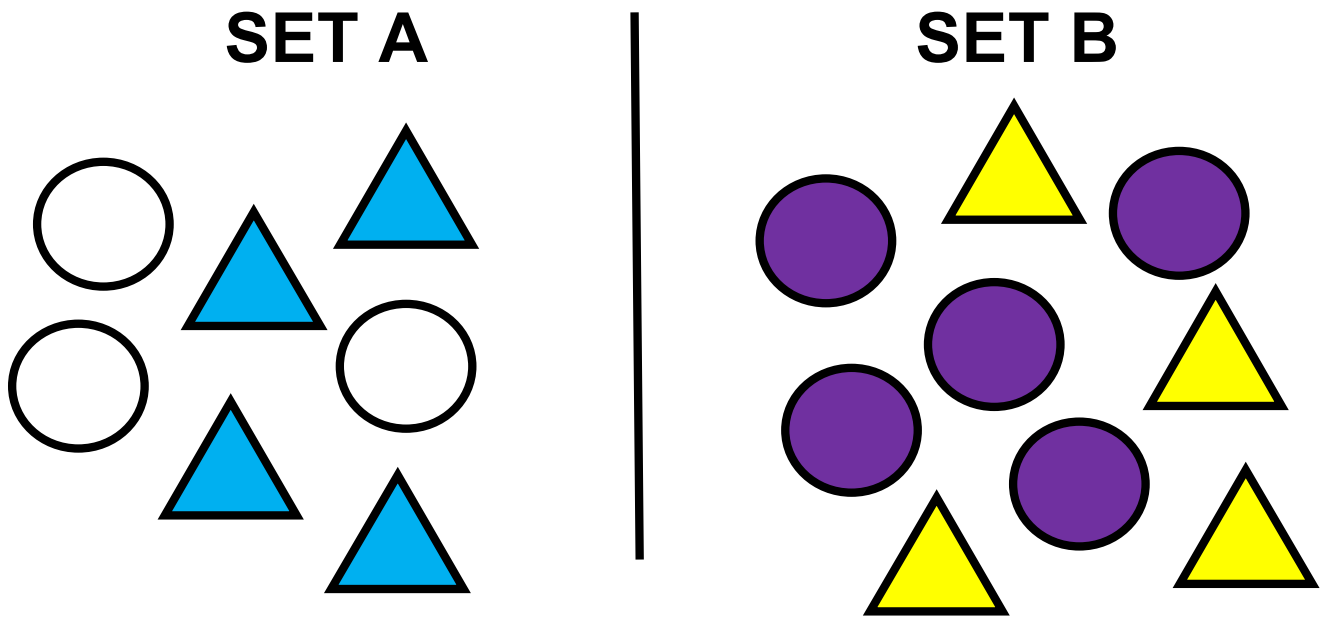







Ratio

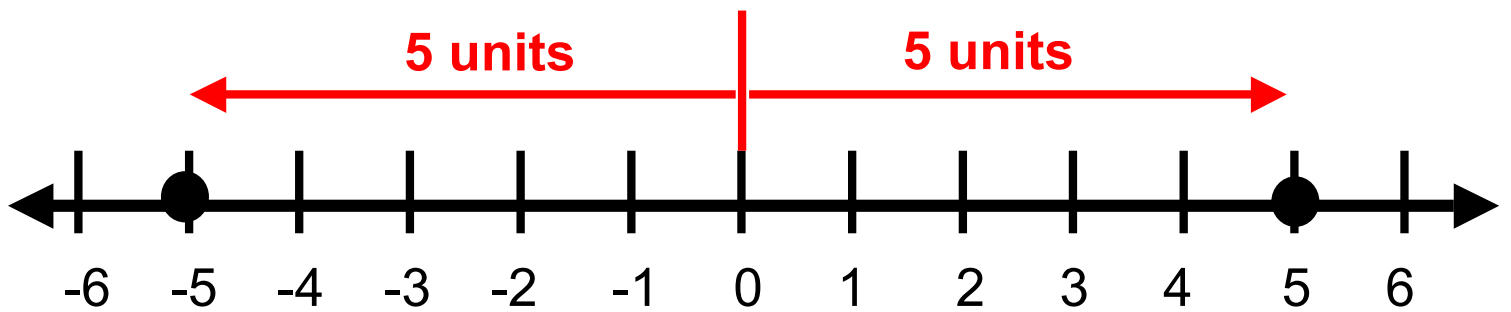
a comparison of any two quantities



 to 	4 to 3
 to all of set A	4/7
 to 	3 : 5
set B to set A	9 to 7, $9/7$, or 9:7

Absolute Value

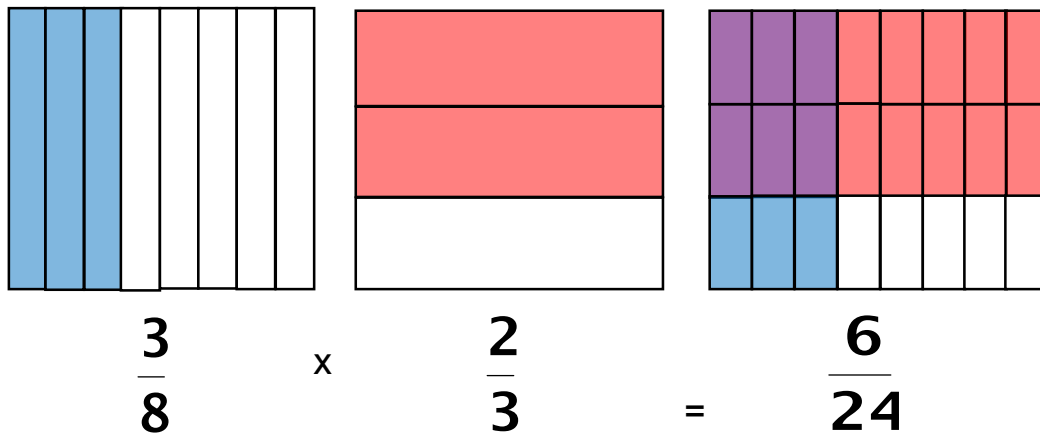
$$|5| = 5 \quad |-5| = 5$$



distance a number is from zero

Fraction Multiplication

How much is $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$?



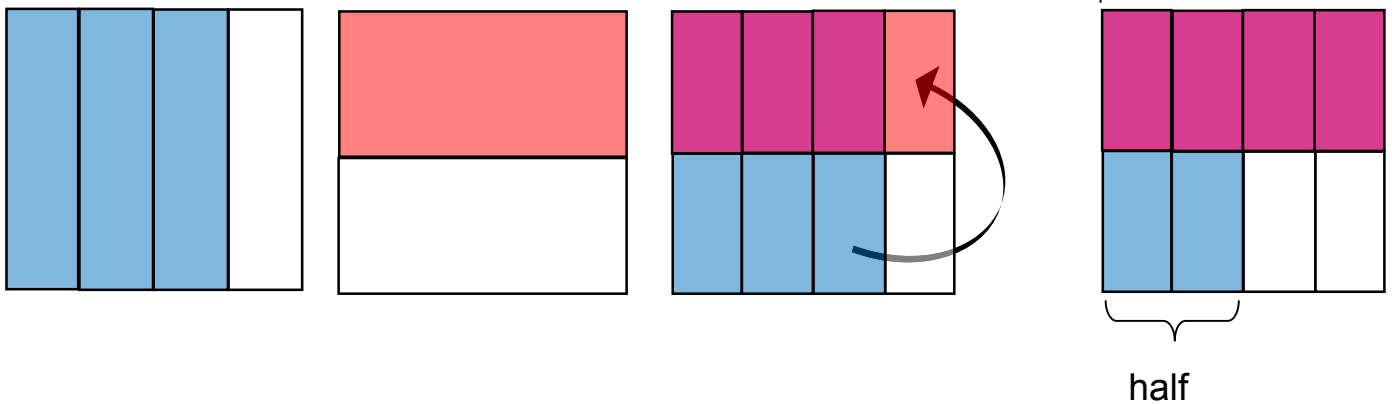
$$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Fraction Division

$$3/4 \div 1/2$$

How many halves are in three-fourths?

one "whole" half



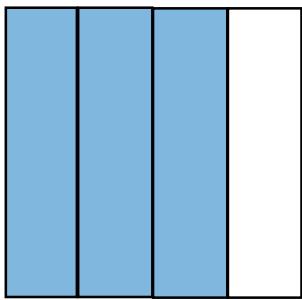
There are 1/12 halves in three-fourths.

$$3/4 \div 1/2 = 1/12$$

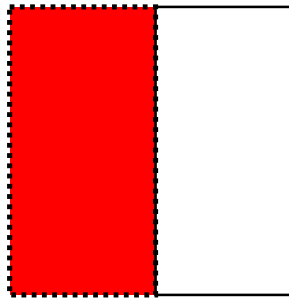
Fraction Division

$$3/4 \div 1/2$$

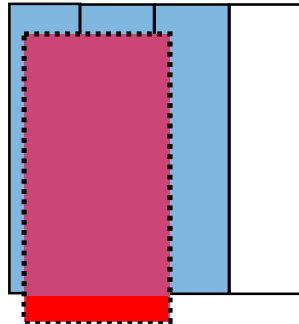
How many halves are in three-fourths?



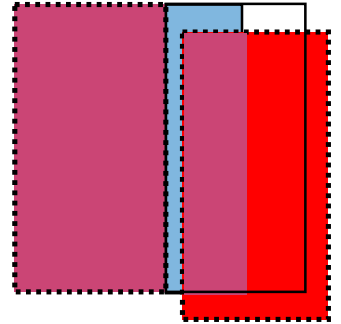
three-fourths



one-half



1 "whole" one-half

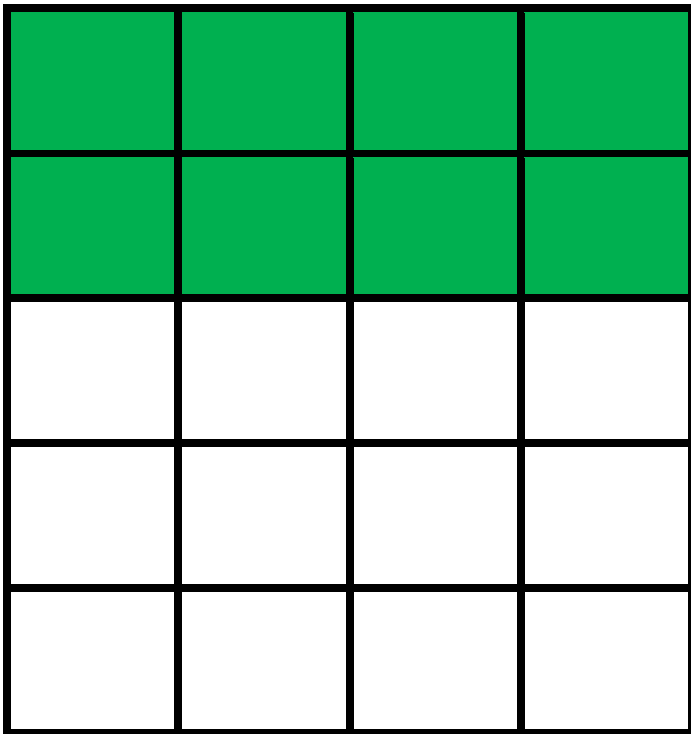


one-half

There are 1 1/2 halves in three-fourths!

$$3/4 \div 1/2 = 1 1/2$$

Equivalent Relationships



Fraction:

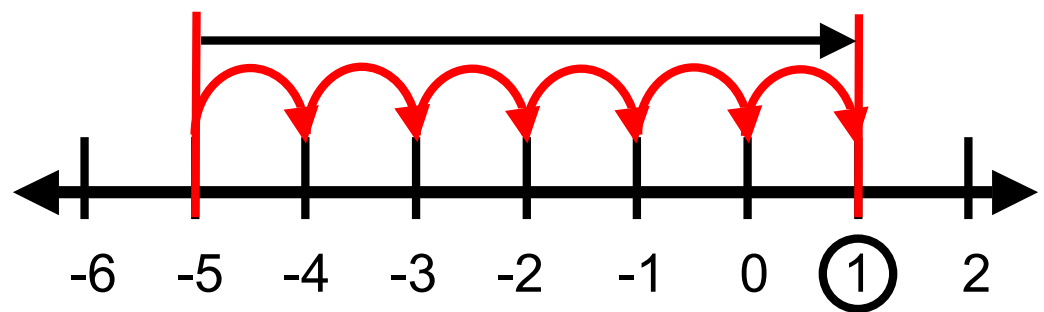
Decimal: 0.4

Percent: 40%

Integer Operations

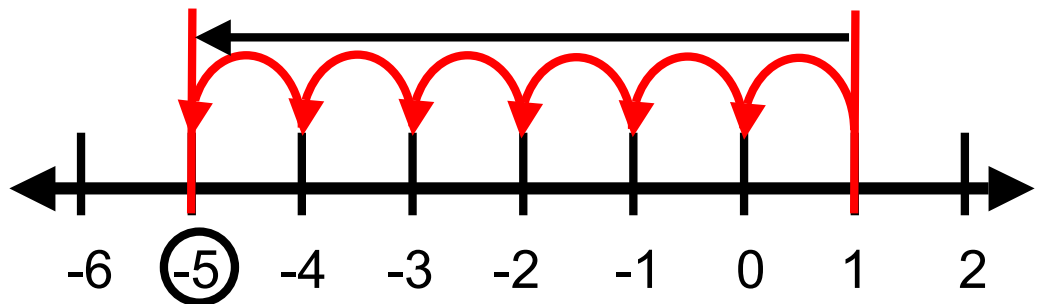
Addition

$$-5 + 6 = 1$$



Subtraction

$$1 - 6 = -5$$

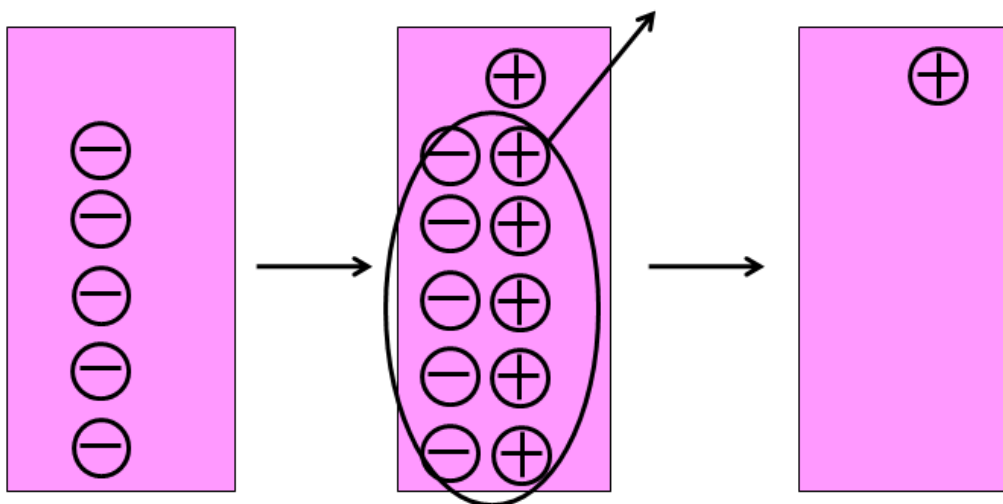


Integer Operations

Addition

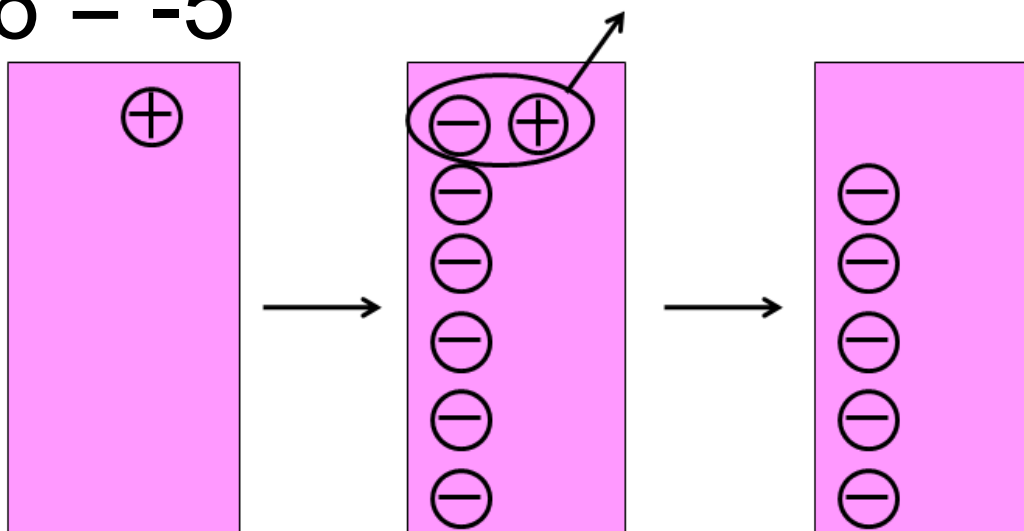
$$-5 + 6 = 1$$

$$\oplus = 1 \quad \ominus = -1$$



Subtraction

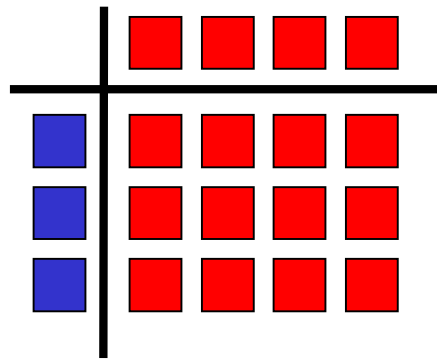
$$1 - 6 = -5$$



Integer Operations

Multiplication

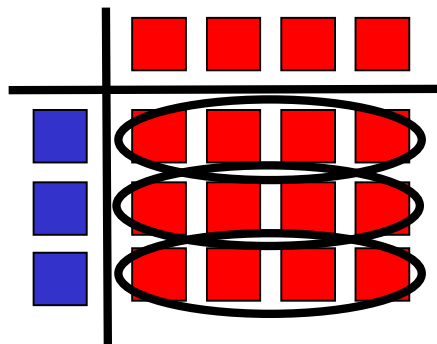
$$3 \cdot (-4) = -12$$



How many tiles are in 3 groups of -4 tiles?

Division

$$-12 \div -4 = 3$$



How many groups of -4 tiles are in -12 tiles?

