

Test 1 Prep Group work - **Key**

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{a.} & 2 - (x - 5) = 2 - x + 5 \\ & = -x + 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{b.} & -2 + 3(y - 7) + 4y = -2 + 3y - 21 + 4y \\ & = 7y - 23 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c.} \quad 8d - [6 - (-2d - 6)] &= 8d - [6 + 2d + 6] \\ &= 8d - [2d + 12] \\ &= 8d - 2d - 12 \\ &= 6d - 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d.} \quad 0.1(80x^2 - 90x) - (14x - 6x^2) &= 8x^2 - 9x - 14x + 6x^2 \\ &= 14x^2 - 23x \end{aligned}$$

2. When  $x = -7$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{8-x}{x-8} + 3(x^2 - x) &= \frac{8-(-7)}{-7-8} + 3[(-7)^2 - (-7)] \\ &= \frac{15}{-15} + 3[49 + 7] \\ &= -1 + 3(56) \\ &= 167 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \text{When } t = -31, \text{ does } -4t - 122 &= \frac{3t(t+33)}{t+30} ? \\ -4(-31) - 122 &= \frac{3(-31)(-31+33)}{-31+30} ? \\ 124 - 122 &= \frac{-93(2)}{-1} ? \\ 2 &= 186 ? \text{ \textcolor{violet}{\langle I think not. \rangle}} \end{aligned}$$

$-31$  is most definitely not a solution to the equation.

$$4. \quad \text{When } x = 2, \quad x^2 = 4, \quad -x^2 = -4, \text{ and } (-x)^2 = 4.$$

$$5. \quad \text{When } x = -2, \quad x^2 = 4, \quad -x^2 = -4, \text{ and } (-x)^2 = 4. \text{ \textcolor{brown}{Déjà vu!}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \frac{(-32)(12)(-75)(-52)(51)}{(16)(-12)(-15)(-26)(-17)} &= \frac{-32}{16} \cdot \frac{12}{-12} \cdot \frac{-75}{-15} \cdot \frac{-52}{-26} \cdot \frac{51}{-17} \\
 &= (-2)(-1)(5)(2)(-3) \\
 &= -60
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \text{a.} \quad -5\frac{2}{3} + 9 = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{b.} \quad 8 - 8\frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c.} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{8}{7}\right) &= -\frac{(1)(8)}{(2)(7)} \\
 &= -\frac{4}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d.} \quad -\frac{5}{4} \div \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) &= -\frac{5}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{1}\right) \\
 &= \frac{(5)(2)}{(4)(1)} \\
 &= \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e.} \quad -\frac{5}{4} \div 2 \times 3 &= -\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{1} \times 3 \\
 &= -\frac{5}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \\
 &= \frac{(5)(1)}{(4)(2)} \times \frac{3}{1} \\
 &= -\frac{15}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f.} \quad -\frac{9}{14} - \frac{19}{21} &= -\frac{9}{14} \cdot \frac{3}{3} - \frac{19}{21} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{27}{42} - \frac{38}{42} \\
 &= \frac{-27 - 38}{42} \\
 &= -\frac{65}{42}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{g.} \quad \frac{-13}{12} - \left(-\frac{7}{8}\right) &= -\frac{13}{12} + \frac{7}{8} \\
 &= -\frac{13}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \\
 &= -\frac{26}{24} + \frac{21}{24} \\
 &= \frac{-26 + 21}{24} \\
 &= -\frac{5}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{h.} \quad -5 + \frac{1}{2} &= -\frac{10}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-10 + 1}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{9}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad 5x - 12 = 6 + 3x$$

9. Complete each sentence with one of the words/phrases/numbers/names below. Word up ...pick the one that makes the sentence true!

0	commutative property	additive inverse	numerator	difference
1	distributive property	multiplicative inverse	denominator	positive
4	associative property	additive identity	opposite	Sara Palin
87	order of operations	multiplicative identity	dingo	negative

- a. If you multiply 87 with its multiplicative inverse the result is 1.
- b.  $3(4 + 7) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 7$  is an example of the distributive property.
- c.  $-2^2$  is negative.
- d. When reading aloud  $-(-6)$ , the first minus sign is read as opposite and the second minus sign is read as negative.
- e.  $6 \cdot 9 + 8 \cdot 7 = 8 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot 9$  is an example of the commutative property (of addition).
- f. One former governor of Alaska is called Sara Palin.
- g.  $12 + 7 + 9 = 19 + 9$  is an example of order of operations.
- h. If the opposite of  $|x|$  is not zero, then it is definitely negative.
- i. A word that rhymes with bingo is dingo.
- j.  $8 + 5 + (-5) = 8 + 0$  is an unconscious application of the associative property (of addition).