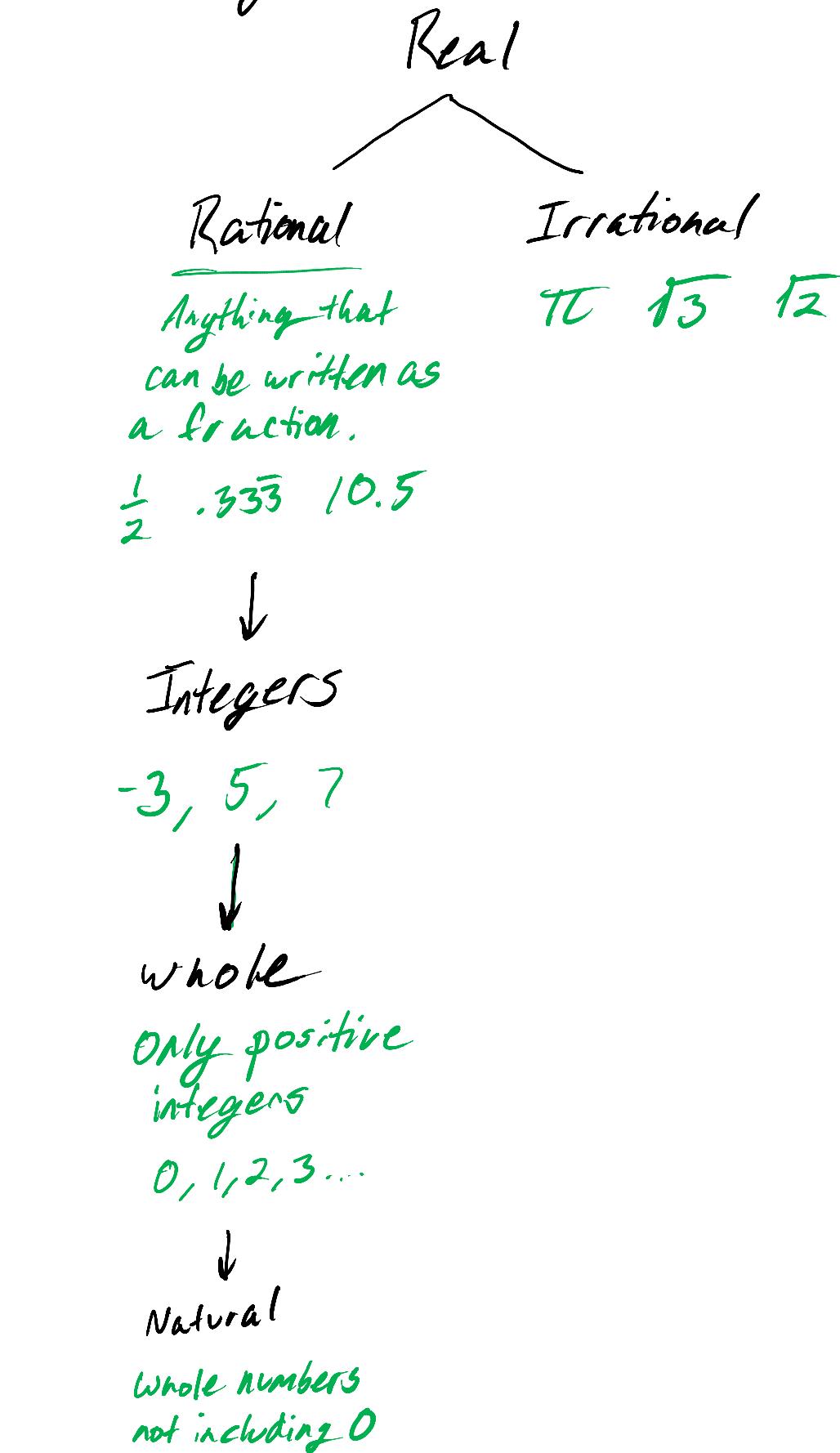


Algebra 2 Midterm

+Classifying Real Number



+ Properties

- Associative Property - groups change

$$4 \cdot (2x) = (4 \cdot 2)x$$

- Commutative Prop - order changes

$$3(x+1) = 3(1+x)$$

- Distributive Prop - gets rid of parenthesis

$$2(x+1) = 2x + 2$$

- Identities - terms don't change

- Additive - $2x + 0 = 2x$

- Multiplicative - $3 \cdot 1 = 3$

- Inverse

- Additive - $5 + (-5) = 0$

- Multiplicative - $\frac{5}{11} \cdot \frac{11}{5} = 1$

+ Evaluate Expressions

If $a = 3.5$ and $b = -10$

Find $-|b + 2a|$

$$-|-10 + 2(3.5)| = -|-3| = -3$$

+ Combining Like Terms

$$\frac{1}{2}(4x - 8) + 5x(3)^2$$

$$2x - 4 + 5x(9)$$

$$2x - 4 + 45x$$

$$47x - 4$$

+ Solving Equations + Inequalities

* Multiply or divide
by a negative
 \rightarrow flip the sign

* Solving Absolute Value Equations

- ① Isolate Absolute Value part
- ② Split into two equations
(one positive, one negative)
- ③ Solve both.

