

Chapter 1 Review

Name: _____

Date: _____

1.1 - Introduction to Rational Numbers

FRACTION → DECIMAL \div

eg. $3\frac{4}{5} = 3.8$

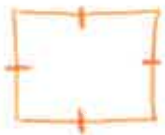
DECIMAL → FRACTION

eg. $0.\underline{217} = \frac{217}{1000}$ place value

TO COMPARE: use number line
change to decimals \textcircled{R}
fractions with common denominators



SQUARES/SQUARE ROOTS



$A = s^2$ * use perfect squares to estimate
 $s = \sqrt{A}$

1.2 - Rational Numbers in Decimal Form

ADDING $a -$ is like
SUBTRACTING $a +$ e.g.
 $2.4 + (-3.2)$
 $= 2.4 - 3.2$
 $= -0.8$

SUBTRACTING $a -$ is like
ADDING $a +$ e.g.
 $2.4 - (-3.2)$
 $= 2.4 + 3.2$
 $= 5.6$

MULTIPLYING/DIVIDING

$+$	\times	$+$	$=$	$+$	$-$	\times	$+$	$=$	$-$
$+$	\div	$+$	$=$	$+$	$-$	\div	$+$	$=$	$-$
$-$	\times	$-$	$=$	$+$	$+$	\times	$-$	$=$	$-$
$-$	\div	$-$	$=$	$+$	$+$	\div	$-$	$=$	$-$

1.3 - Rational Numbers in Fraction Form

ADDING/SUBTRACTING

- NEED common denominator
- often easier to change mixed numbers to improper fractions

MULTIPLYING/DIVIDING

- MUST change mixed numbers to improper fractions
- DO NOT need common denominator

keep change flip

1.4 - Order of Operations with Rational Numbers

BRACKETS \nearrow including $\sqrt{\quad}$

EXPONENTS \rightarrow including $\sqrt{\quad}$

DIVIDE } in order
MULTIPLY } \textcircled{L} to \textcircled{R}

ADD } in order
SUBTRACT } \textcircled{L} to \textcircled{R}

* show steps, work down, slow and careful!