Exponential Form

The diagram illustrates exponential form with two examples. The first example is $2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$. The second example is $n^4 = n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n$. Red arrows point from the labels 'base' and 'exponent' to the corresponding parts of the equations. A bracket under the second equation is labeled 'factors'.

$$2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$
$$n^4 = n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n$$


base

exponent

factors

Square Root

radical symbol


$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

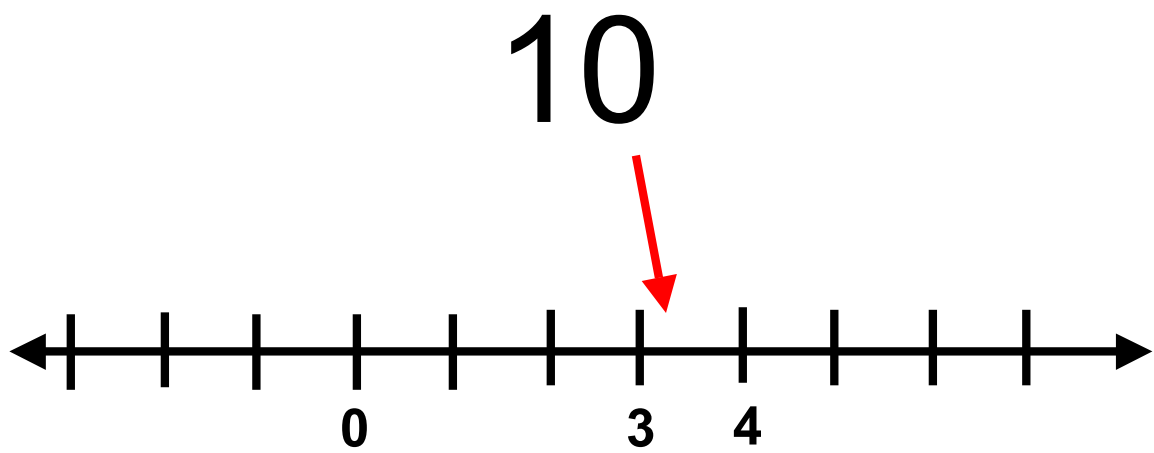
$$36 = 6 \cdot 6 = 6^2 = 6$$

Squaring a number and taking a square root are inverse operations.

$$-\sqrt{36} = -6$$

$$(-6)^2 = -6 \cdot -6 = 36$$

Square Root



between 9 and 16

Perfect Squares

$$0^2 = 0 \cdot 0 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$1^2 = 1 \cdot 1 = \mathbf{1}$$

$$2^2 = 2 \cdot 2 = \mathbf{4}$$

$$3^2 = 3 \cdot 3 = \mathbf{9}$$

$$4^2 = 4 \cdot 4 = \mathbf{16}$$

$$5^2 = 5 \cdot 5 = \mathbf{25}$$

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{16}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 4} = 4$$

 perfect square

Powers of Ten

	Meaning	Value
10^4	$10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$	10,000
10^3	$10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$	1000
10^2	$10 \cdot 10$	100
10^1	10	10
10^0	1	1
10^{-1}	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1
10^{-2}	$\frac{1}{10 \cdot 10}$	$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$
10^{-3}	$\frac{1}{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10}$	$\frac{1}{1000} = 0.001$
10^{-4}	$\frac{1}{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10}$	$\frac{1}{10,000} = 0.0001$

Scientific Notation

$$a \times 10^n$$

a = number greater than or
equal to 1 and less than 10

n = integer

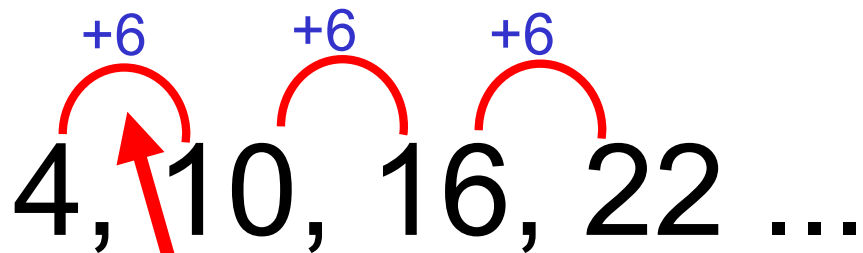
$$17,500,000 = 1.75 \times 10^7$$

$$0.0000026 = 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

Arithmetic Sequences

What is the next term?

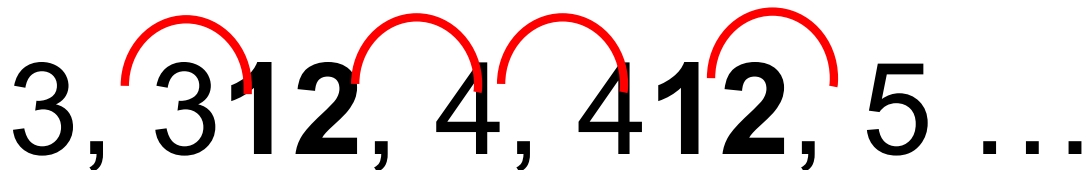
4, 10, 16, 22 ...



common difference

+ + + +

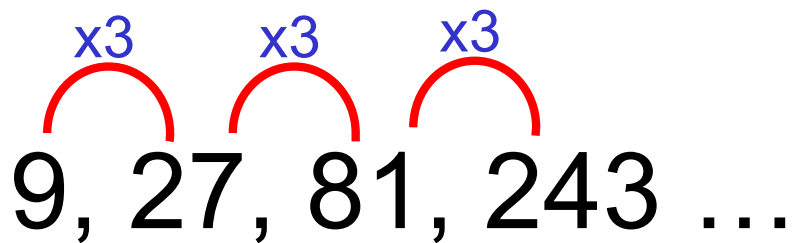
3, 312, 4, 412, 5 ...



Geometric Sequences

What is the next term?

9, 27, 81, 243 ...



common ratio

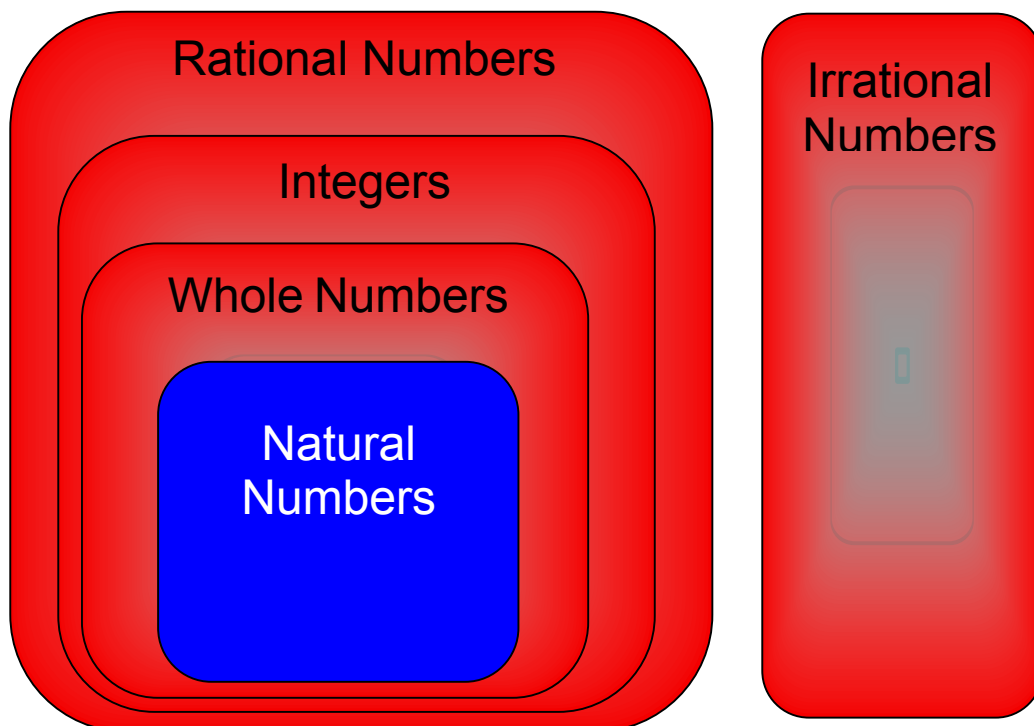


7, 0.7, 0.07, 0.007, 0.0007 ...



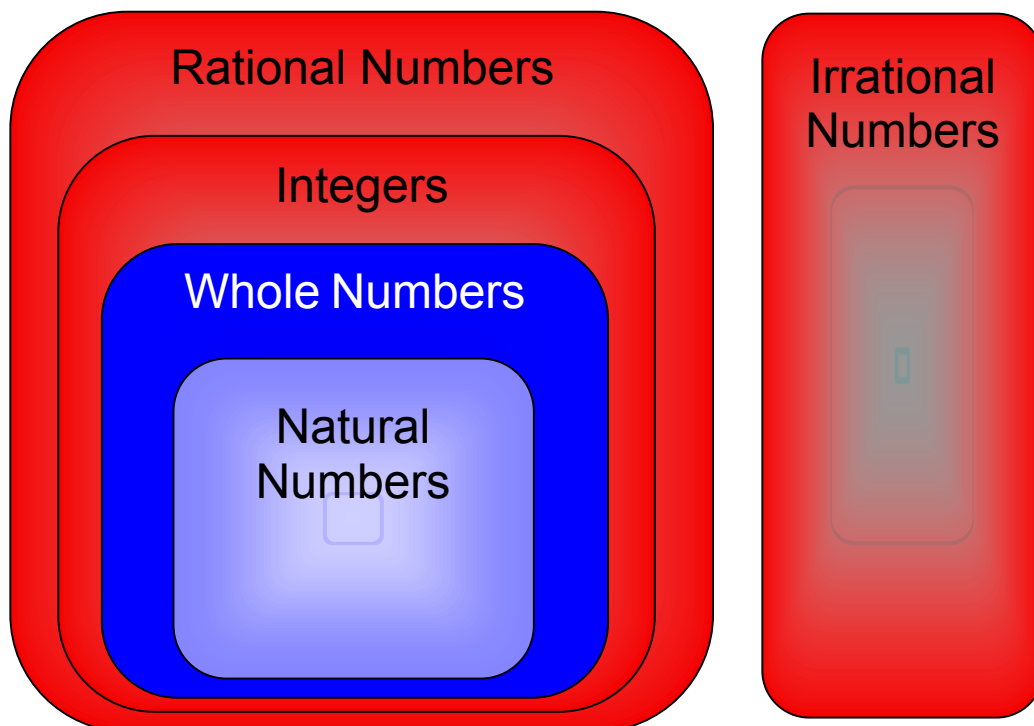
Natural Numbers

The set of numbers
1, 2, 3, 4...



Whole Numbers

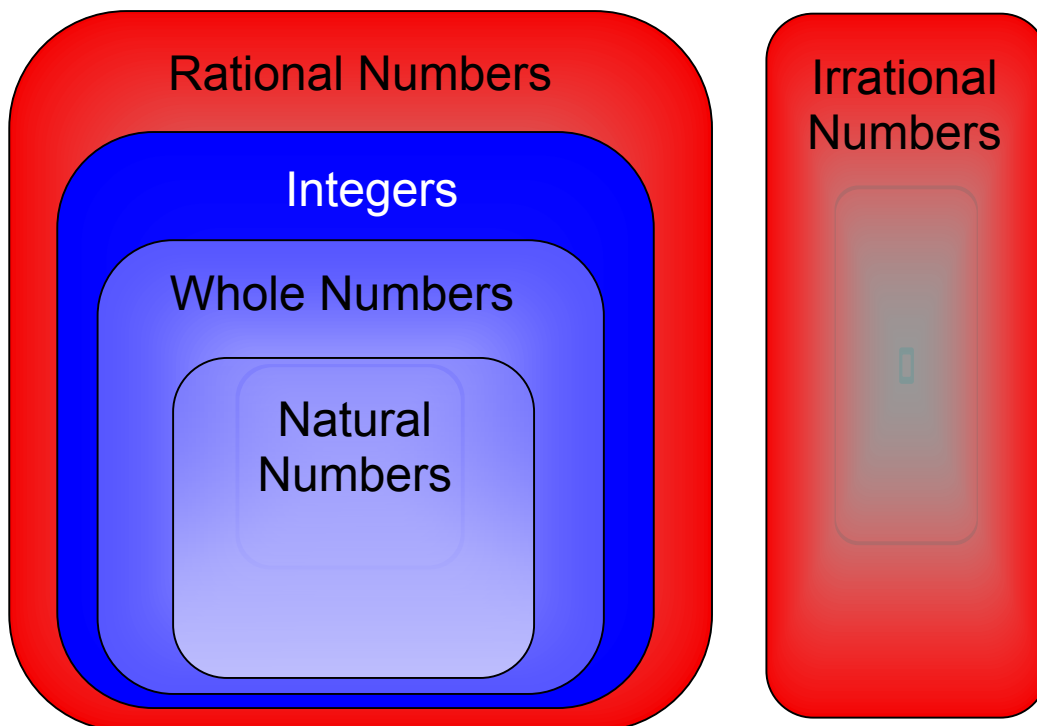
The set of numbers
0, 1, 2, 3, 4...



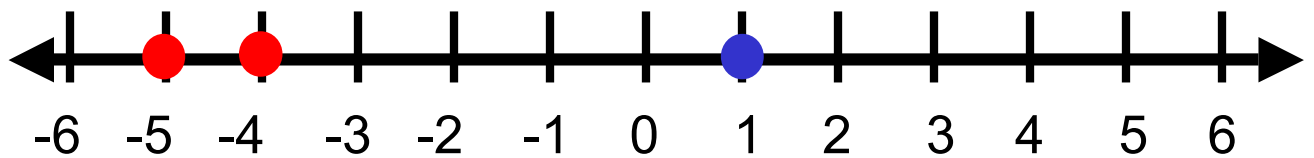
Integers

The set of numbers

...-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3...



