

# **Chapter 0-1: Review**

Exponents, Fractions, and Radicals

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# **EXPONENT LAWS**

1. Product Rule
2. Quotient Rule
3. Power Rule

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1. Product Rule  $\longrightarrow$  add their exponents

$10^2 \cdot 10^4 = 10^6$   
 $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$

What do you notice about their bases?

$x^2 y^3 \cdot x^3 y^{-5} = x^{5} y^{-2} = \frac{x^5}{y^2}$

$X^m \cdot X^n = X^{m+n}$

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2. Quotient Rule  $\longrightarrow$  subtract their exponents

$\frac{x^7}{x^4} = \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot x}{\cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}} = x^3$

\*  $\frac{x^4 y^6 z^3}{x^2 y^3 z^7} + \frac{xy}{xyz}$   $\rightarrow$  NEED COMMON DENOM.

$\frac{x^2 y^9}{z^4} + \frac{xz^3}{z^2 \cdot z^2} = \frac{x^2 y^9}{z^4} + \frac{xz^3}{z^4}$

$= \frac{x^2 y^9 + xz^3}{z^4}$

$\frac{x+4}{8}$  NOT  $\frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{8}} = \frac{x}{2}$

$\frac{x}{8} + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$

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## 3. Power Rule



multiply  
their exponents

$$(y^3)^2 = y^6$$

$$(2x^2)^3 + (2x^3)^2$$

$$2^3 x^6 + 2^2 x^6$$

$$8x^6 + 4x^6$$

$$= 12x^6$$

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## RECAP!

$$x^m \div x^n = x^?$$

$$x^{m-n}$$

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^?$$

$$x^{m+n}$$

$$(x^m)^n = x^?$$

$$x^{m \cdot n}$$

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# Fraction Review

1. Adding/Subtracting
2. Multiplying/Dividing
3. Fractions with Variables

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## Adding/Subtracting Fractions

\* need COMMON DENOMINATOR \*

(ex1)  $\frac{2^5}{3^6} + \frac{4^3}{5^3} \quad \frac{10}{15} + \frac{12}{15} = \frac{22}{15}$

(ex2)  $\frac{x^2y}{y \cdot y} + \frac{4x}{y^2} \quad \frac{x^2y}{y^2} + \frac{4x}{y^2} = \frac{x^2y + 4x}{y^2}$

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## Multiplying Fractions

$$\textcircled{\text{ex3}} \quad \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{35}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ex4}} \quad \frac{x^2y}{3x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^2y \cdot x}{3x \cdot 2} = \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot y}{6\cancel{x}} = \frac{x^2y}{6}$$

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## Dividing Fractions

$$\textcircled{\text{ex5}} \quad \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

\* multiply by  
the reciprocal \*

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# Radicals

1. Adding/Subtracting
2. Multiplying/Dividing
3. Rationalizing

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(ex1)  $3\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5} = 7\sqrt{5}$   
 (ex2)  $2\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{21}$   
 (ex3)  $\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{12}$   
 $\sqrt{9 \cdot 3} + \sqrt{4 \cdot 3}$   
 $3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3}$   
 (ex4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{15}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$   
 (ex5)  $(5 + \sqrt{2})(5 - \sqrt{2})$  + CONJUGATE +  
 FOLL  

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 - 5\sqrt{2} \\ \underline{25 - \cancel{5\sqrt{2}} + \cancel{5\sqrt{2}} - 2} \\ 23 \end{array}$$

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**HW: Review Worksheet!**

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### Simplifying Reminders

\*You can cancel terms if top and bottom are connected by multiplication

\*If there is a +/- sign you may need to factor first and then cancel

\*You may need to split the fraction into two if there is ONE term in the denominator

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