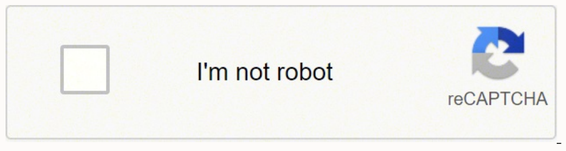

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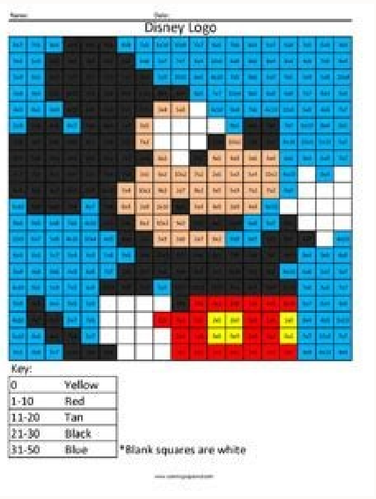

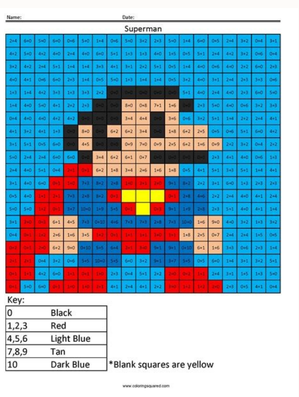

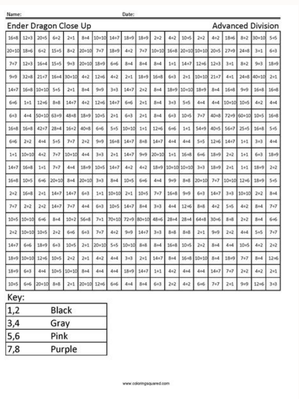

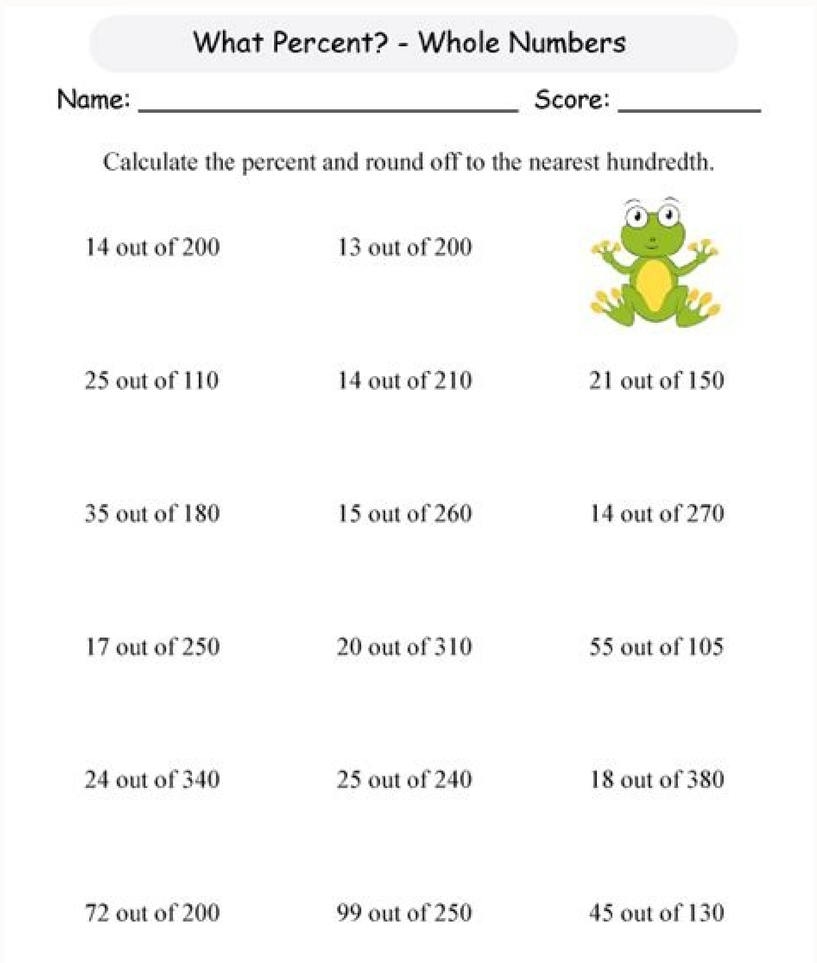

Simplify: 8−2(x+3).8−2(x+3). 743. Subtraction and Division are not commutative. 3 8 g + 1 12 h + 7 8 g + 5 12 h 3 8 g + 1 12 h + 7 8 g + 5 12 h 748. Simplify: 4(x−8)−(x+3).4(x−8)−(x+3). 6x+126x+12 Simplify: 25·52(20y+50).25·52(20y+50). means ?·0=4.?·0=4. 13 18 · 25 7 · 18 13 13 18 · 25 7 · 18 13 731. 5 (2 n + 9) + 12 (n − 3) 5 (2 n + 9) + 12 (n − 3) 810. 1 5 (4 m + 20) 1 5 (4 m + 20) 787. Multiplying by 1 doesn’t change the value. −8·0 0 −8·0 0 The product of any real number and 0 is 0. (5 6 + 8 15) + 7 15 (5 6 + 8 15) + 7 15 734. Multiply. How much would Adele save by buying 3 bottles at the warehouse store instead of at the grocery store? (513+34)+14(513+34)+14 Notice that the last 2 terms have a common denominator, so change the grouping. Simplify: 39x+(−92x)+(−39x).39x+(−92x)+(−39x). Simplify: (29+712)+512.(29+712)+512. Others might start with 8+2makes108+2makes10 and then 7+10makes17.7+10makes17. For example, 13+0−14+00+(−8)13−14−813+0−14+00+(−8)13−14−8 These examples illustrate the Identity Property of Addition that states that for any real number a,a, a+0=aa+0=a and 0+a=a.0+a=a. Now think about dividing by zero. She wants to allow 20 minutes per pound cooking time. What is 0÷320÷3? 13·313·3. 33p+11q33p+11q Simplify: 23r+14s+9r+15s.23r+14s+9r+15s. For example, 43·1−27·11·3543−273543·1−27·11·3543−2735 These examples illustrate the Identity Property of Multiplication that states that for any real number a,a, a·1=aa·1=a and 1·a=a.1·a=a. 18 − 4 (x + 2) 18 − 4 (x + 2) 803. So we know 0÷3=00÷3=0 because 0·3=0.0·3=0. 10 (0.1 d) 10 (0.1 d) 770. 6 (7 y + 8) − (30 y − 15) 6 (7 y + 8) − (30 y − 15) 816. Since any real number multiplied by 0 gives 0, there is no real number that can be multiplied by 0 to obtain 4. Simplify: 7x−5(x+4).7x−5(x+4). Commutative Property of addition If a,ba,b are real numbers, then of multiplication If a,ba,b are real numbers, then a+b=b+aa+b=b+aa·b=b·aa·b=b·a Associative Property of addition If a,b,ca,b,c are real numbers, then of multiplication If a,b,ca,b,c are real numbers, then (a+b)+c=a+(b+c)(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)(a·b)·c=a·(b·c)(a·b)·c=a·(b·c) Distributive Property If a,b,ca,b,c are real numbers, then a(b+c)=ab+aca(b+c)=ab+ac Identity Property of addition For any real number a:a: 0 is the additive identity of multiplication For any real number a:a: 11 is the multiplicative identity a+0=a0+a=aa+0=a0+a=aa·1=a1·a=aa·1=a1·a=a Inverse Property of addition For any real number a,a, −a−a is the additive inverse of aa of multiplication For any real number a,a≠0a,a≠0 1a1a is the multiplicative inverse of a.a. a+(−a)=0a+(−a)=0a·1a=1a·1a=1 Properties of Zero For any real number a, For any real number a,a≠0a,a≠0 For any real number a,a≠0a,a≠0 a·0=00·a=0a·0=00·a=00a=00a=0a0a0 is undefined Table 1.57 Section 1.9 Exercises Use the Commutative and Associative Properties In the following exercises, use the associative property to simplify. What about subtraction? Use the associative property to simplify −9(7y).