

Chapter #2 Rational Numbers

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2.1 Ordering/Comparing & Adding/Subtracting

Rational Numbers

- any number that can be written as a fraction where the numerator and denominator are both integers
 - * denominator can't be zero
- whole numbers
- decimals
 - ↳ terminate (end)
 - ↳ repeat

ex -4 , 3.5 , $-\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 0 , $0.\overline{3}$

Irrational Number

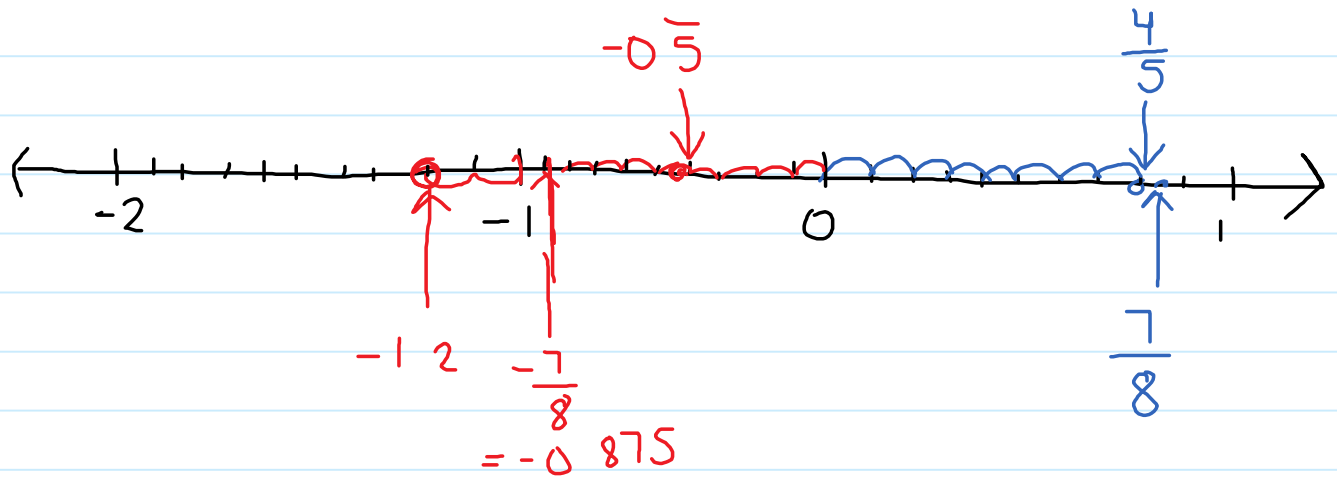
- a decimal number that neither terminates or repeats

ex. $\pi = 3.14596 \dots$

$\sqrt{2} = 1.41213 \dots$

Ex #1 compare/order the following rational numbers in ascending order and place on a number line

-12 , $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $-0\overline{5}$, $-\frac{1}{8}$
 0.8 , 0.875 , -0.875



Adding/subtracting/multiplying/dividing

Ex 2

$$(a) -14 + 6$$

$$= \boxed{-8}$$

$$(b) -5 + 4 + (-8)$$

$$= -1 - 8$$

$$= \boxed{-9}$$

$$(c) -9 + (-23) + 14 + 5$$

$$= -9 - 23 + 14 + 5$$

$$= -32 + 19$$

$$= \boxed{-13}$$

$$(d) -9 + (-18) + 7 + (-15) + 12 + 9$$

$$= \boxed{-14}$$

$$(e) 3 \times 8 - 4 + 6 \times 1 - (4 - 2)$$

$$= \boxed{23}$$

$$(f) \frac{3(6-4) + 15}{8-1}$$

$$= \boxed{3}$$

$$(g) \frac{7 \times 5 - (3+2)}{(20-2 \times 3) - 2}$$

$$= \boxed{2}$$

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