Chapter 1

Power - How to read exponents; 2^3 is read 2 to the 3rd power. It is also the answer.

Exponent - tells how many times to multiply the base. ex. 3^7

Base - the whole number. Ex.

Exponential form - writing out the multiplication form. Ex.

Scientific notation - a shorthand way of writing very large or small numbers. ex

Numerical expression - a math expression which contains numbers and operations.

algebraic expression - a math equation which uses both number and variables.

variable - a letter used to represent a number.

constant - the same number used for the variable.

evaluate - to solve.

coefficient - the number which is before a variable. If there is no number in front of the variable it is always 1.

solution - the answer.

inverse operation - the opposite operations.
Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.
Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

term - a number, a variable, or a combination of a number and variable.
Terms are separated by operation signs.

Equation - a mathematical statement that two expressions are equal

Order of Operations (PEMDAS)

1) Parenthesis
2) Exponents
3) Multiplication and Division
4) Addition and Subtraction

Properties of Number

Zero - a number multiplied by zero is 0.

Commutative - numbers can be added or multiplied in any order.

Associative – numbers can be grouped together to make adding or multiplying easier.

Identity - 0 added to an number = that number;
1 multiplied to a # equals that number.

Distributive - uses multiplication and addition to break apart #'s