−9(7y). The multiplicative inverse of −19−19 is the reciprocal of −19,−19, which is −9.−9. 34·43(6x+12)34·43(6x+12) There is nothing to do in the parentheses, so multiply the two fractions first—notice, they are reciprocals. −9 (9 a + 4) −9 (9 a + 4) 797. −73n−73n Simplify: −27a+(−48a)+27a.−27a+(−48a)+27a. The additive inverse of 5858 is −58.−58. To find the cost of 12 bottles at $1.99, notice that 1.99 is 2−0.01.2−0.01. 32−5a0,32−5a0, where32−5a≠032−5a≠0 776. 9 (5 u + 8) + 2 (u − 6) 9 (5 u + 8) + 2 (u − 6) 811. For this reason, we call 0 the additive identity. What is the result of dividing 4 by 0? 17201720 −1.5−1.5 −3−3 Use the Properties of Zero In the following exercises, simplify. All the properties of real numbers we have used in this chapter are summarized in Table 1.57. 14 (c − 1) − 8 (c − 6) 14 (c − 1) − 8 (c − 6) 814. They sold a case of 12 bottles for $23.88. Be sure to follow the order of operations. (6·3)x(6·3)x Multiply in the parentheses. The commutative properties only apply to addition and multiplication! Addition and multiplication are commutative. Use the associative property to simplify 8(4x). 5+33+5885+33+588 5+3=3+55+3=3+5 The results are the same. 8−2·x−2·38−2·x−2·3 Multiply. Her dental insurance required her to pay 20% of the cost as a copay. 19 a + 44 − 19 a 19 a + 44 − 19 a 768. Simplify: 37m+21n+4m−15n.37m+21n+4m−15n. Multiply 3(3.99) by using the distributive property to multiply 3(4−0.01).3(4−0.01). 2 5 + 5 12 + (− 2 5) 2 5 + 5 12 + (− 2 5) 729. A number and its reciprocal multiply to one, which is the multiplicative identity. 0−2 0 0−2 0 Division by 0 is undefined. Notice that in each case, the missing number was the reciprocal of the number! We call 1a1a the multiplicative inverse of a. 822. Find the additive inverse of: 713713 8.48.4 −46−46 −52.−52. 3·x+3·43·x+3·4 Multiply. The product of any real number and 0 is 0. Find the multiplicative inverse of 44 −17−17 0.30.3 Find the multiplicative inverse of 1818 −45−45 0.6.0.6. The identity property of addition says that when we add 0 to any number, the result is that same number. 732. −76−76 −0.075−0.075 23 1414 754. 513+1513+1 Add. Simplify: 100(0.3+0.25q).100(0.3+0.25q). 4(x−8)−(x+3)4(x−8)−(x+3) Distribute. Simplify: −8·0−8·0 0−20−2 −320.−320. Think about a real example: If there are no cookies in the cookie jar and 3 people are to share them, how many cookies does each person get? 824. Either way gives the same result. Division by zero is undefined. Does order matter when we subtract numbers? This leads to the Inverse Property of Addition that states for any real number a,a+(−a)=0.a,a+(−a)=0. 1(6x+12)1(6x+12) Simplify by recognizing the multiplicative identity. a·1a=1a·1a=1 Find the additive inverse of 5858 0.60.6 −8−8 −43.−43. 