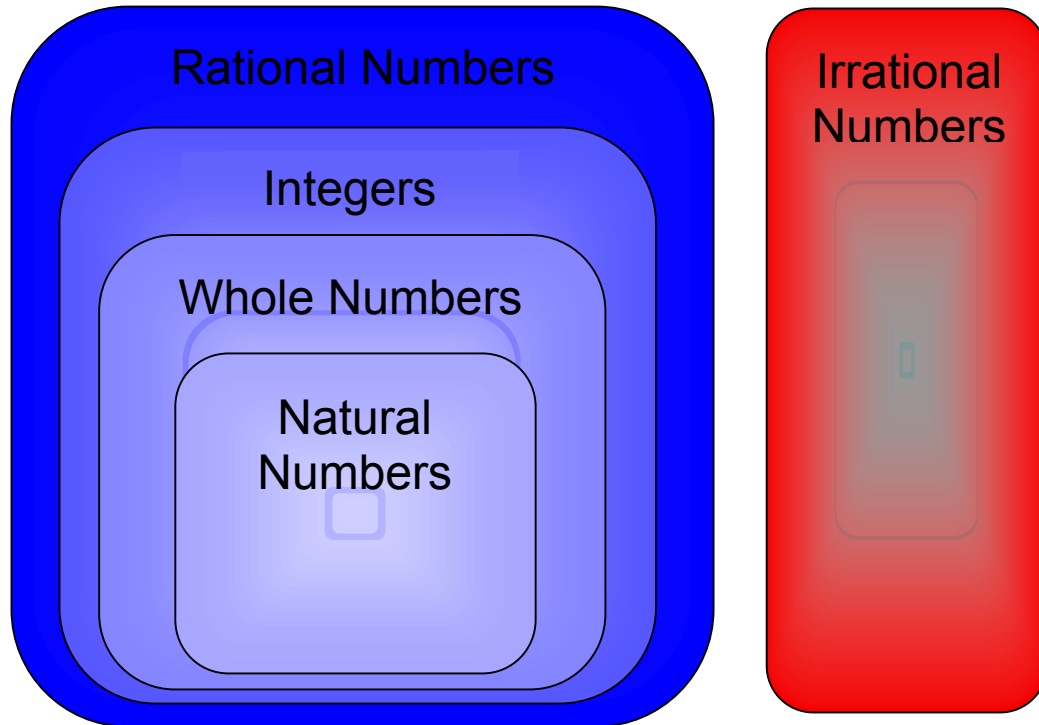
Comparing Integers



$$-5 < 1 \text{ or } 1 > -5$$

$$-4 > -5 \text{ or } -5 < -4$$

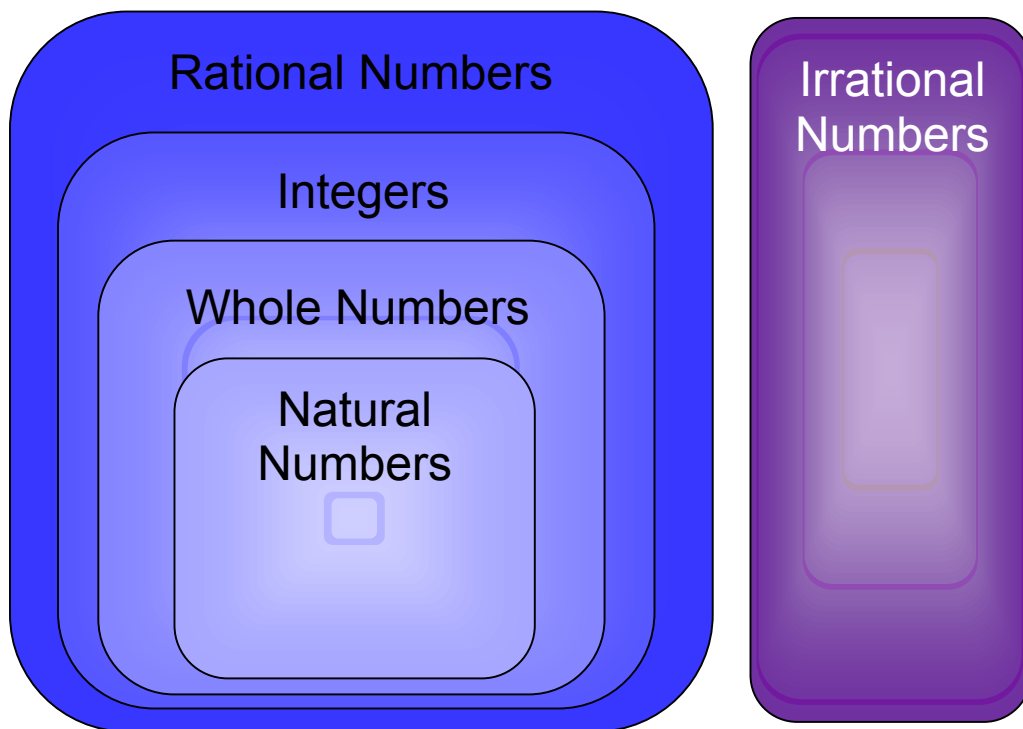
Rational Numbers



A number that can be written as
the quotient of two integers

235 -5 0.3 16 137

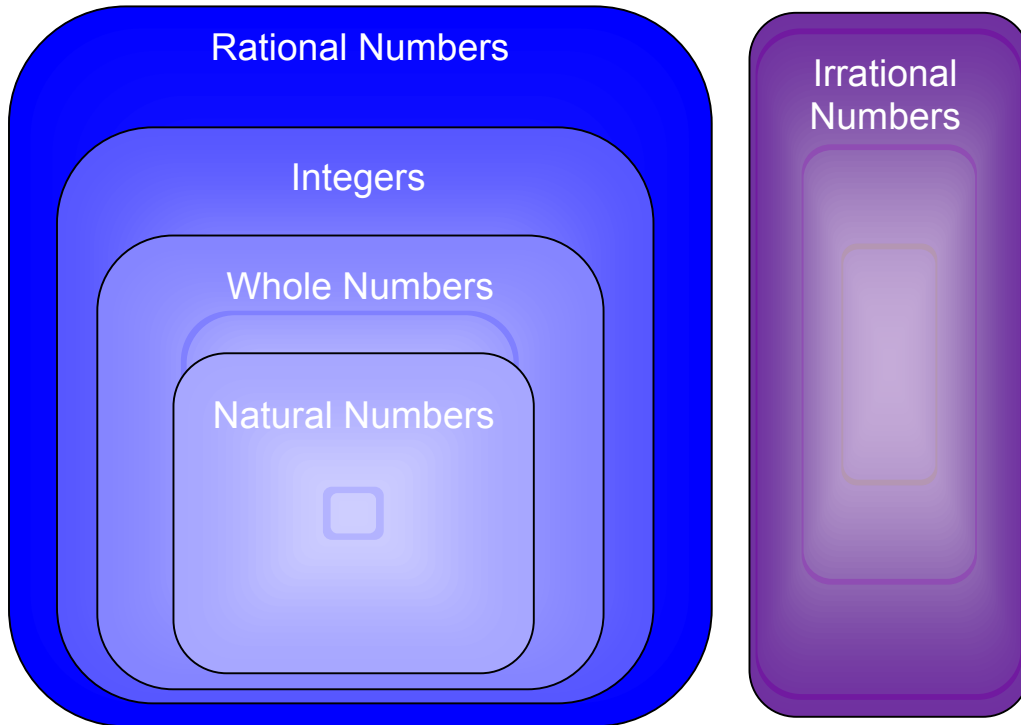
Irrational Numbers



A number that cannot be expressed as the quotient of two integers

7 \square $-0.23223222322223\dots$

Real Numbers



The set of all rational and
irrational numbers

Order of Operations

Grouping Symbols

{
()
{ }
[]
|abs|
Fraction bar

Exponents

Multiplication

Division

{
Left
to
right

Addition

Subtraction

{
Left
to
right

Proportion

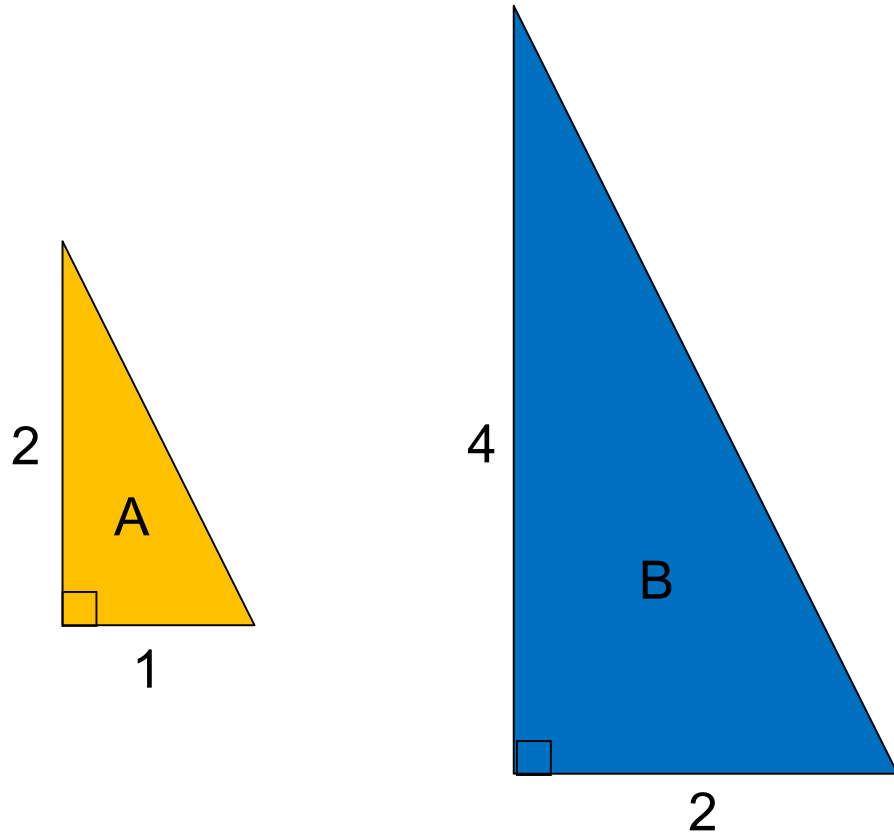
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$a:b = c:d$$

a is to b as c is to d

Scale Factor

Figures A and B are similar.



What is the scale factor from A to B?

Scale factor = 2

What is the scale factor from B to A?

Scale factor = $\frac{1}{2}$

Percent

Per hundred

$$56\% = 56 / 100 =$$
$$14 / 25 = 0.56$$

Unit Rate

\$4 per gallon = \$41
gallon

70 miles per hour = 70
miles 1 hour

Percent of Increase

$$\text{Percent of change} = \frac{\text{new} - \text{original}}{\text{original}}$$



Was \$3.25
per gallon

Now \$3.85
per gallon

What is the percent of
increase?

$$\frac{3.85 - 3.25}{3.25}$$

increase of 18%

Percent of Decrease

$$\text{Percent of change} = \frac{\text{new} - \text{original}}{\text{original}}$$



Was \$1200
Now only \$900

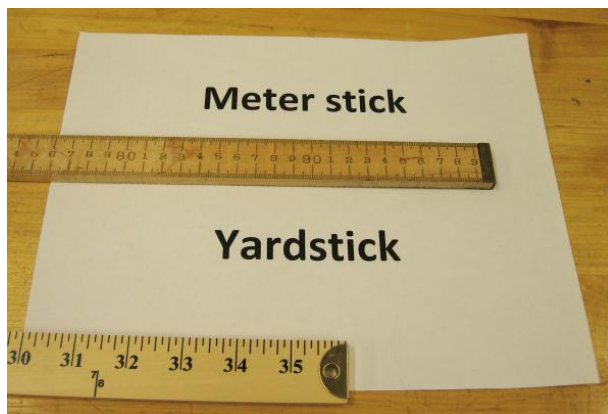
What is the percent of decrease?

$$\frac{900 - 1200}{1200}$$

decrease of 25%

Ballpark Comparisons Length

1 inch or
2.5 centimeter



1 yard < 1 meter

Ballpark Comparisons Weight/Mass

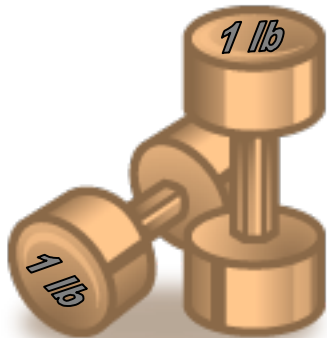


≈

1 gram



≈



≈



Ballpark Comparisons Volume

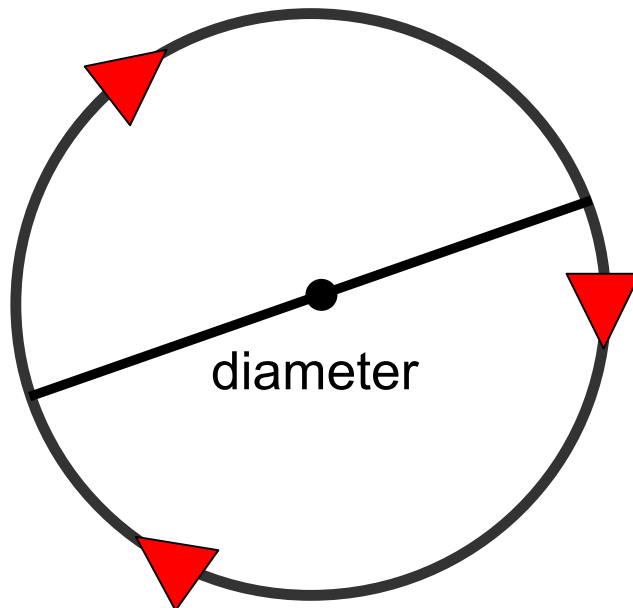


Temperature

	Fahrenheit	Celsius
Water freezes	32°F	0°C
Water boils	212°F	100°C
Body Temperature	98°F	37°C
Room Temperature	70°F	20°C

Pi

$$\pi \approx 3.14159\dots$$

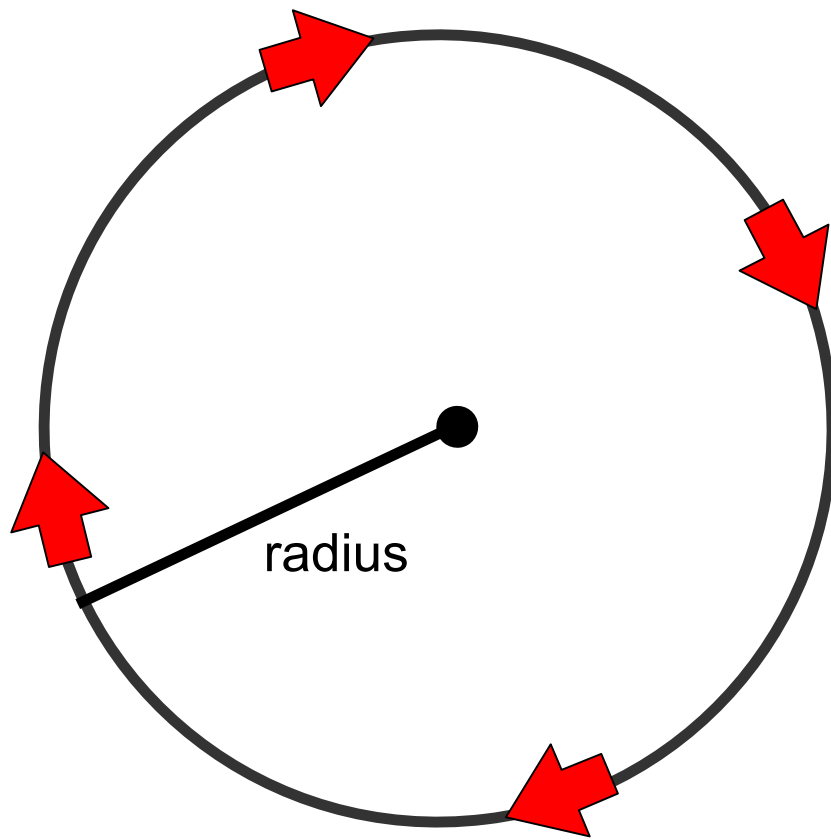


$$\pi =$$

circumferencediameter

er

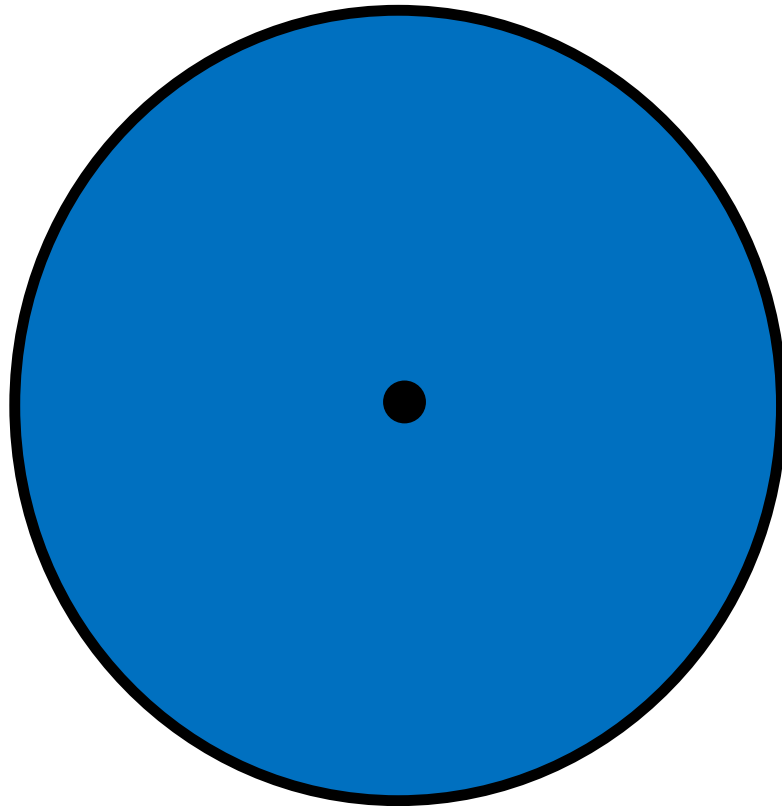
Circumference



$$C = 2\pi r$$

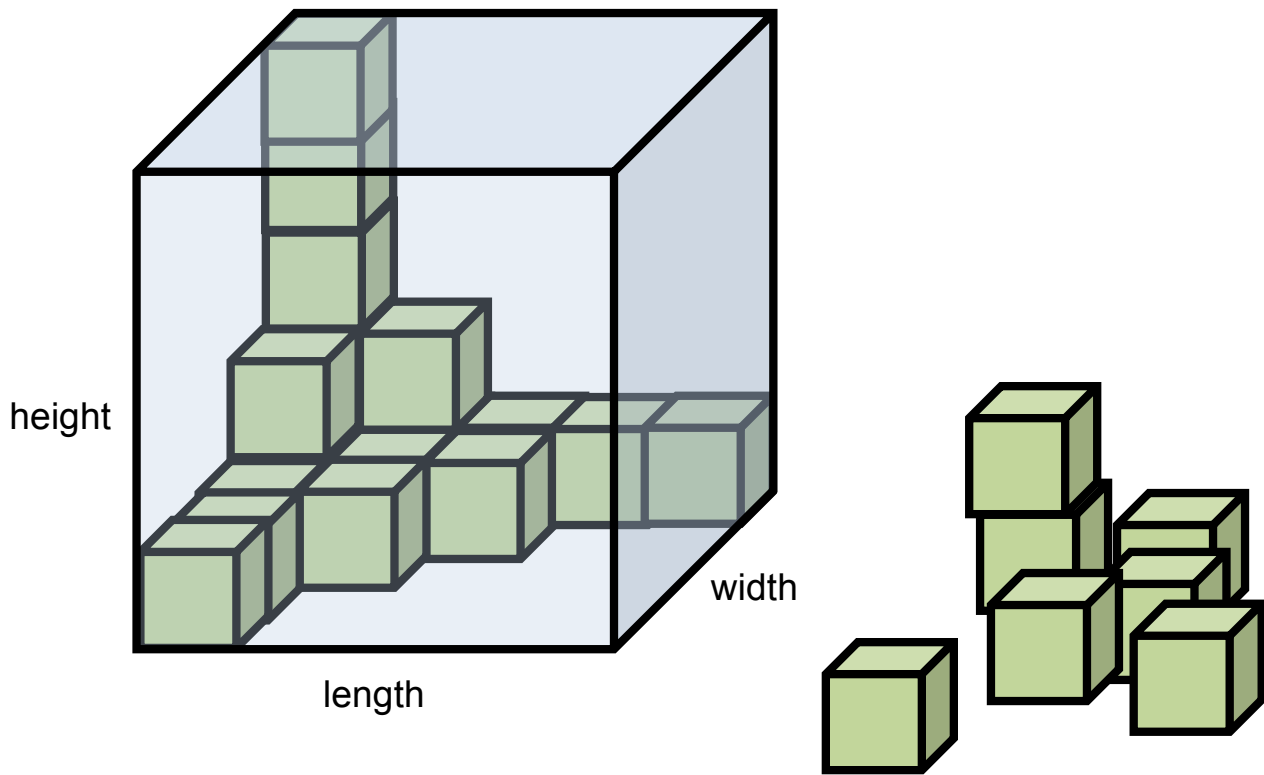
C = perimeter of a circle

Area of a Circle



$$A = \pi r^2$$

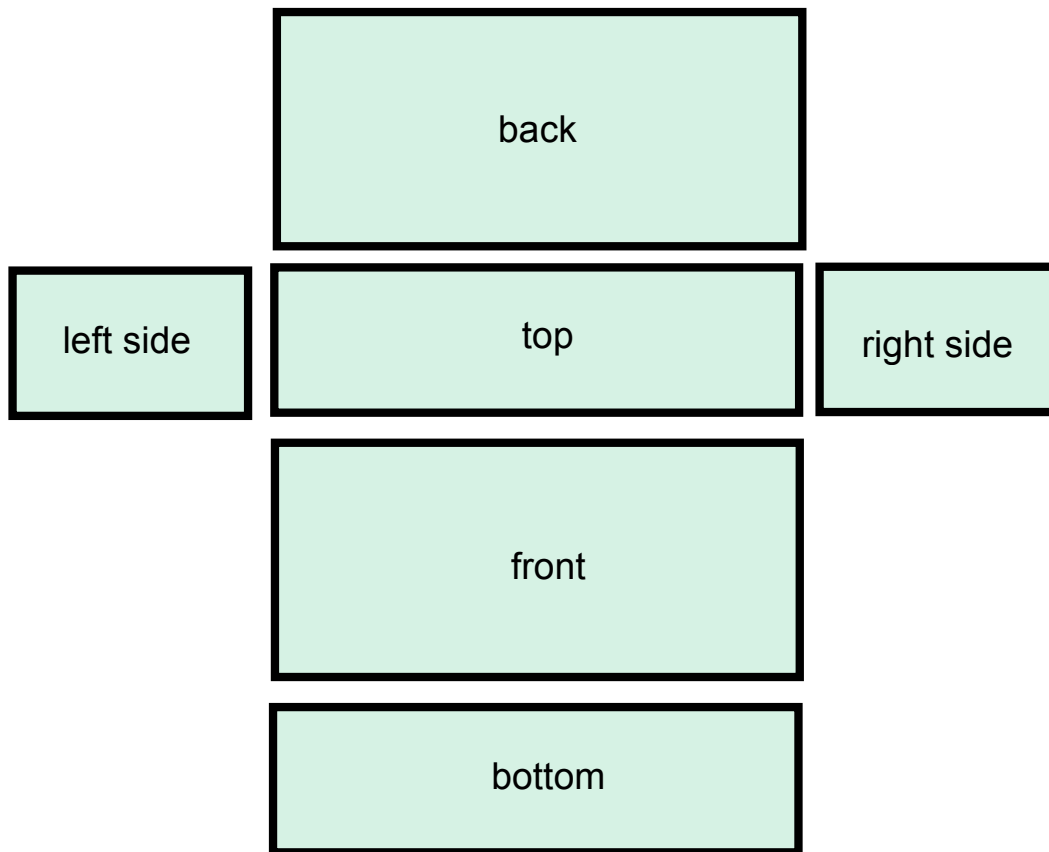
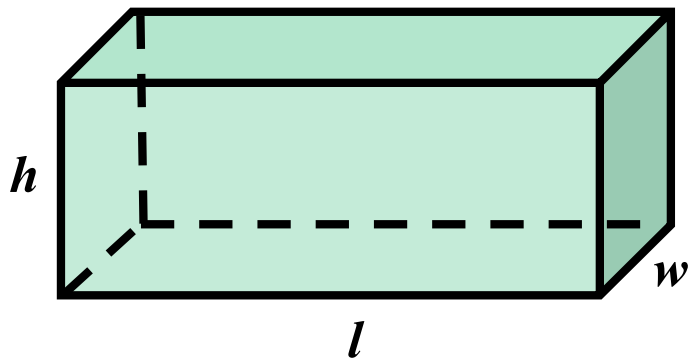
Volume of a Prism



