^0 = 1$$

$$c) \frac{a^2 x^{-3}}{b^2 y^{-2}} = \frac{a^2 y^2}{b^2 x^3}$$

$$d) \left( \frac{x^{-1} y^3}{2x^0 y^{-5}} \right)^{-2} = \left( \frac{y^3}{2(1)x} \right)^{-2} = \left( \left( \frac{y^{3+5}}{2x} \right)^{-1} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{2x}{y^8} \right)^2 = \frac{4x^2}{y^16}$$

## Division

Ex: Given the values  $a$  and  $b$ , express  $a$  in the form  $a = bq + r$  where  $0 \leq r < b$

$$a) a = 3496, b = 69$$

$\begin{matrix} r, q \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \hookrightarrow \text{integers!} \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 69 \overline{)3496} \\ 345 \\ \hline 46 \\ 46 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore 3496 = 69 \times 50 + 46$$

b)  $a = 1688, b = 150$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 150 \overline{)1688} \\ 150 \\ \hline 188 \\ 150 \\ \hline 38 \end{array} \quad \therefore 1688 = 150 \times 11 + 38$$

c)  $a = 397, b = 73$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 73 \overline{)397} \\ 365 \\ \hline 32 \end{array} \quad \therefore 397 = 73 \times 5 + 32$$

## EXTRA PRACTICE!

Try all of these to make sure you got all of these concepts down. Find the solutions below.

Ex1: Solve for  $x$ .

a)  $\frac{4}{7}x + \frac{9}{28} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$

c)  $\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$

b)  $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{9}x + \frac{1}{2}$

d)  $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{15} = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{5}$

Ex2: Use the properties of exponents to write the given expression in the form  $p/q$  where  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

a)  $\frac{2^2 3^2 5^7}{5^9 3 \sqrt[3]{4}}$

c)  $\frac{2^3 5^4 3^2}{5^3 2^2 \sqrt[3]{9}}$

b)  $\frac{3^2 5^4 2^3}{5^3 3^5 \sqrt[3]{4}}$

d)  $\frac{3^3 2^3 5^4}{5^2 2 \sqrt[3]{9}}$

Ans: Ex1: a)  $x = 6$     b)  $x = \frac{9}{10}$     c)  $x = \frac{3}{10}$     d)  $x = \frac{2}{5}$

Ex2: a)  $\frac{6}{25}$     b)  $\frac{20}{27}$     c)  $\frac{15}{16}$     d)  $\frac{36}{125}$