12 (1 4 + 2 3 r) 12 (1 4 + 2 3 r) 790. For any real number a, except 0, a0a0 and a÷0a÷0 are undefined. The reciprocal of aa number is its multiplicative inverse. To find the cost of 3 bottles at $3.99, notice that 3.99 is 4−0.01.4−0.01. 3x+123x+12 Some students find it helpful to draw in arrows to remind them how to use the distributive property. −3 (x − 6) −3 (x − 6) 798. (−3.14) (0) (−3.14) (0) Mixed Practice In the following exercises, simplify. −320 Undefined −320 Undefined Simplify: −14·0−14·0 0−60−6 −20.−20. Using the associative property can make the math easier! The associative property has to do with grouping. There will be times when we’ll need to use the distributive property as part of the order of operations. Notice it is the same three numbers in the same order—the only difference is the grouping. −84n+(−73n)+84n−84n+(−73n)+84n Notice that the first and third terms are opposites; use the commutative property of addition to re-order the terms. 751. 100 (0.01 p) 100 (0.01 p) 771. 27 c + 16 − 27 c 27 c + 16 − 27 c 769. Think about adding two numbers, say 5 and 3. 7+(8+2) 7+10 17 7+(8+2) 7+10 17 (7+8)+2=7+(8+2)(7+8)+2=7+(8+2) Table 1.40 When adding three numbers, changing the grouping of the numbers gives the same result. 5·135·13 Multiply. Simplify: 6(56y+12).6(56y+12). 7 (y − 13) 7 (y − 13) 785. 8 − (r − 7) 8 − (r − 7) 807. (4 y − 1) − (y − 2) (4 y − 1) − (y − 2) 809. The product of any real number and 0 is 0. −4 (q − 7) −4 (q − 7) 799. Simplify: 100(0.04+0.35d).100(0.04+0.35d). They need 3 times $9 so $27, and 3 times 1 quarter, so 75 cents. When adding or subtracting fractions, combine those with a common denominator first. Simplify: −5(2−3a).−5(2−3a). 4 − 11 (3 c − 2) 4 − 11 (3 c − 2) 804. Remember, a number and its opposite add to zero. Let’s see what happens when we divide two numbers. 1·8231·823 Multiply. 0+(−73)0+(−73) Add. 794. 16 − 3 (y + 8) 16 − 3 (y + 8) 802. 715·157·823715·157·823 Multiply left to right. What happens when we multiply any number by one? Now we will see how recognizing reciprocals is helpful. −y+(−5)−y+(−5) −y−5−y−5 Simplify: −(z−11).−(z−11). Simplify: 100(0.7+0.15p).100(0.7+0.15p). 18x18x Notice that we can multiply 6·36·3 but we could not multiply 3x without having a value for x. Simplify: 38·83(12z+16).38·83(12z+16). Zero divided by any real number except zero is zero. Notice that you could also write the result as 33a−44.33a−44. 5959 2.1 −3−3 −95−95 753. For any real number a. 9 (8 x − 3) − (−2) 9 (8 x − 3) − (−2) 812. They are not associative either. These examples illustrate the associative property. Distribute. Example 1.137 will show how to use the distributive property to find the opposite of an expression. (y+5)(y+5) Multiplying by −1 results in the opposite. 513+(44)513+(44) Simplify the fraction. 12÷44÷121244123133≠1312÷4≠4÷1212÷44÷121244123133≠1312÷4≠4÷12 The results are not the same. 0v−65.1,0v−65.1, where v≠65.1v≠65.1 773. 513+(34+14)513+(34+14) Add in parentheses first. The additive inverse of 0.6 is the opposite of 0.6. The additive inverse of 0.6 is −0.6.