Volume = length x width x height

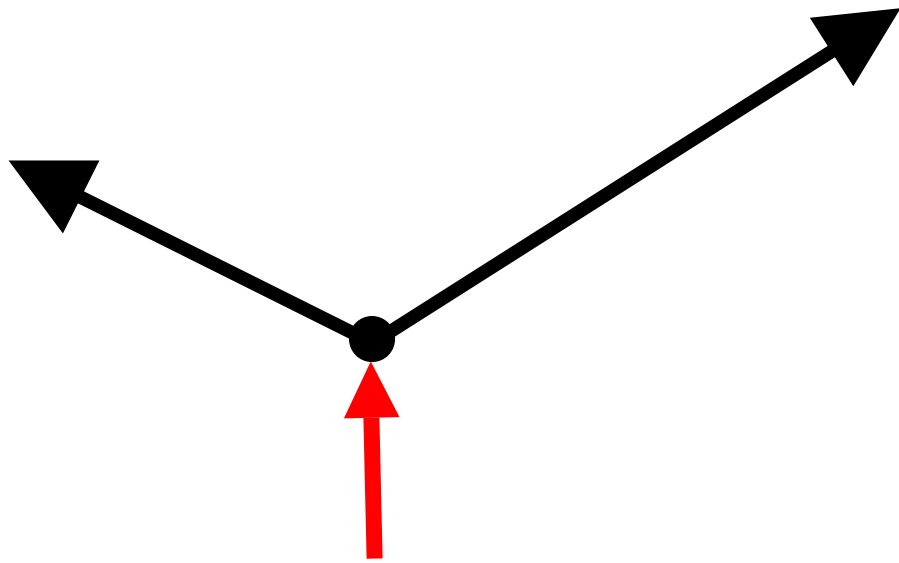
$$V = lwh$$

Surface Area

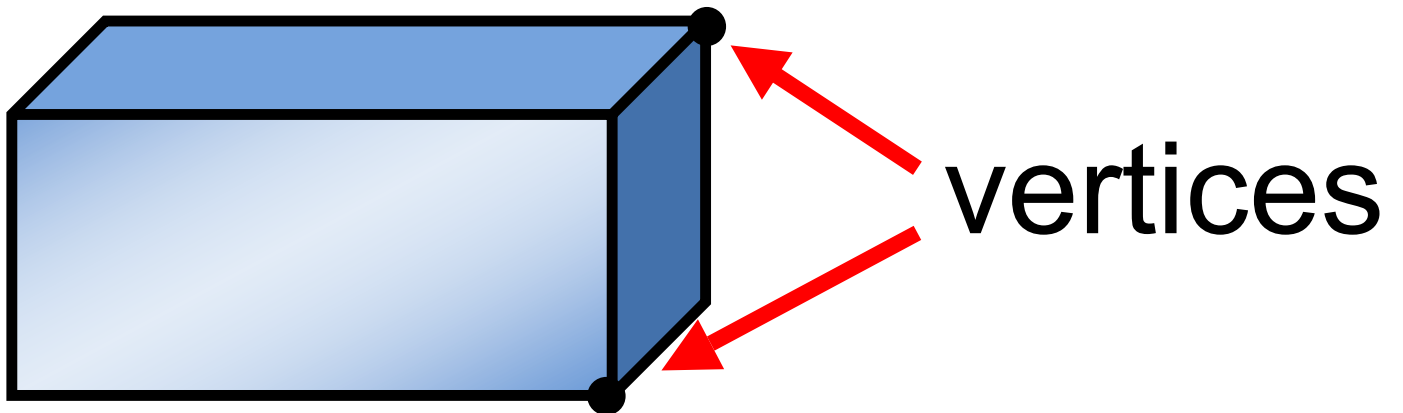


Surface Area (S.A.) = sum of areas of faces

Vertex

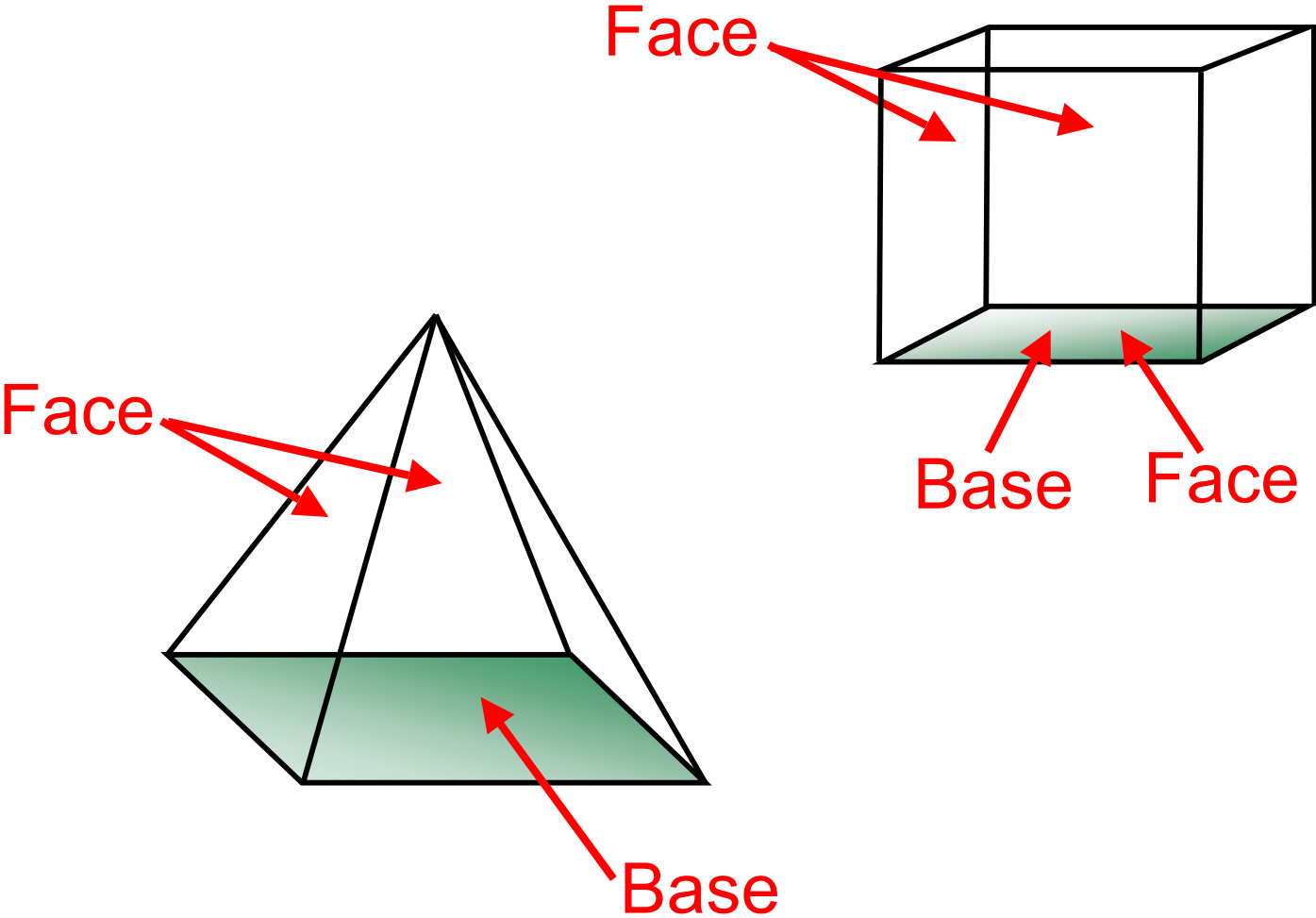


vertex

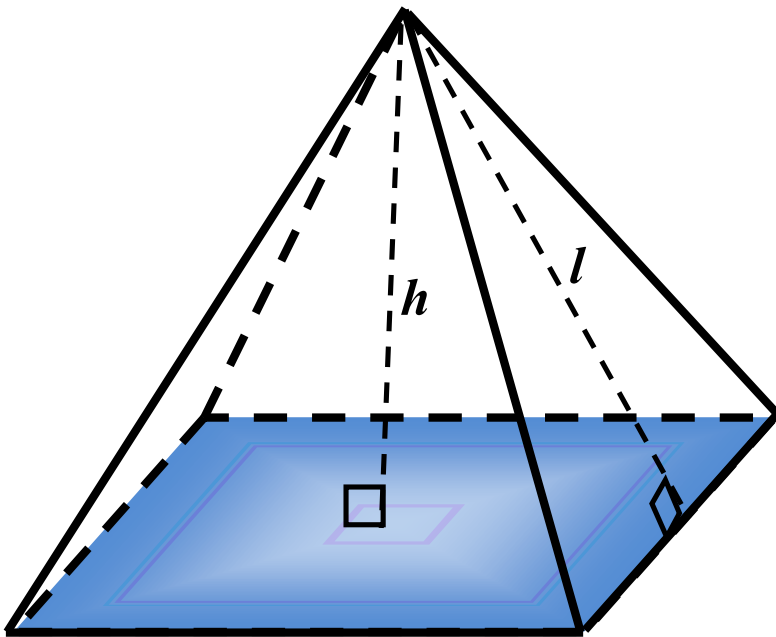


vertices

Face and Base



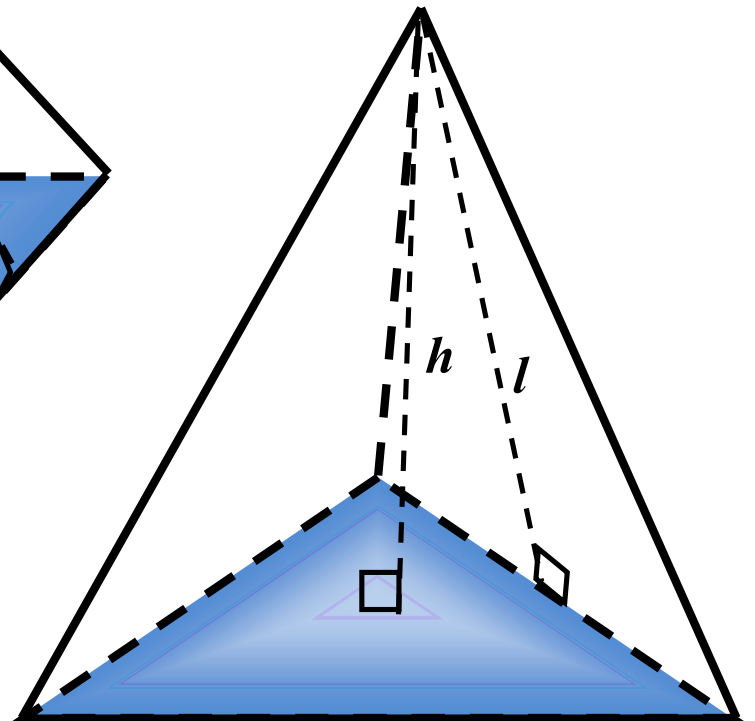
Pyramid



B = area of base
 p = perimeter of base

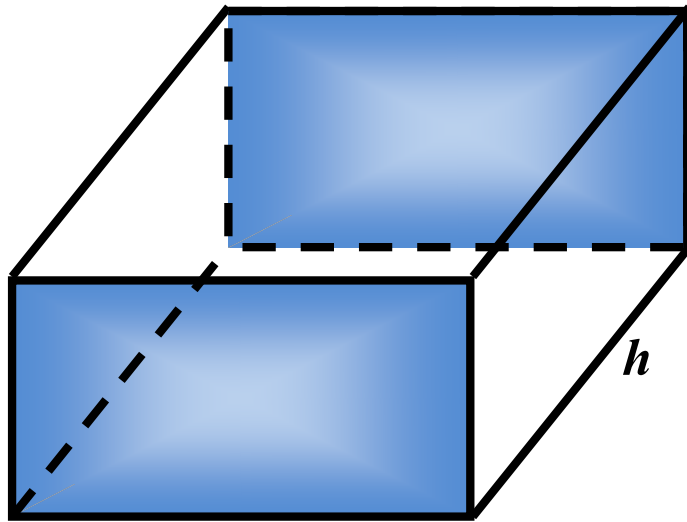
$$V = Bh$$

$$S.A. = lp + B$$

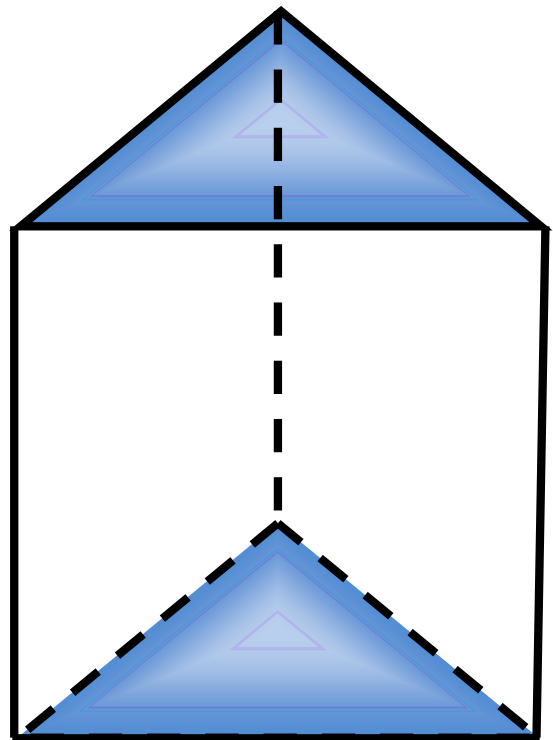


B = area of base
 p = perimeter of base

Prism



$B = \text{area of base}$
 $p = \text{perimeter of base}$

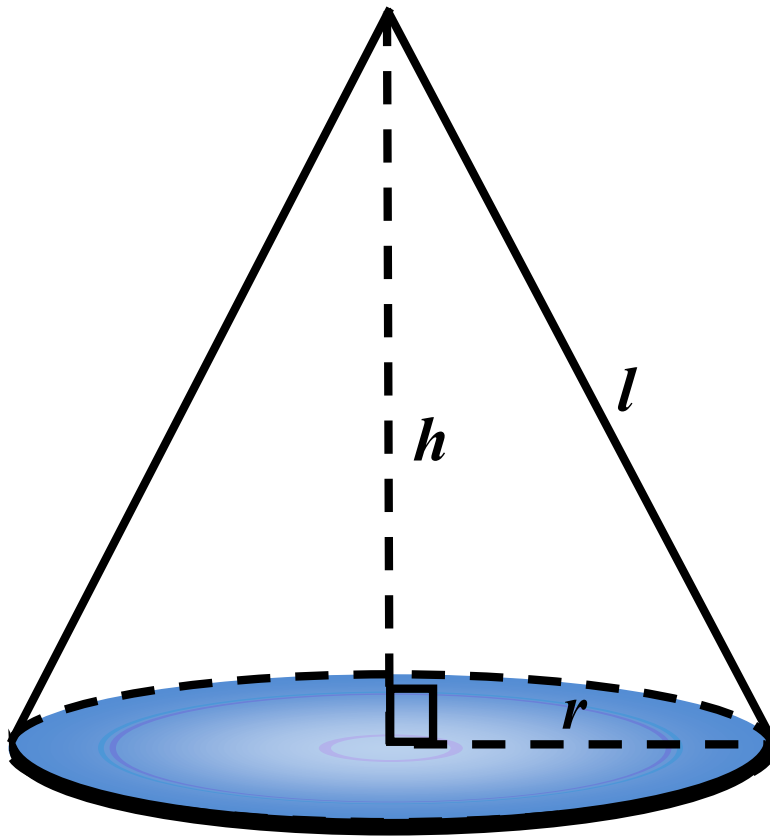


$B = \text{area of base}$
 $p = \text{perimeter of base}$

$$V = Bh$$

$$S.A. = hp + 2B$$

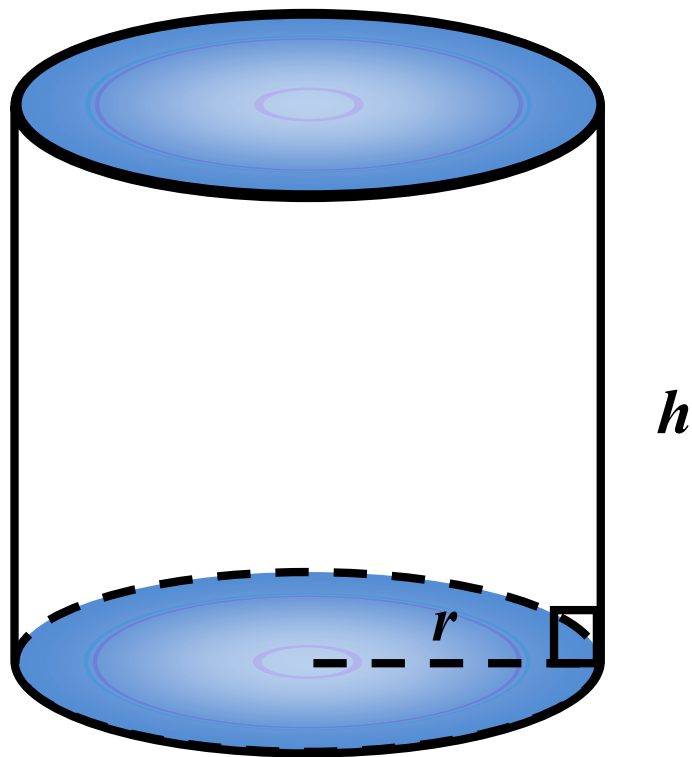
Cone



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$S.A. = \pi r^2 + \pi r l$$

Cylinder

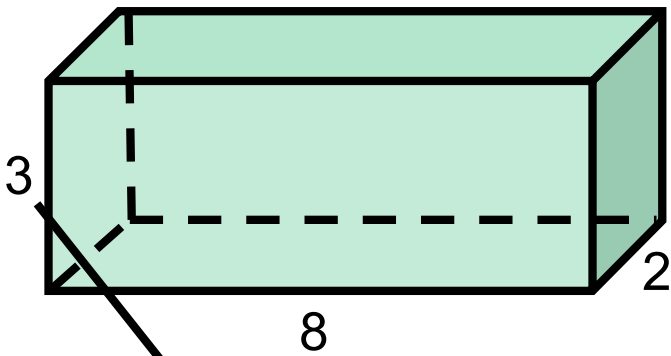


$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

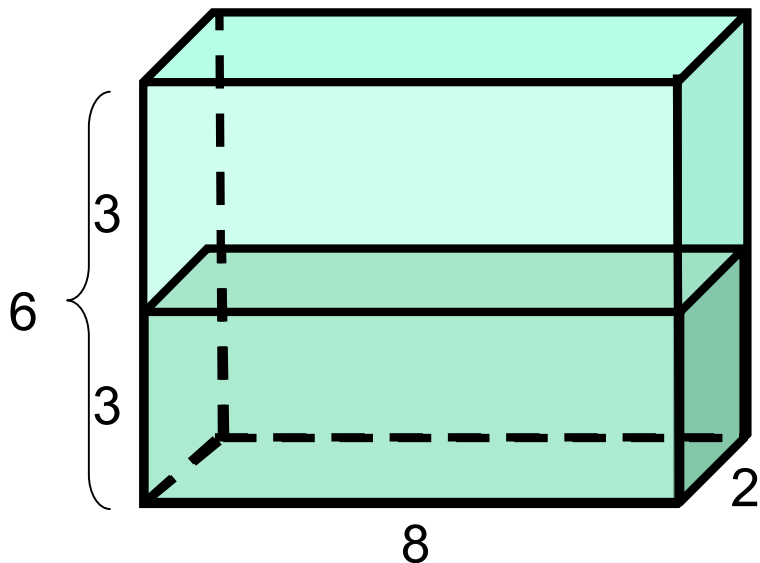
$$S.A. = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

Volume

Changing one attribute

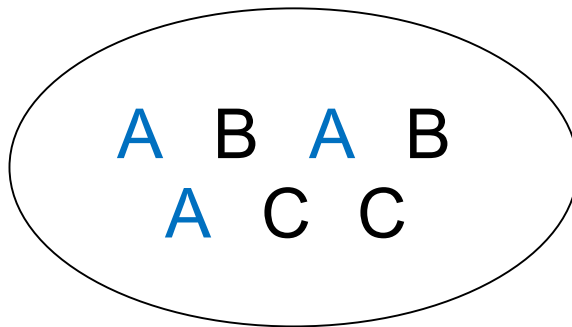


Height increases to 6

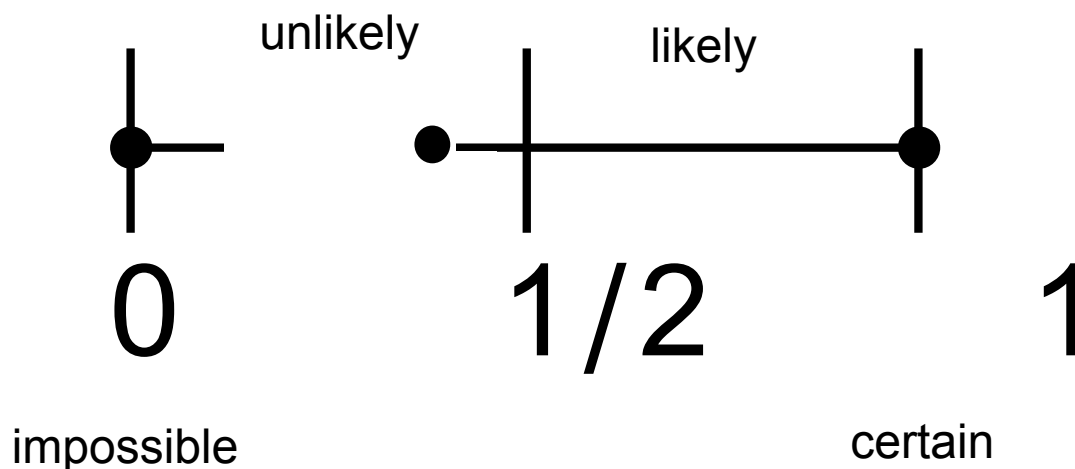


What happens to the volume?

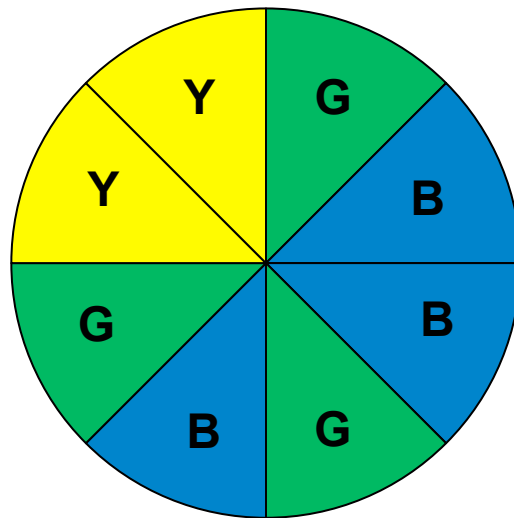
Probability



$$P(A) = 3/7$$



Probability of Independent Events



$$P(\text{green}) = 3/8$$

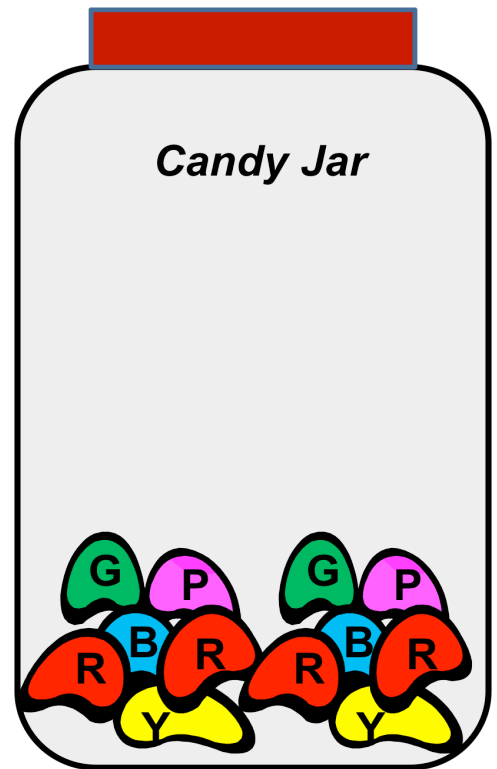
$$P(\text{yellow}) = 2/8 = 1/4$$

