## 01: I ntroduction to Pre-Algebra

## Key Terms

- Algebra: a branch of mathematics in which symbols, usually letters of the alphabet, are used to represent numbers and quantities.
- Algebraic expression: a quantity that combines variables, numbers, and operation symbols.
- Area: the amount of space inside a two-dimensional shape.
- Equation: a mathematical statement in which two or more expressions are set equal to each other.
- I nequality: a mathematical statement comparing two or more expressions using $<,>, \leq$, and $\geq$.
- Like terms: two or more terms that have the same variable raised to the same power.
- Linear equation: an equation that represents a line.
- Polynomial: an expression made up of terms containing variables with whole number exponents.
- Probability: a number from 0 to 1 that tells how likely an event is to happen.
- Real number: any number that can be represented with a point on the real number line.

- Solution of an Equation: the value that makes an equation true when the variable is replaced by the value.
- Term: a variable, number, or the product of a number and a variable.
- VANG: an acronym used to remember the four ways an algebraic relationship can be expressed: verbal, analytical, numerical, and graphical.
- Variable: a symbol that is used to represent a quantity.
- Volume: the amount of space enclosed in a solid object.


## Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

To evaluate an algebraic expression, substitute a given number for each variable and find the value of the resulting numerical expression.

Example: Evaluate the expression for the given values.

$$
2 m-3 n+7 \text { for } m=8 \text { and } n=5
$$

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 m-3 n+7 & =2(8)-3(5)+7 \\
& =16-15+7 \\
& =8
\end{aligned}
$$

## Combining Like Terms

To combine like terms, add the coefficients and keep the same variable and power.

Example: Combine the like terms.

$$
10 u-13 v-8 u+7 v
$$

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
10 u-13 v-8 u+7 v & =10 u-8 u-13 v+7 v \\
& =(10+(-8)) u+(-13+7) v \\
& =2 u-6 v
\end{aligned}
$$

## Concept Map



To simplify an algebraic expression, perform all possible operations and combine like terms.

Example: Simplify the expression.

$$
5(x-2 y)+4 x
$$

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
5(x-2 y)+4 x & =5 x-10 y+4 x \\
& =5 x+4 x-10 y \\
& =(5+4) x-10 y \\
& =9 x-10 y
\end{aligned}
$$

## Calculator Tips

- Enter a negative number using (-), not
- Simplify numerical expressions before entering them into a calculator to reduce input errors.
- Most calculators use order of operations to evaluate. Use parentheses when necessary.
- Make sure all parenthesis pairs are complete: each set contains a left and a right parenthesis.


## Tips and Reminders

- Pre-Algebra prepares students for the study of Algebra.
- The study of Algebra causes the brain to work like a muscle. The more the muscle works out, the better it performs on other types of tasks.
- The VANG method looks at a situation verbally, analytically, numerically, and graphically.
- Pre-Algebra involves variables, terms, and expressions.
- Combine like terms by adding their coefficients.
- Study daily and keep up the pace.
- Practice problem solving and do all assigned homework.
- Take notes in class and while reading the textbook.
- Seek help from teachers and classmates.
- Connect new topics to things you already know.
- Be persistent.
- Believe in yourself. Keep trying and eventually you'll get it.

How to Use This Cheat Sheet: These are the keys related this topic. Try to read through it carefully twice then recite it out on a blank sheet of paper. Review it again before the exams.