−0.6. The additive inverse of −8−8 is the opposite of −8.−8. 8 (4 y + 9) 8 (4 y + 9) 782. What number multiplied by 2323 gives the multiplicative identity, 1? Let’s think again about multiplying 5·13·3.5·13·3. 1 4 (3 q + 12) 1 4 (3 q + 12) 786. We got the same result both ways, but which way was easier? −83−83 −0.019−0.019 52 5656 In the following exercises, find the multiplicative inverse of each number. So we use the distributive property, as shown in Example 1.132. Simplify: −3(6m+5).−3(6m+5). Next, by multiplying 24(20·160).24(20·160). 819. 2525 4.3 −8−8 −103−103 752. 10 (3 10 x − 2 5) 10 (3 10 x − 2 5) 789. 11 (n − 7) − 5 (n − 1) 11 (n − 7) − 5 (n − 1) 815. Calculate Carrie’s copay: First, by multiplying 0.20 by 80 to find her copay for each filling and then multiplying your answer by 5 to find her total copay for 5 fillings. 757. Since changing the order of the subtraction did not give the same result, we know that subtraction is not commutative. There are no cookies to share, so each person gets 0 cookies. 28−9b0,28−9b0, where28−9b≠028−9b≠0 777. of AdditionIfa,b,care real numbers, then(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)of MultiplicationIfa,b,care real numbers, then(a·b)·c=a·(b·c)of AdditionIfa,b,care real numbers, then(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)of MultiplicationIfa,b,care real numbers, then(a·b)·c=a·(b·c) When adding or multiplying, changing the grouping gives the same result. 8−2(x+3)8−2(x+3) Distribute. The reciprocal of 910910 is 109.109. When we distribute a negative number, we need to be extra careful to get the signs correct! Simplify: −2(4y+1).−2(4y+1). a0is undefineda0is undefined Division by zero is undefined. Simplify: 0m+7,0m+7, where m≠−7m≠−7 18−6c0,18−6c0, where 18−6c≠0.18−6c≠0. Add. the additive inverse of a. To find the additive inverse, we find the opposite. Find the multiplicative inverse of 99 −19−19 0.9.0.9. To find the multiplicative inverse, we find the reciprocal. 20 (3 5 q) 20 (3 5 q) 745. Is there a number that multiplied by 0 gives 4? −1·y+(−1)·5−1·y+(−1)·5 Simplify. What happens when we add 0 to any number? (11 12 + 4 9) + 5 9 (11 12 + 4 9) + 5 9 741. 742. Multi-pack purchase Adele’s shampoo sells for $3.99 per bottle at the grocery store. A number and its reciprocal multiply to one. 18p+15p+6q+5q18p+15p+6q+5q Add like terms. A number and its opposite add to zero. of additionFor any real numbera:a+0=a0+a=a0is theadditive identityof multiplicationFor any real numbera:a·1=a1·a=a1is themultiplicative identityof additionFor any real numbera:a+0=a0+a=a0is theadditive identityof multiplicationFor any real numbera:a·1=a1·a=a1is themultiplicative identity Notice that in each case, the missing number was the opposite of the number! We call −a.−a. (n + 17) + 33 (n + 17) + 33 In the following exercises, simplify. How much money do they need all together? The order we add them doesn’t affect the result, does it? 823. Then we find the reciprocal of the fraction. Multiplication comes before subtraction, so we will distribute the 2 first and then subtract. 