$$P(\text{green and yellow}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{green}) \cdot P(\text{yellow}) &= 3/8 \cdot 1/4 \\ &= 3/32 \end{aligned}$$

Probability of Dependent Events

What is the probability of getting a **red** jelly bean on first pick and then without replacing it, getting a **green** jelly bean on the second pick?



$$P(\text{red}) \cdot P(\text{green after red}) =$$

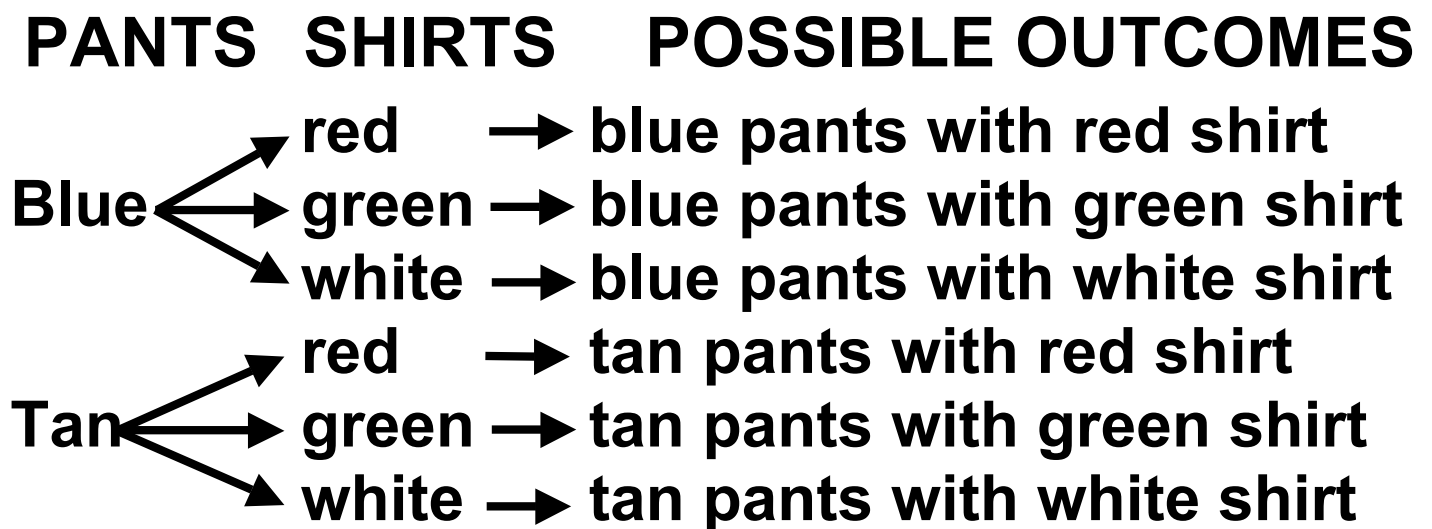
$$\frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{11} = \frac{8}{132} = \frac{2}{33}$$

Fundamental Counting Principle

If there are m ways for one event to occur and n ways for a second event to occur, then there are $m \cdot n$ ways for both events to occur.

Tree Diagram

Joe has two pairs of pants (blue and tan). He also has three shirts (red, green and white). List the possible outfits that Joe can make.



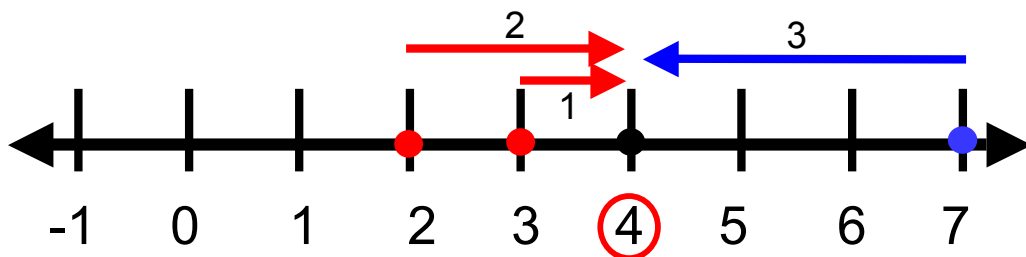
$2 \cdot 3$ or 6 possible outcomes

MEAN

a measure of central tendency

2, 3, 4, 7

Balance Point



Numerical Average

$$\frac{2 + 3 + 4 + 7}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = \textcircled{4}$$

Median

a measure of central tendency

6, 7, 8, 9, 9



8 = median

5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12




8.5 = median

MODE

a measure of central tendency

Data Sets	Mode
2, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 9, 10	3
5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0	none
1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 7, 9, 11, 12	1, 7

bimodal 

Range

Data set

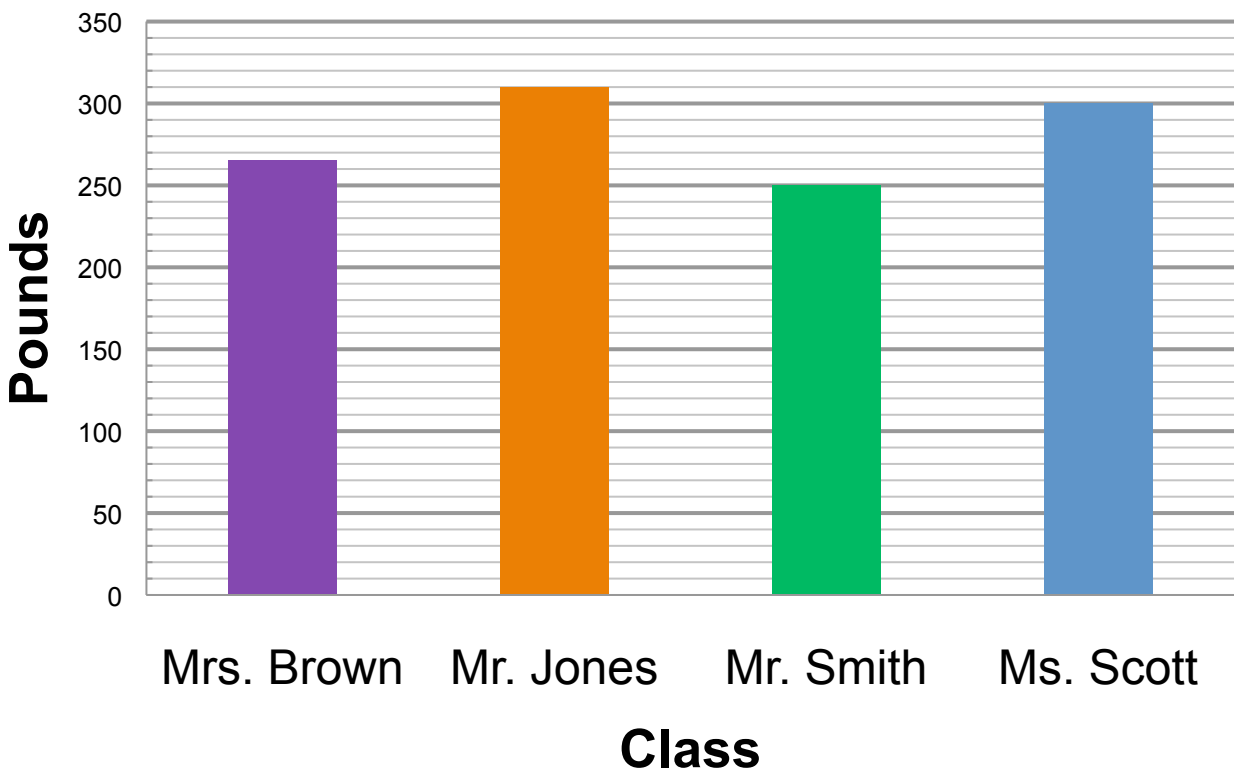
212, 3, 334, 378, 5, 512, 916, 1045, 1512,
20

