I. Arithmetic Properties:

    1. $a + b = b + a$ $a \times b = b \times a$

    2. $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

    3. $a + 0 = \underline{\quad}$ $a \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

    4. $a + (-a) = \underline{\quad}$ $a \times 1/a = \underline{\quad}$

    5.   **Distributive Property** (p.79): ¡Muy importante!

$$\mathbf{a(b \pm c) = ab \pm ac}$$

    6.   Exercises (pp.84-85): Problems #22-30(even),52,72,82, 92

II. Misc. Exercises (p.85): Problems #94,112,124

HW: pp.84-85 / Problems #21-29(odd),
                        41-121(every other odd)

I. Terms in an Expression:

1. Terms (p.113): the parts of a mathematical expression separated by a "+" sign

e.g., $2x + 5$ has _____ terms

$3x^2 + x - 4.6$ has _____ terms

2. Like Terms (p.93): terms with identical variable(s) and exponents are "like terms" (or similar terms)...

e.g., $6x$ & $2x$ are like terms

$-3x^2$ & $0.2x^2$ are like terms

however, $-3x^2$ & $2x$ are NOT like terms...

II. Like terms may be combined (*i.e.*, simplified using either ±), while unlike terms cannot...

$$e.g., \quad 6x + 2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-3x^2 - 0.2x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-3x^2 + 2x \quad \underline{\hspace{5cm}}$$

note: the constants 6, 2, -3, -0.2, etc. are known as $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

III. Examples (p.99): Problems #2-72 (even)

HW: pp.99-101 / Exercises #3-71 (every other odd)
      Read section 2.2 (pp.103-107)