795. When simplifying an expression, it is always a good idea to plan what the steps will be. We summarize the properties of zero below. We will now practice using the properties of identities, inverses, and zero to simplify expressions. If you think about doing the math in this way, you are using the distributive property. Simplify: 34·43(6x+12).34·43(6x+12). What is the difference between the additive inverse and the multiplicative inverse of a number? 9.6 m + 7.22 n + (−2.19 m) + (−0.65 n) 9.6 m + 7.22 n + (−2.19 m) + (−0.65 n) Use the Identity and Inverse Properties of Addition and Multiplication In the following exercises, find the additive inverse of each number. 5 6 a + 3 10 b + 1 6 a + 9 10 b 5 6 a + 3 10 b + 1 6 a + 9 10 b 749. What happens when we multiply a number by 0? The multiplicative inverse of 9 is the reciprocal of 9, which is 19.19. 0n+5 0 0n+5 0 Division by 0 is undefined. 18 · 5 6 (15 h + 24) 18 · 5 6 (15 h + 24) Simplify Expressions Using the Distributive Property In the following exercises, simplify using the distributive property. −7 (4 p + 1) −7 (4 p + 1) 796. Then the first step in Example 1.132 would look like this: Simplify: 8(38x+14).8(38x+14). You can think about the dollars separately from the quarters. 3 20 · 49 11 · 20 3 3 20 · 49 11 · 20 3 730. The opposite of a number is its additive inverse. 8−2x−68−2x−6 Combine like terms. When adding or multiplying, changing the order gives the same result. At the warehouse store, the same shampoo is sold as a 3 pack for $10.49. Before multiplying left to right, look for reciprocals—their product is 1. 18p+6q+15p+5q18p+6q+15p+5q Use the commutative property of addition to re-order so that like terms are together. Is division commutative? Next, by multiplying [5(0.20)](80) Which of the properties of real numbers says that your answers to parts (a), where you multiplied 5[(0.20)(80)] and (b), where you multiplied [5(0.20)](80), should be equal? Insurance copayment Carrie had to have 5 fillings done. If you were asked to simplify this expression, how would you do it and what would your answer be? 10−3p0 Undefined 10−3p0 Undefined Simplify: −84n+(−73n)+84n.−84n+(−73n)+84n. Simplify. Was it a bargain to buy “Two Buck Chuck” by the case? 6.8 p + 9.14 q + (−4.37 p) + (−0.88 q) 6.8 p + 9.14 q + (−4.37 p) + (−0.88 q

) 750. 15 · 3 5 (4 d + 10) 15 · 3 5 (4 d + 10) 780. In total, they need $27.75. Simplify: 715·823·157.715·823·157. r (s − 18) r (s − 18) 792. Using the distributive property as shown in Example 1.134 will be very useful when we solve money applications in later chapters. Simplify: −6(8n+11).−6(8n+11). We summarize the Identity Properties below. 3(x+4)3(x+4) Distribute. 9 (5 9 y − 1 3) 9 (5 9 y − 1 3) 788. Simplify 8(x−14)8(x−14) using the distributive property and explain each step. of AdditionIfa,bare real numbers, thena+b=b+aof MultiplicationIfa,bare real numbers, thena·b=b·aof AdditionIfa,bare real numbers, thena+b=b+aof MultiplicationIfa,bare real numbers, thena·b=b·a When adding or multiplying, changing the order gives the same result. In your own words, state the commutative property of addition. If we change how the numbers are grouped, the result will be the same. So the multiplicative inverse of 0.9 is 109.109. 