$$20 - 212 = 1712$$

$$\text{Range} = 1712$$

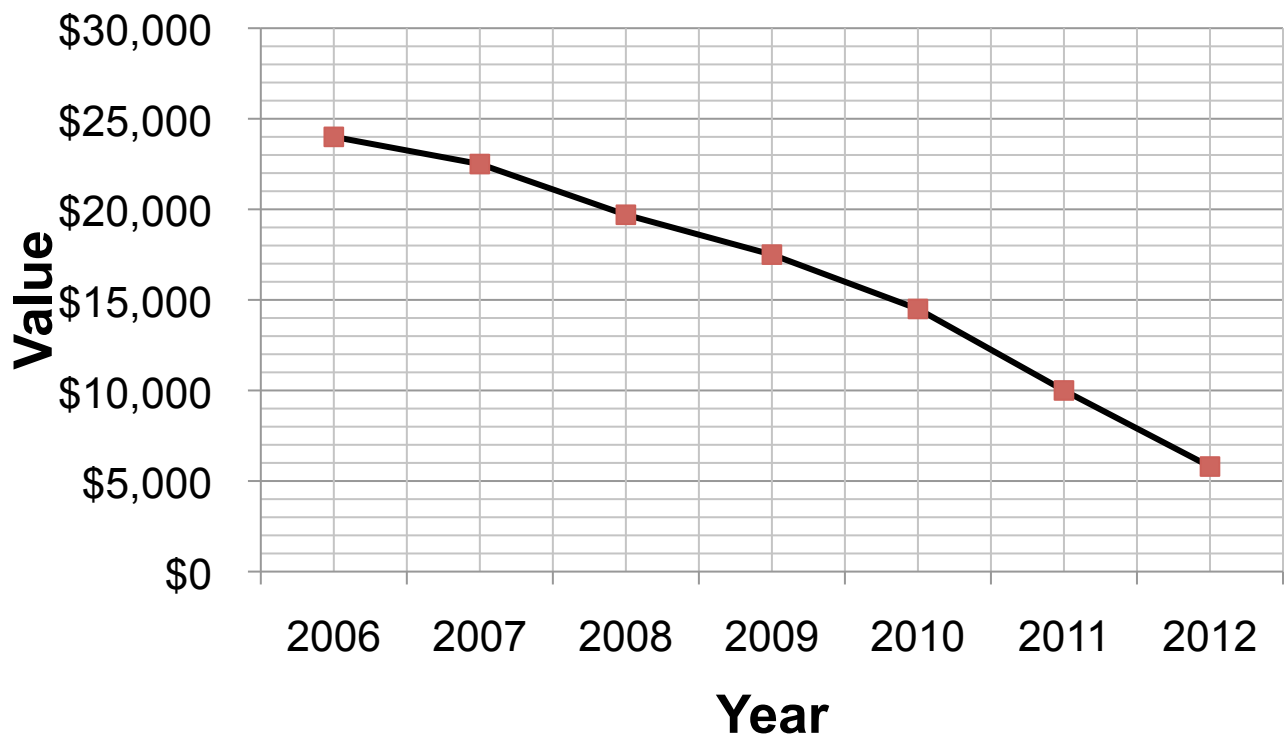
Bar Graph

**Pounds of Newspapers Recycled by
Lexington Middle School Students**



Line Graph

Value of Sarah's Car



Stem-and-Leaf Plot

Math Test Scores

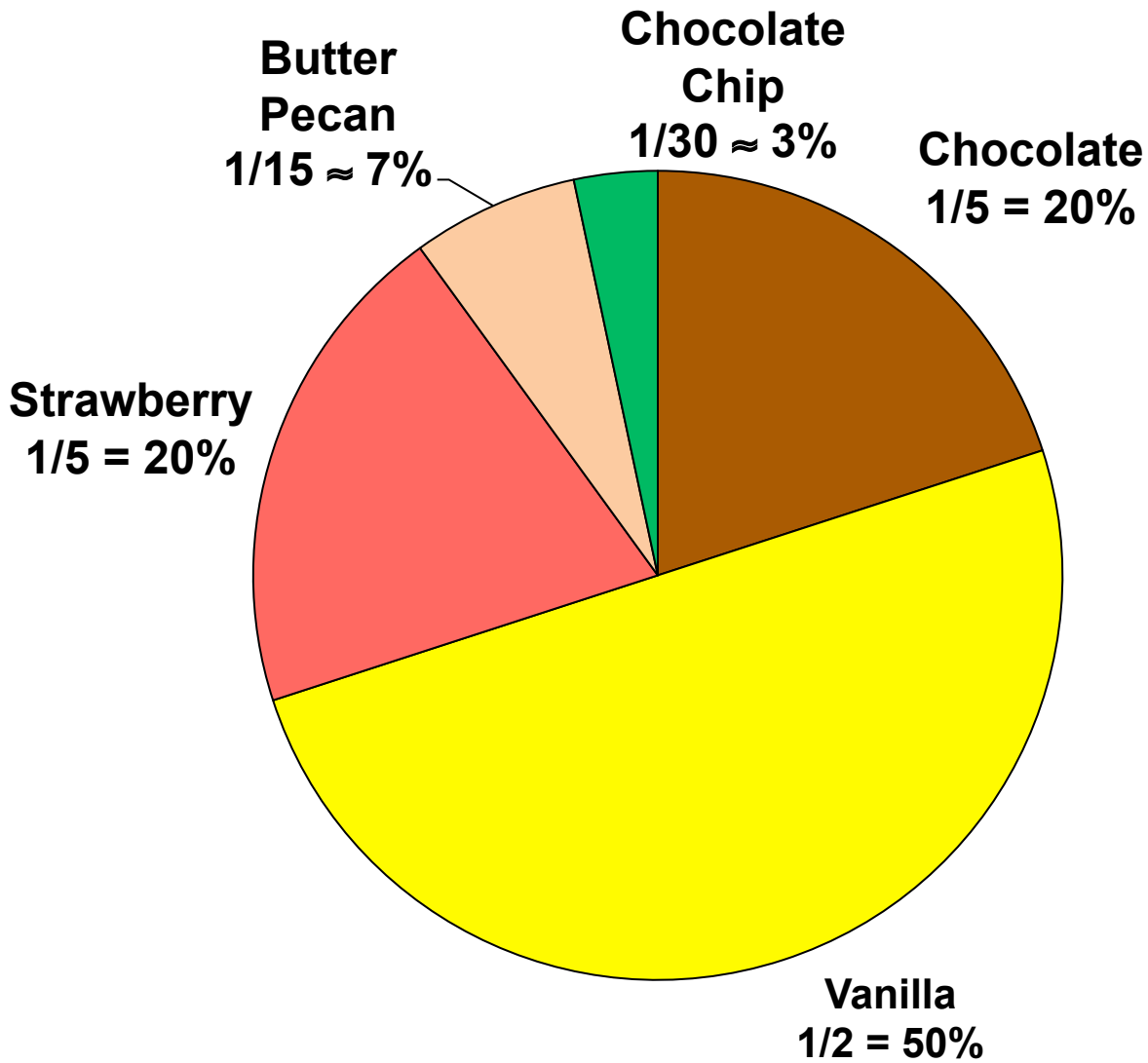
56, 65, 98, 82, 64, 71, 78, 86, 95, 91,
59, 70, 80, 92, 76, 82, 85, 91, 92, 73

STEM	LEAF
5	6 9
6	4 5
7	0 1 3 6 8
8	0 2 2 5 6
9	1 1 2 2 5 8

Key: 5|6 means 56

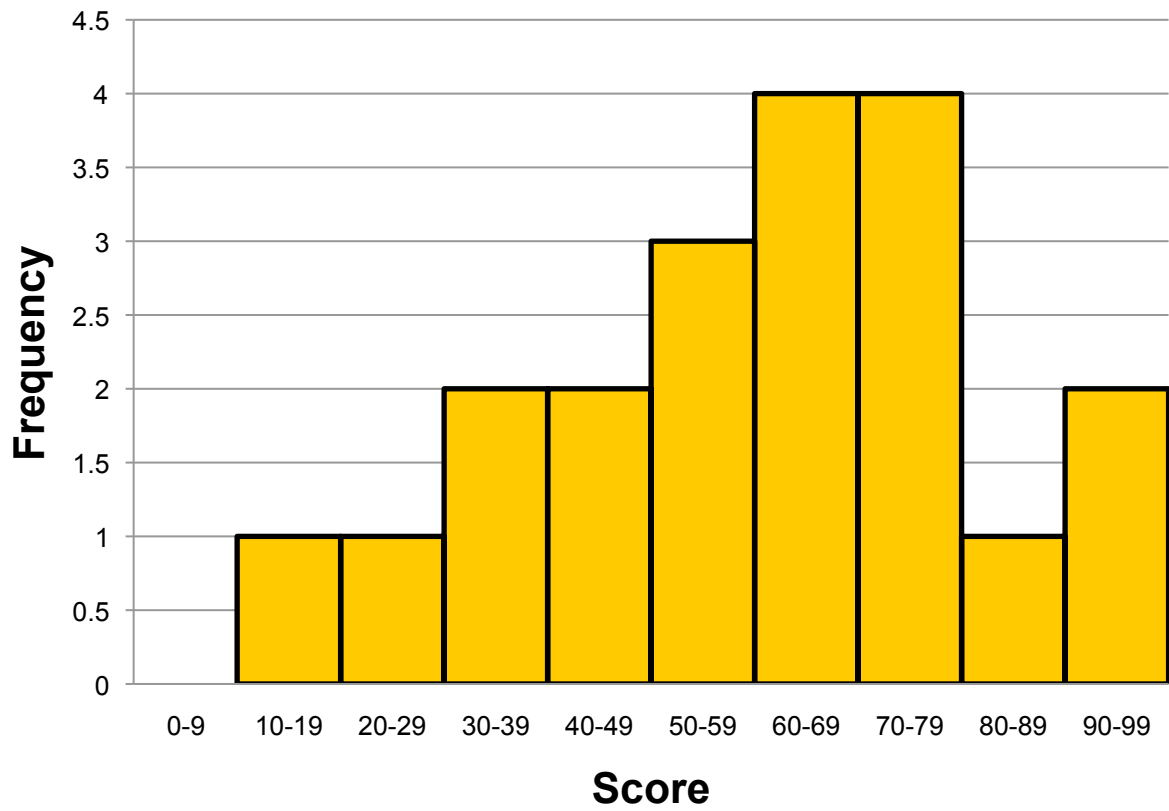
Circle Graph

Favorite Ice Cream



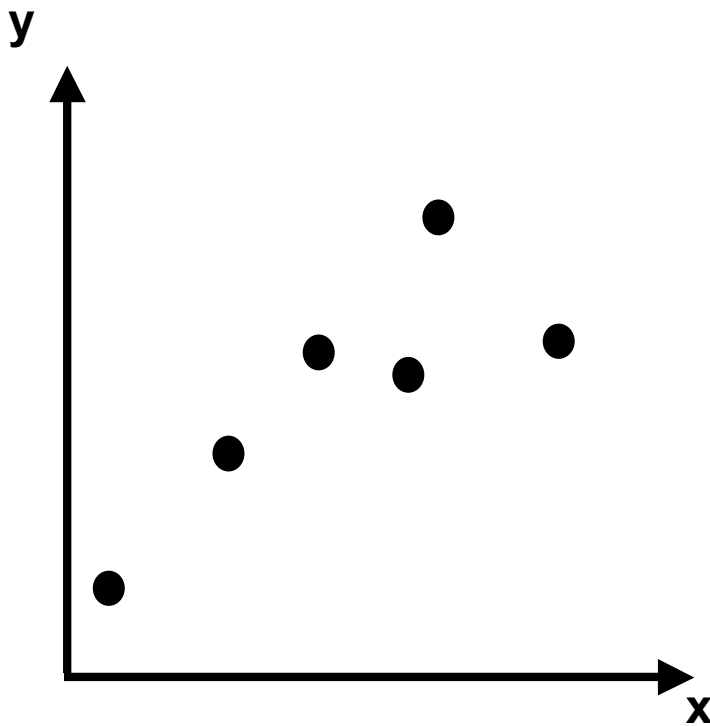
Histogram

Exam Scores of Students



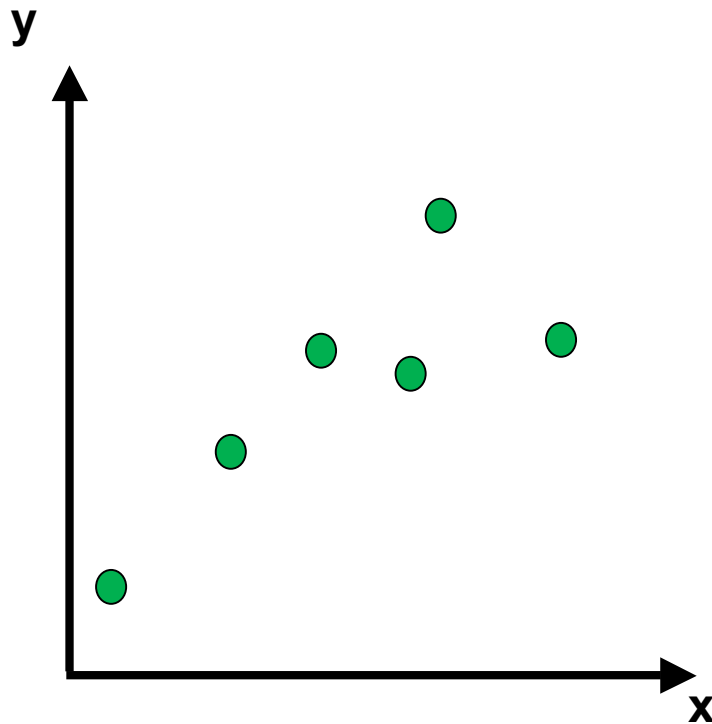
Scatterplot

Illustrates the relationship between two sets of data.



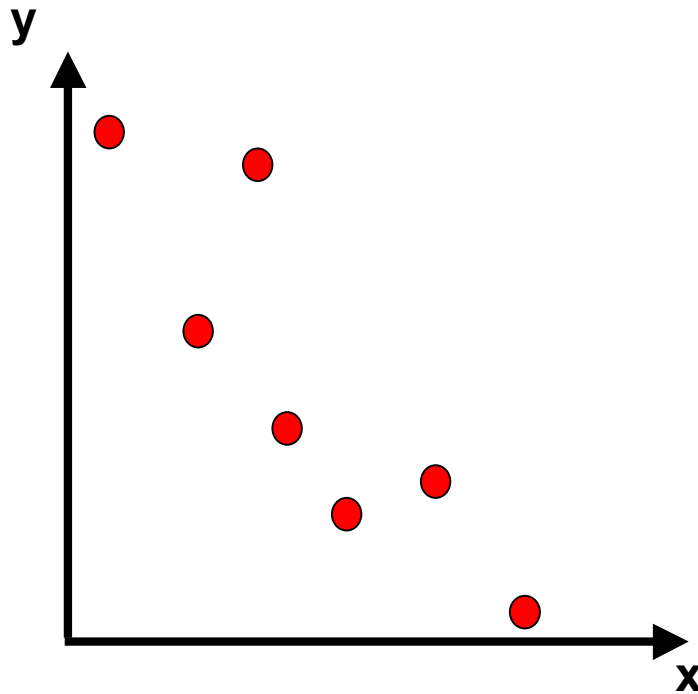
Positive Correlation

y-coordinates increase as
x-coordinates increase



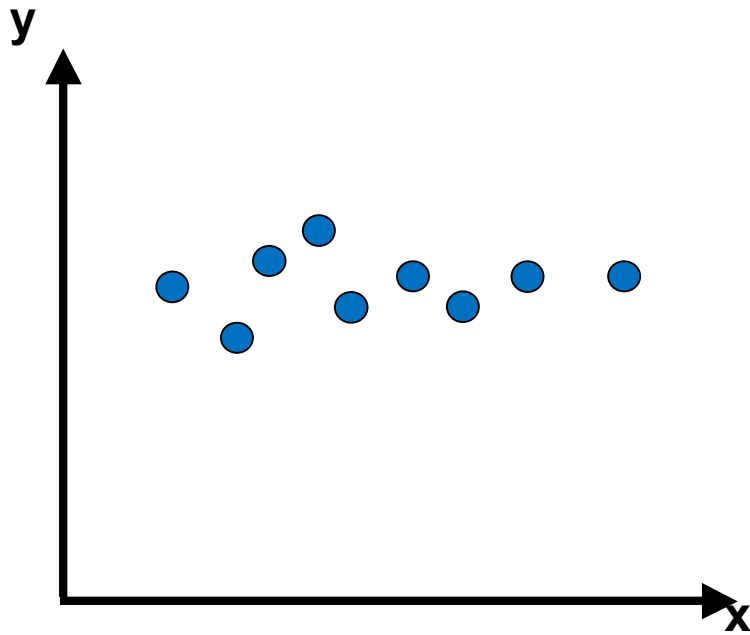
Negative Correlation

y-coordinates decrease as
x-coordinates increase



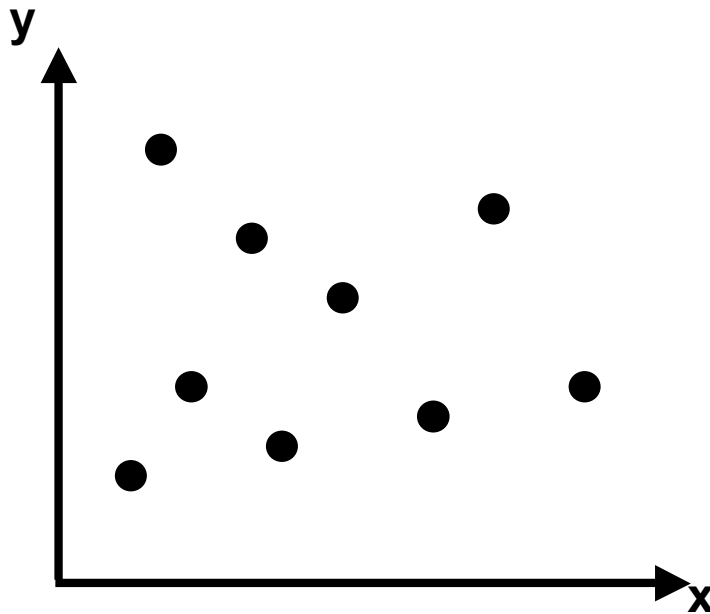
Constant Correlation

y-coordinates remain about
the same as x-coordinates
increase



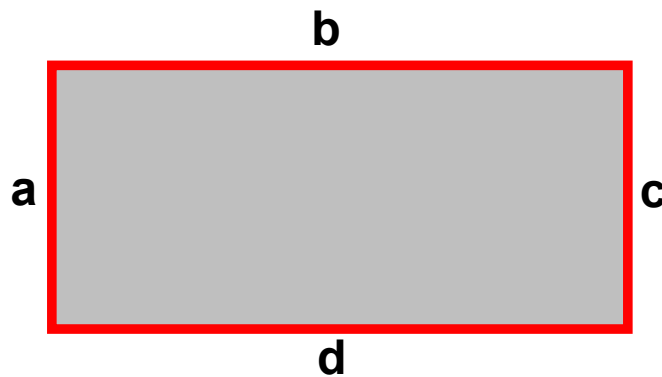
No Correlation

no pattern exists between
the x- and y-coordinates

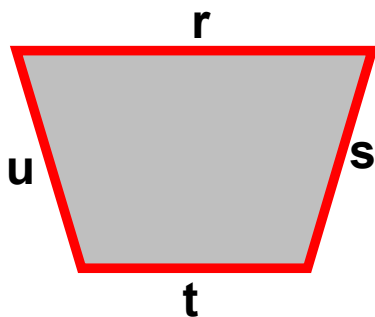


Perimeter

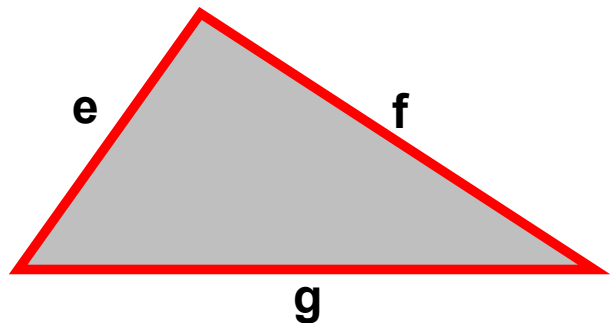
the measure of the distance
around a figure



$$P = a + b + c + d$$



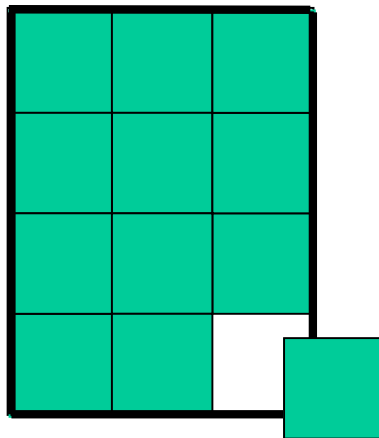
$$P = r + s + t + u$$



$$P = e + f + g$$

Area

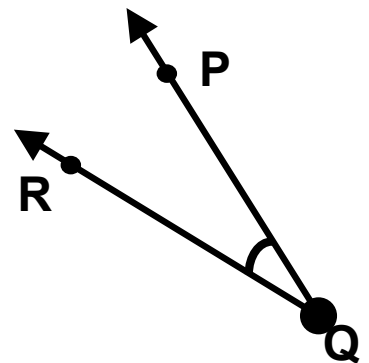
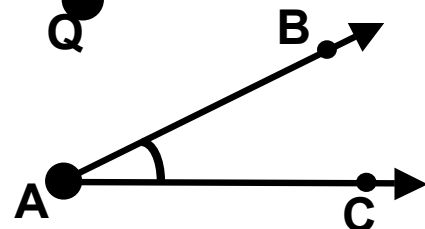
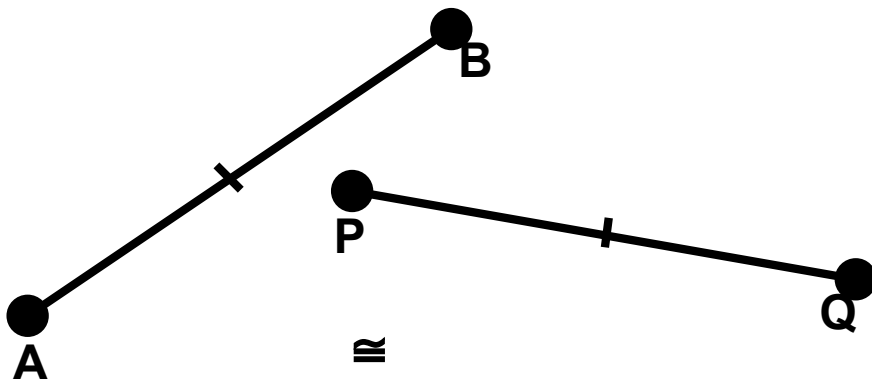
the number of square units
needed to cover a surface or
figure



