

I. Subtraction involving Negatives:

$$1. \quad a + (-b) = a - b$$

$$2. \quad a - (-b) = a + b$$

II. Multiplication involving Negatives:

$$1. \quad a \times (-b) = -(a \times b)$$

$$2. \quad (-a) \times (-b) = a \times b$$

III. Division involving Negatives:

$$1. \quad a \div (-b) = -(a \div b)$$

$$2. \quad (-a) \div (-b) = a \div b$$

$$3. \quad -\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{a}{-b}$$



This last fraction format with the negative in the denominator is not a “conventional” form

IV. Examples (pp.43-44): Exercises #16,36
(pp.55-56): Exercises #12,18,44,86

V. Division involving Zero (p.53):

1. $0 \div a = 0$
2. $a \div 0$ is “undefined” (*i.e.*, “# does not exist”)
3. Example (p.55): Exercises #30,62

V. Geometric Sequence (p.54):

A. Examples (p.57): Exercises #124,128

B. n^{th} term, denoted “ a_n ”

$$a_n = a_1 \times r^{n-1}$$

where

$a_1 = 1^{\text{st}}$ term & $r =$ common ratio

V. Geometric Sequence (*continued*):

C. Examples...

find a_1 & r , then a_5 & a_{10} for #124,128

HW: [pp.43-45](#) / Exercises #3-63(every other odd),
71-89(odd)

[pp.55-57](#) / Exercises #1-105(every other odd),
107,109,111,123,125,127

Read [pp.59-69](#) (section 1.6)