725. (34+910m)÷0(34+910m)÷0 where34+910m≠034+910m≠0 778. 820. 7+8+27+8+2 Some people would think 7+8is157+8is15 and then 15+2is17.15+2is17. Therefore, the additive inverse of −8−8 is 8. 823823 Simplify: 916·549·169.916·549·169. So we call 1 the multiplicative identity. −36 · 11 · 4 9 −36 · 11 · 4 9 733. 6 (c − 13) 6 (c − 13) 784. For any real number a, except 0,0, 0a=00a=0 and 0÷a=0.0÷a=0. Thus, the multiplicative inverse of −19−19 is −9.−9. Simplify: 617·1125·176.617·1125·176. The additive inverse of −43−43 is the opposite of −43.−43. Simplify: 0n+5,0n+5, where n≠−5n≠−5 10−3p0,10−3p0, where 10−3p≠0.10−3p≠0. We write the opposite of −8−8 as −(−8),−(−8), and then simplify it to 8. −84n+84n+(−73n)−84n+84n+(−73n) Add left to right. Use the associative property to simplify 6(3x).6(3x). 43 m + (−12 n) + (−16 m) + (−9 n) 43 m + (−12 n) + (−16 m) + (−9 n) 746. u (v − 10) u (v − 10) 793. Simplify: −7(8−15y).−7(8−15y). Simplify: 8(x−1)−(x+5).8(x−1)−(x+5). 9 (3 w + 7) 9 (3 w + 7) 783. In order to combine like terms in the next example, we will use the commutative property of addition to write the like terms together. If the expression inside the parentheses cannot be simplified, the next step would be multiply using the distributive property, which removes the parentheses. Multiply. 12 (5 6 p) 12 (5 6 p) 744. Since changing the order of the division did not give the same result, division is not commutative. Remember, we use parentheses as grouping symbols to indicate which operation should be done first. 0÷(y−16),0÷(y−16), where y≠16y≠16 775. 4 (6 x − 1) − (−8) 4 (6 x − 1) − (−8) 813. Suppose that three friends are going to the movies. This leads to the Inverse Property of Multiplication that states that for any real number a,a≠0,a·1a=1.a,a≠0,a·1a=1. After reviewing this checklist, what will you do to become confident for all objectives? After completing the exercises, use this checklist to evaluate your mastery of the objectives of this section. 818. But we cannot add x and 4, since they are not like terms. −22 p + 17 q + (−35 p) + (−27 q) −22 p + 17 q + (−35 p) + (−27 q) 747. − (3 x − 7) − (3 x − 7) 800. Zero divided by any real number except itself is 0. The additive inverse of 5858 is the opposite of 58.58. 0u−4.99,0u−4.99, where u≠4.99u≠4.99 772. Explain how you can multiply 4($5.97) without paper or calculator by thinking of $5.97 as 6−0.036−0.03 and then using the distributive property. So, 0÷3=00÷3=0 We can check division with the related multiplication fact. In other words 2 times what results in 1? Simplify: 12(13n+34).12(13n+34). For example, if we are asked to simplify the expression 3(x+4),3(x+4), the order of operations says to work in the parentheses first. Does 7−37−3 give the same result as 3−7?3−7? 