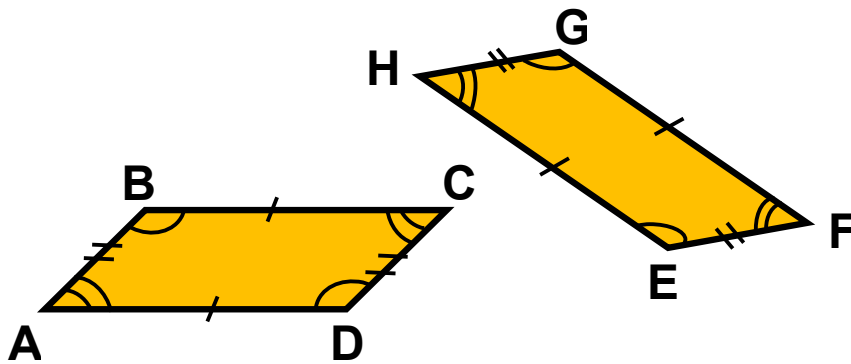
Area = 12 Square Units

Congruent Figures

have exactly the
same shape and size



$$\angle BAC \cong \angle PQR$$



$$\square ABCD \cong \square HGFE$$

Complementary Angles

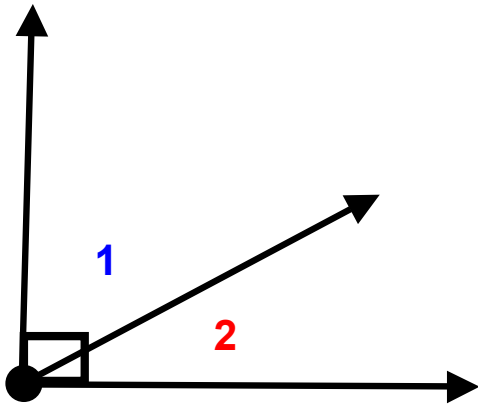


Fig 1

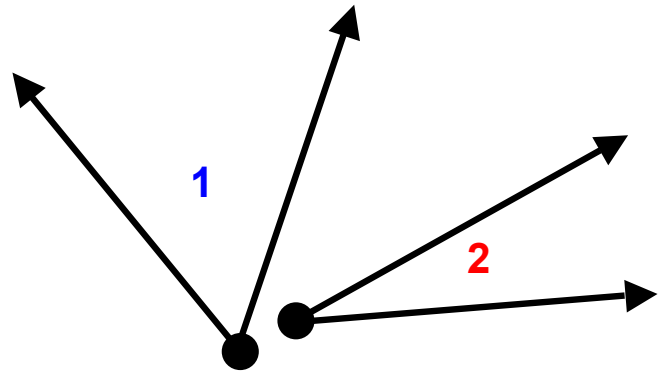
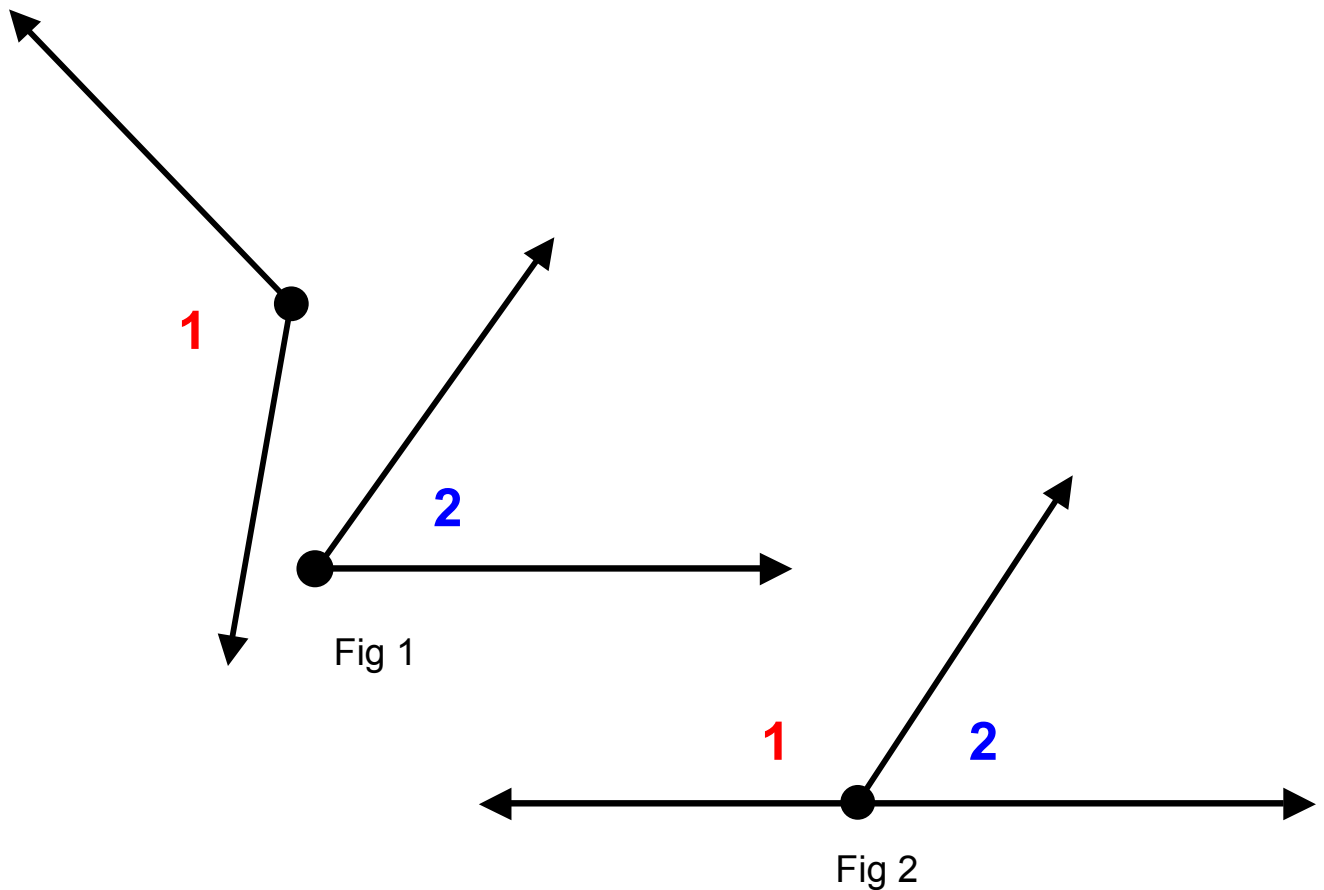


Fig 2

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90^\circ$$

in each figure

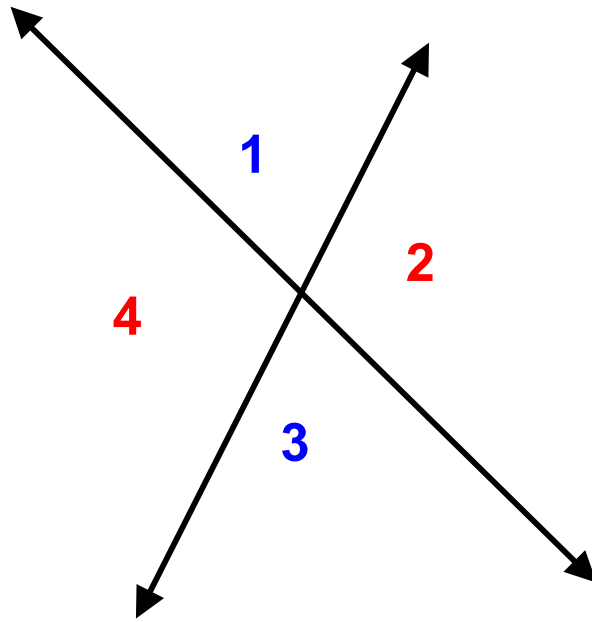
Supplementary Angles



$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

in each figure

Vertical Angles



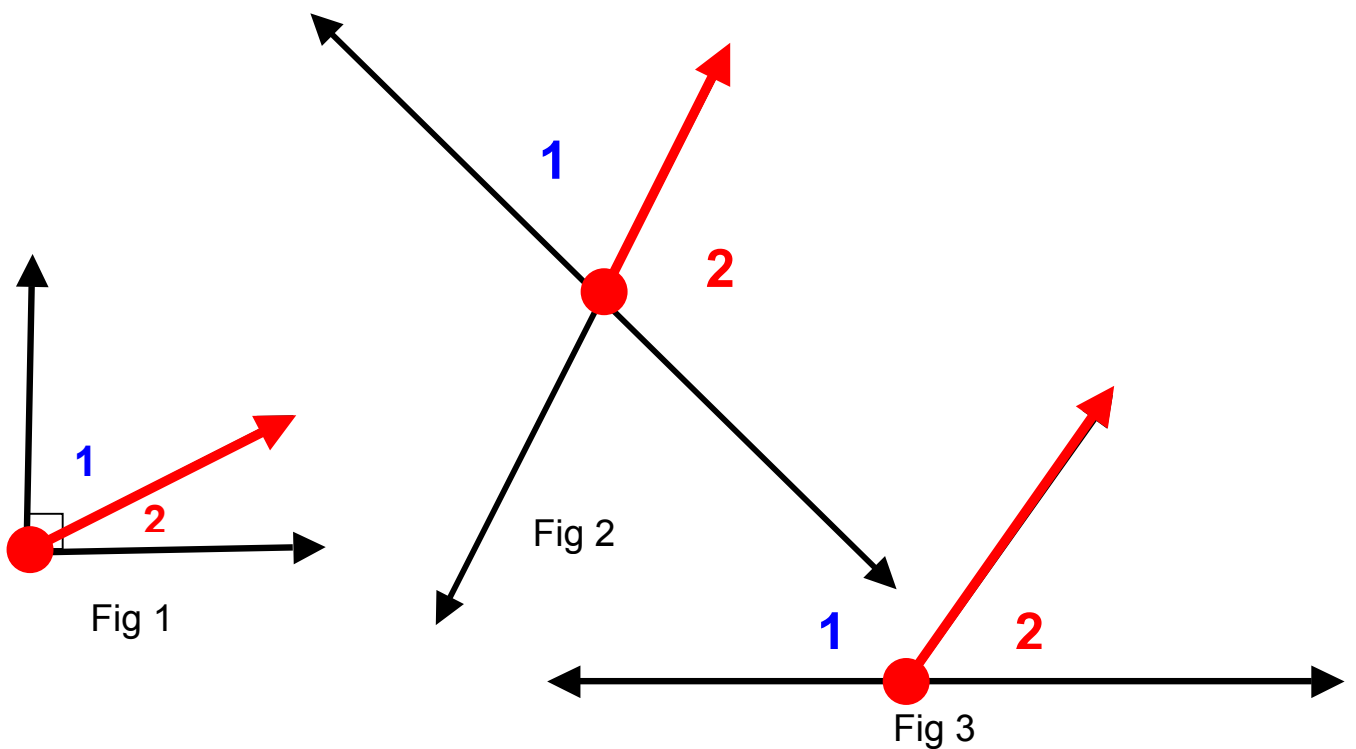
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles.

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical angles.

$$\angle 1 \cong \angle 3 \text{ and } \angle 2 \cong \angle 4$$

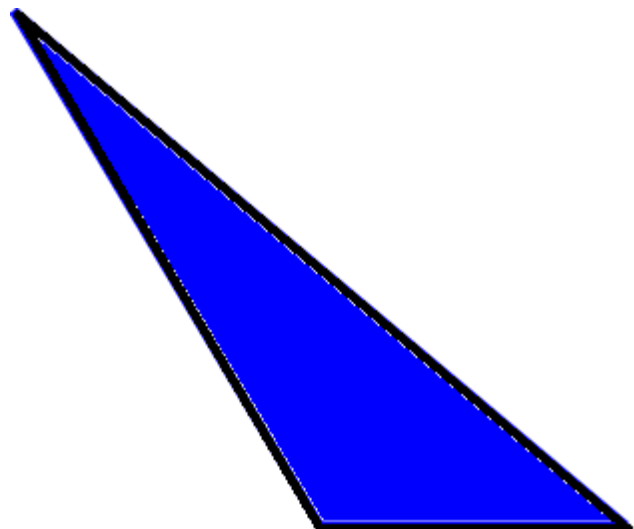
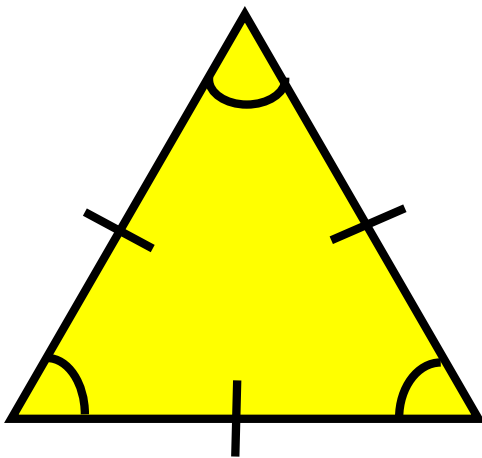
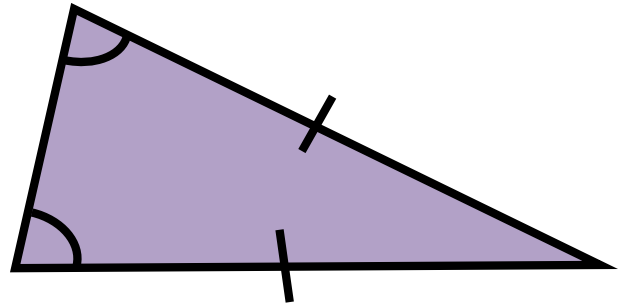
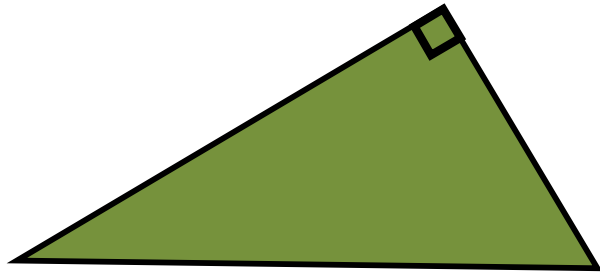
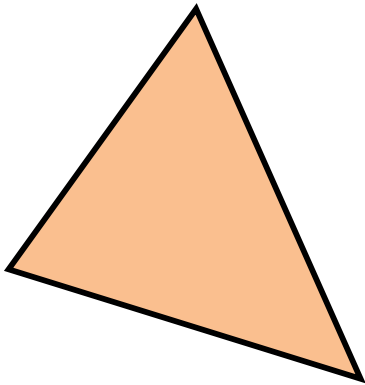
Adjacent Angles

