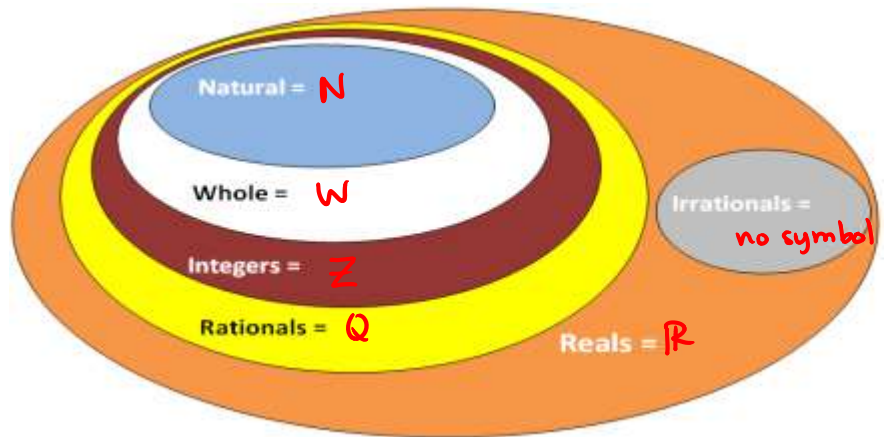
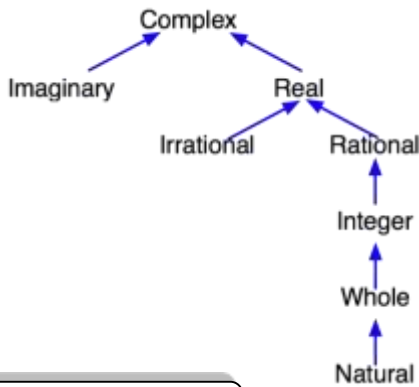
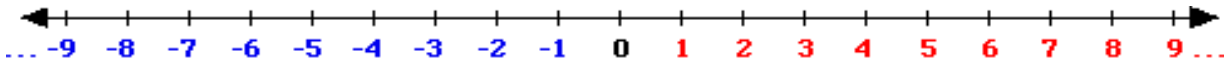


# 1.1 & 1.2 PROPERTIES OF REAL NUMBERS

**OBJECTIVES:** 1) Classify real numbers and use properties of real numbers to evaluate expressions.

## REAL NUMBERS:

Any number that can be expressed in decimal form; any number found on the number line.  
Every number that can be plotted on a number line is a real number.



## DEFINITIONS

**Imaginary Numbers:** A non-real number (we'll get to these during 2<sup>nd</sup> semester)  $3i$

**Counting/Natural Numbers:** Counting numbers without 0  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$

**Digits:** Counting numbers 0-9  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

**Wholes Numbers:** Counting numbers with 0  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

**Integers:** Whole numbers AND negative numbers  $\{\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

**Rational Numbers:** Any number that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers  $\text{ex: } 0, -2.75, \frac{3}{4}$

**Irrational Numbers:** Non-repeating and non-terminating decimals  $\text{ex: } \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$

**Transcendental Numbers:** An irrational number represented with a symbol  $\text{ex: } \pi, e$

**Examples:** Name the sets of numbers each number belongs to.

1)  $-\frac{2}{3}$   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}$

2)  $\sqrt{121}$   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{W}$

3)  $9.\bar{9}$   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}$

4)  $\sqrt{6}$   $\mathbb{R}, \text{irrational}$

5)  $-22.79$   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}$

6)  $1,525,700$   $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{W}$

## NUMBER PROPERTIES

Property	Addition Properties	Multiplication Properties
<b>Commutative</b>	$a + b = b + a$	$ab = ba$
<b>Associative</b>	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$	$a(bc) = (ab)c$
<b>Identity</b>	$a + 0 = a$ 0 is the identity element of addition	$a \cdot 1 = a$ 1 is the identity element of multiplication
<b>Inverse</b>	$a + -a = 0$ Adding opposites gives you the identity element of addition.	$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1$ Multiplying by the reciprocal gives you the identity element of multiplication.
<b>Distributive (over addition)</b>	$a(b + c) = ab + ac$	$a(bc) \neq ab \cdot ac$ $6\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\right) \neq 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 6(4)$

Solve in the indicated domain:

1)  $2x + 3 = x - 1$

- a) {reals}
- b) {positive numbers}
- c) {integers}

$2x + 3 = x - 1$   
 $x = -4$   
 a)  $\{-4\}$   
 b)  $\{\}$  or  $\phi$   
 c)  $\{-4\}$

2)  $x^2 = 8$

- a) {reals}
- b) {rational}
- c) {negative reals}

$x^2 = 8$   
 $x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$   
 a)  $\{\pm 2\sqrt{2}\}$   
 b)  $\phi$   
 c)  $\{-2\sqrt{2}\}$

3)  $(x + 5)(2x - 3) = 0$

- a) {reals}
- b) {rational}
- c) {integers}

$x + 5 = 0$     $2x - 3 = 0$   
 $x = -5$     $x = \frac{3}{2}$   
 a)  $\{-5, \frac{3}{2}\}$   
 b)  $\{-5, \frac{3}{2}\}$   
 c)  $\{-5\}$