767. Find the additive inverse of: 7979 1.21.2 −14−14 −94.−94. Division of Zero, Division by Zero: For any real number a,a≠0a,a≠0 0a=00a=0 Zero divided by any real number except itself is zero. As we can see, the order in which we add does not matter! What about multiplying 5and3?5and3? We saw that subtraction and division were not commutative. −1(y+5)−1(y+5) Distribute. (7+8)+2 15+2 17 (7+8)+2 15+2 17 Add 8+28+2. Calculate the length of time needed to roast the turkey: First, by multiplying 24·2024·20 to find the total number of minutes and then multiplying the answer by 160160 to convert minutes into hours. 5·33·515155·33·51515 5·3=3·55·3=3·5 Again, the results are the same! The order in which we multiply does not matter! These examples illustrate the commutative property. 756. 6(3x)6(3x) Change the grouping. Multiplication by Zero: For any real number a, a·0=00·a=0a·0=00·a=0 The product of any number and 0 is 0. Therefore, the multiplicative inverse of 9 is 19.19. Simplify: 0d−4,whered≠40d−4,whered≠4 15−4q0,where15−4q≠0.15−4q0,where15−4q≠0. When we have to simplify algebraic expressions, we can often make the work easier by applying the commutative or associative property first, instead of automatically following the order of operations. 821. 1 2 + 7 8 + (− 1 2) 1 2 + 7 8 + (− 1 2) 728. The commutative property has to do with order. Simplify: 0(−17)0(−17) 0−100−10 −50.−50. Add 7+87+8. By the end of this section, you will be able to: Use the commutative and associative properties Use the identity and inverse properties of addition and multiplication Use the properties of zero Simplify expressions using the distributive property A more thorough introduction to the topics covered in this section can be found in the Prealgebra chapter, The Properties of Real Numbers. 7 (3 n + 9) − (4 n − 13) 7 (3 n + 9) − (4 n − 13) 817. Simplify: 18p+6q+15p+5q.18p+6q+15p+5q. 765. Multiply 12(1.99) by using the distributive property to multiply 12(2−0.01).12(2−0.01). What number multiplied by 2 gives the multiplicative identity, 1? Which of the properties of real numbers says that your answers to parts (a), where you multiplied (24·20)160,(24·20)160, and (b), where you multiplied 24(20·160),24(20·160), should be equal? 18131813 Simplify: (715+58)+38.(715+58)+38. 5·(13·3) 5·1 5 5·(13·3) 5·1 5 (5·13)·3=5·(13·3)(5·13)·3=5·(13·3) Table 1.41 When multiplying three numbers, changing the grouping of the numbers gives the same result. 727. 781. Simplify: (513+34)+14.(513+34)+14. −2x+2−2x+2 Simplify: 9−3(x+2).9−3(x+2). Thus, the additive inverse of −43−43 is 43.43. You probably know this, but the terminology may be new to you. Each filling cost $80. 3x−353x−35 Simplify: 6(x−9)−(x+12).6(x−9)−(x+12). 4x−32−x−34x−32−x−3 Combine like terms. (5 m − 3) − (m + 7) (5 m − 3) − (m + 7) 808. (5·13)·3 53·3 5 (5·13)·3 53·3 5 Multiply. Multiplying 1313 and 33 first, as shown above on the right side, eliminates the fraction in the first step. 11121112 −1.1−1.1 −4−4 758. a+(−a)=0a+(−a)=0 of multiplication For any real number aa, 1a1a is the multiplicative inverse of aa. This is true for multiplication, too. 22 − (a + 3) 22 − (a + 3) 806. Multiplying by 0 makes the product equal zero. 12 (1 6 + 3 4 s) 12 (1 6 + 3 4 s) 791. Adding 0 doesn’t change the value. (516n−37)÷0(516n−37)÷0 where516n−37≠0516n−37≠0 779. 