Ex: $2|3x+1|-3=1$

~~$+3 +3$~~

$$\frac{2|3x+1|}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$|3x+1| = 2$$

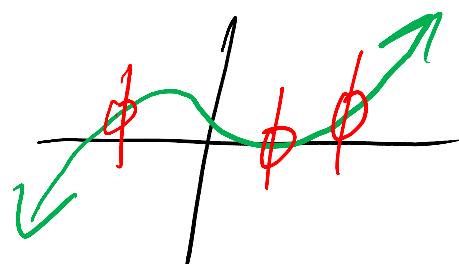
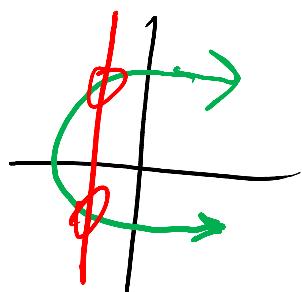
$$\textcircled{A} \quad 3x+1 = 2 \quad \textcircled{B} \quad 3x+1 = -2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = -1$$

+ Functions - every input (x) only has one output (y)

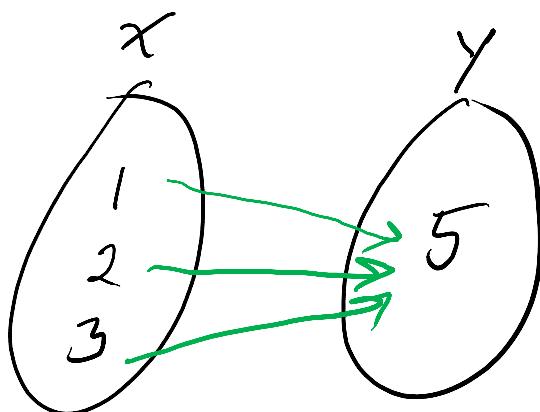
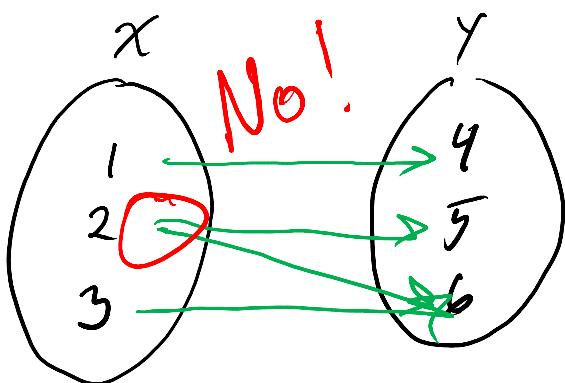
① Graph - Needs to pass Vertical Line Test



No!

YES!!

② Diagram: Each x can only have one arrow.



Yes!!

③ Table/Ordered Pair

- x values can't repeat

+ Domain - All possible x -values

+ Range - All possible y -values

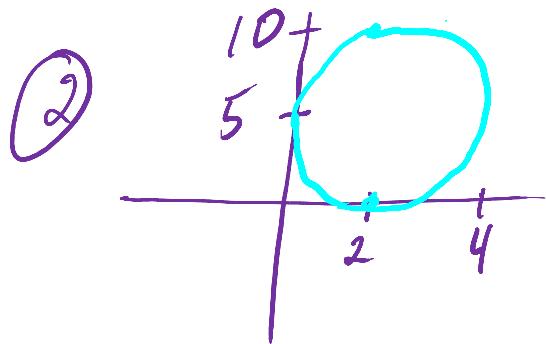
Ex: Find Domain + Range

①

x	y
1	4
2	5
3	4

$D: \{1, 2, 3\}$

$R: \{4, 5\}$



left to right
 $D: [0, 4]$
or
 $0 \leq x \leq 4$

$R: [0, 10]$ or
 $0 \leq y \leq 10$

+ Function Notation

$$f(x) = 2 + x^2$$

output *↑ input*

$$f(3) = 2 + (3)^2 = 11$$

+ Piecewise Functions

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & , x < 0 \textcircled{1} \\ x^2 & , x \geq 0 \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(-5) = 2(-5) = -10$$

$$f(10) = (10)^2 = 100$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 = ?$$

+ Linear Functions

① Point-Slope: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

② Slope-Intercept: $y = mx + b$

③ Standard Form: $Ax + By = C$

→ NO Fractions

→ A has to positive

→ GCF = 1

+ Slope: $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

+ x-intercepts: Set $y = 0$

+ y-intercepts: Set $x = 0$

+ Parallel Lines

- same slope

+ Perpendicular

- opposite and reciprocal slopes
(diff signs) (flipped)

+ Transformations

$$y = a(x \pm h) + k$$

Stretches
($a > 1$)

compresses
($a < 1$)

moves
right (-)

moves
left (+)

moves
up (+)

moves
down (-)

+ Systems AND Matrices

Matrix

- Dimensions (rows by columns)
- Operations (Add, Sub, Mult)
- Determinant - Down minus Up

2×2

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 1(7) - 5(0) = 7$$

3×3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

30 + 0 + 0 = 30

18 + 0 + 0 = 18

The diagram illustrates the calculation of a 3x3 determinant using the rule of Sarrus. The matrix is shown as:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

Red arrows point from the main diagonal elements (1, 3, 6) to the sum 30. Blue arrows point from the anti-diagonal elements (0, 0, 5) to the sum 18. The middle column (0, 3, 0) has no arrows pointing to it.

$$18 - 30 = \boxed{-12}$$