0÷(x−12),0÷(x−12), where x≠12x≠12 774. (y + 12) + 28 (y + 12) + 28 726. 7−33−74−44≠−47−3≠3−77−33−74−44≠−47−3≠3−7 The results are not the same. 715·823·157715·823·157 Notice that the first and third terms are reciprocals, so use the commutative property of multiplication to re-order the factors. 9 − 6 (7 n − 5) 9 − 6 (7 n − 5) 805. Buying by the case Trader Joe’s grocery stores sold a bottle of wine they called “Two Buck Chuck” for $1.99. In other words, 2323 times what results in 1? Cooking time Helen bought a 24-pound turkey for her family’s Thanksgiving dinner and wants to know what time to put the turkey in to the oven. We conclude that there is no answer to 4÷04÷0 and so we say that division by 0 is undefined. Do you know why? 12÷6=2because2·6=12.12÷6=2because2·6=12. Distribute. A number and its opposite add to zero, which is the additive identity. We’ll formally state the inverse properties here: of addition For any real number aa, −a−a is the additive inverse of aa. The next two examples will illustrate this. 15131513 Convert to an improper fraction. Multiply. What about division involving zero? We write this as −(−43),−(−43), and then simplify to 43.43. Think about the related multiplication fact: 4÷0=?4÷0=? Simplify: −11(4−3a).−11(4−3a). Ifa,b,care real numbers, thena(b+c)=ab+acAlso,(b+c)a=ba+caa(b−c)=ab−ac(b−c)a=ba−caIfa,b,care real numbers, thena(b+c)=ab+acAlso, (b+c)a=ba+caa(b−c)=ab−ac(b−c)a=ba−ca Back to our friends at the movies, we could find the total amount of money they need like this: 3(9.25)3(9+0.25)3(9)+3(0.25)27+0.7527.753(9.25)3(9+0.25)3(9)+3(0.25)27+0.7527.75 In algebra, we use the distributive property to remove parentheses as we simplify expressions. − (5 p − 4) − (5 p − 4) 801. They each need $9.25—that’s 9 dollars and 1 quarter—to pay for their tickets. Start by looking at the parentheses. If you change the order of the numbers when adding or multiplying, the result is the same. To find the multiplicative inverse of 0.9, we first convert 0.9 to a fraction, 910.910.

These worksheets are great for practising number partitioning. Each sheet features a set of 18 numbers for students to partition, including one example to get them going. The worksheet contains examples to help them learn partitioning 2 digit numbers and is useful during your Maths classes.Why don't you give our Teaching Wiki a read to gain a clearer ... 01.01.2021 · The Keller Williams 1-3-5 Goal Setting Framework is the perfect framework for defining your goal, then building priorities and strategies. This structure is also known as Keller Wiliams GSP (Goal, Strategy, Priorities). This tool will make you a successful real estate agent provided you build the pr

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