$\angle 1$ is adjacent to $\angle 2$
in each figure

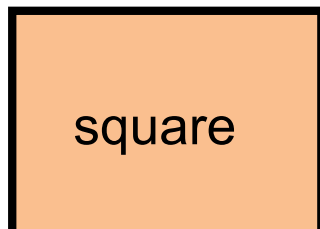
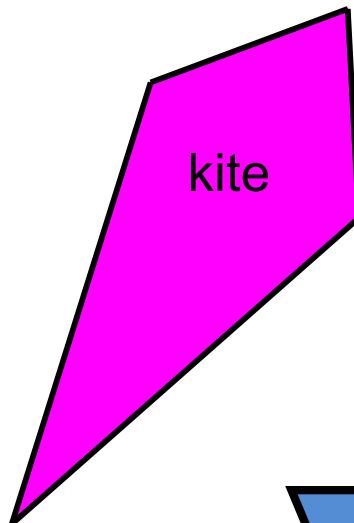
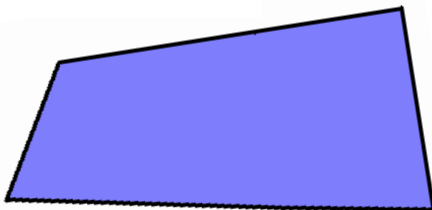
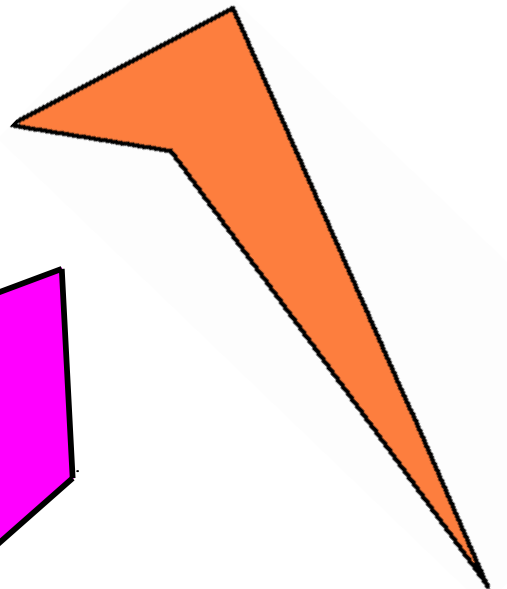
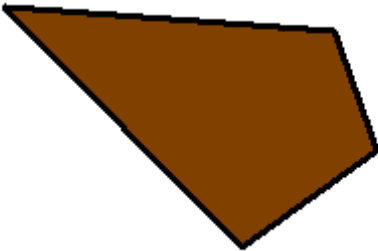
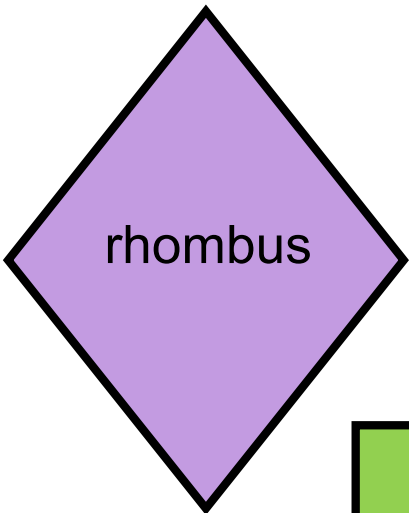


Share a common side and a
common vertex

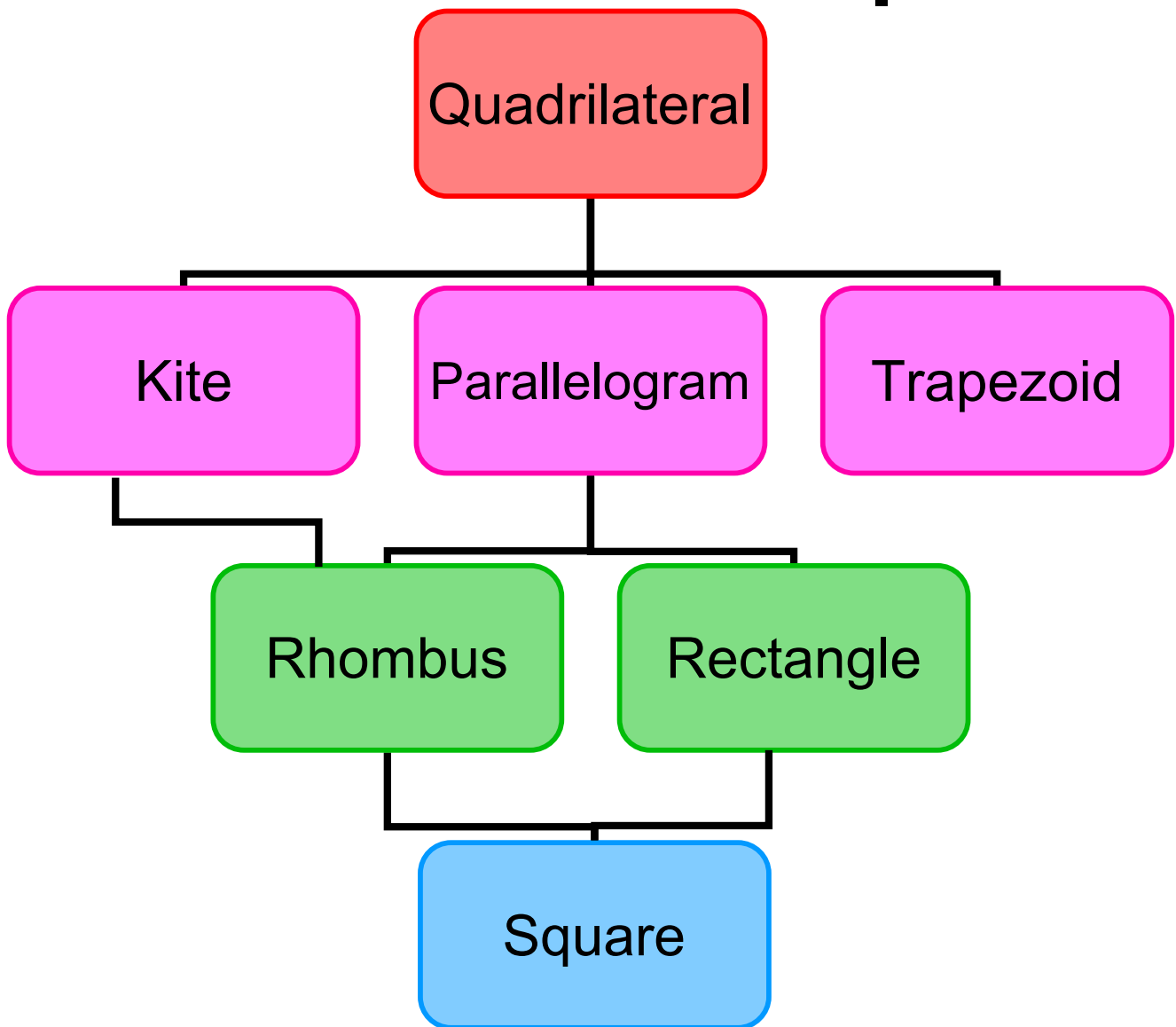
Triangles



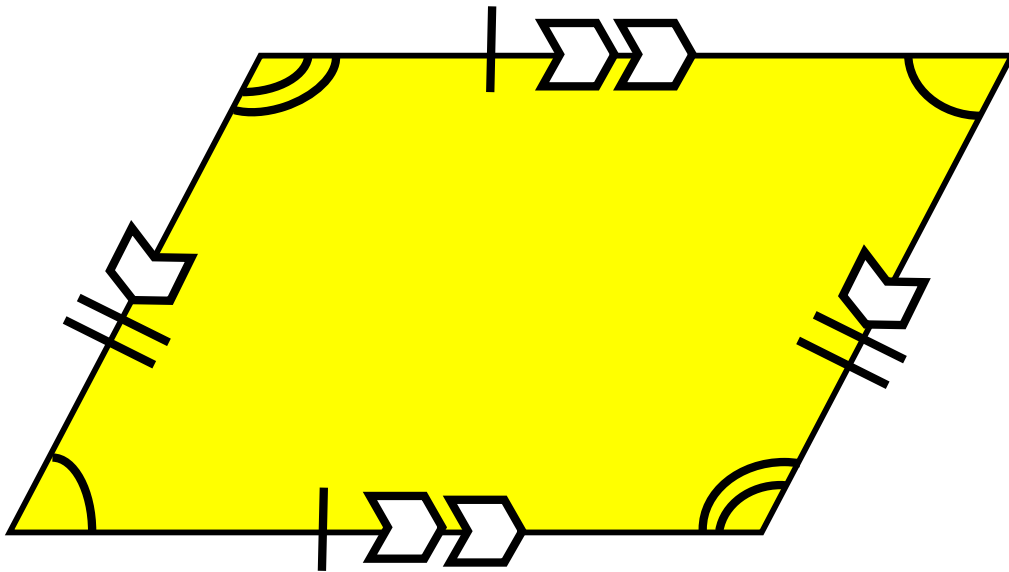
Quadrilaterals



Quadrilaterals Relationships

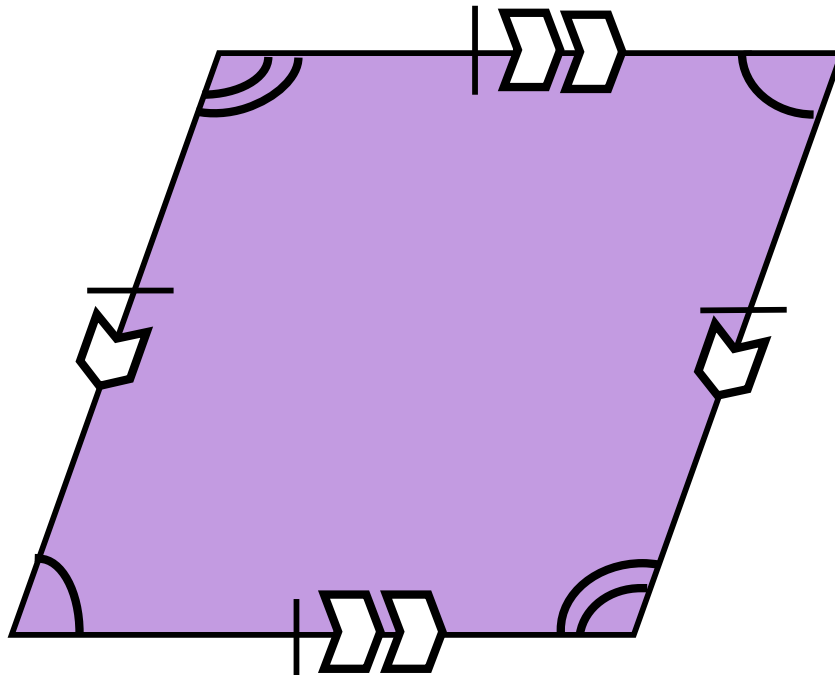


Parallelogram



- opposite angles are congruent
- 2 pairs of parallel sides
- 2 pairs of opposite sides congruent

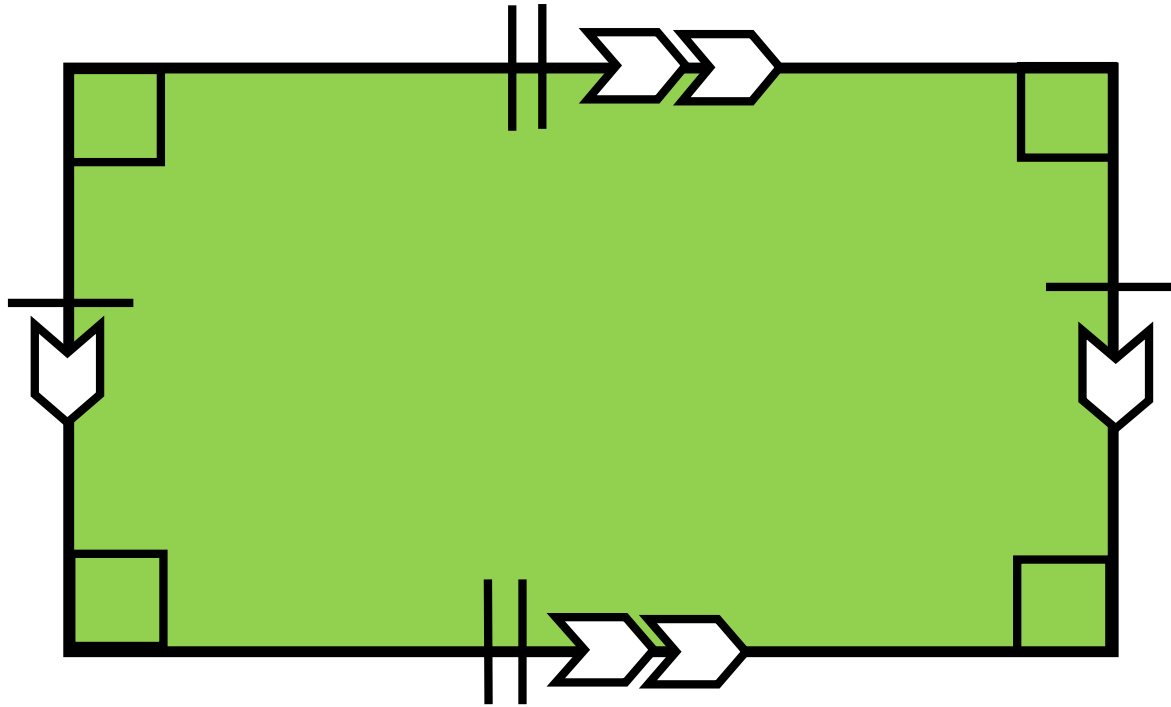
Rhombus



- opposite angles are congruent
- 2 pairs of parallel sides

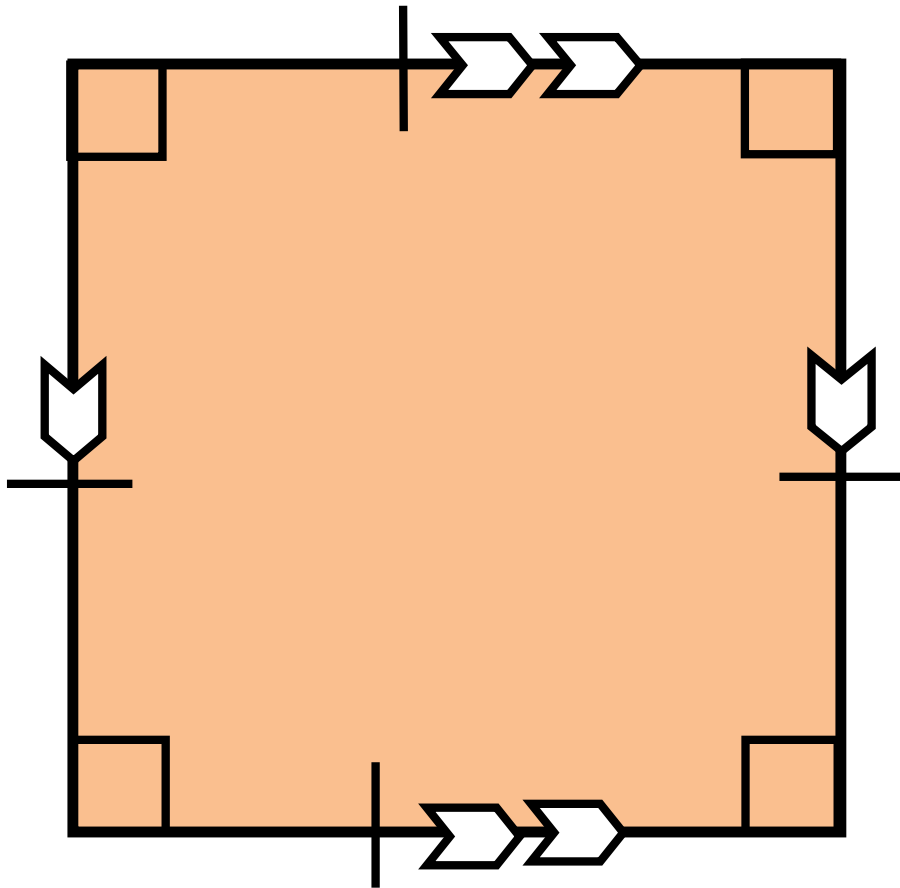
- 4 congruent sides

Rectangle



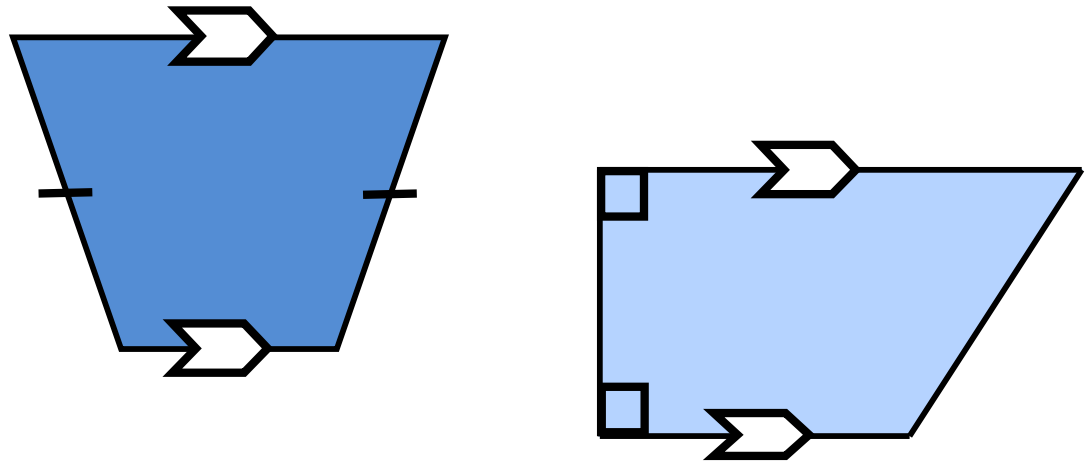
- 4 right angles
- 2 pairs of parallel sides
- 2 pairs of opposite sides congruent

Square



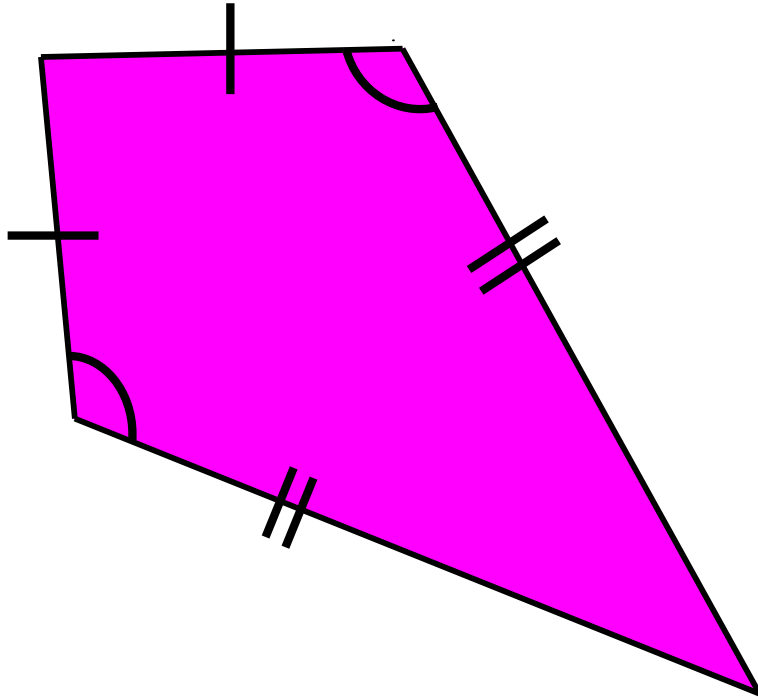
- 4 right angles
- 2 pairs of parallel sides
- 4 congruent sides

Trapezoid



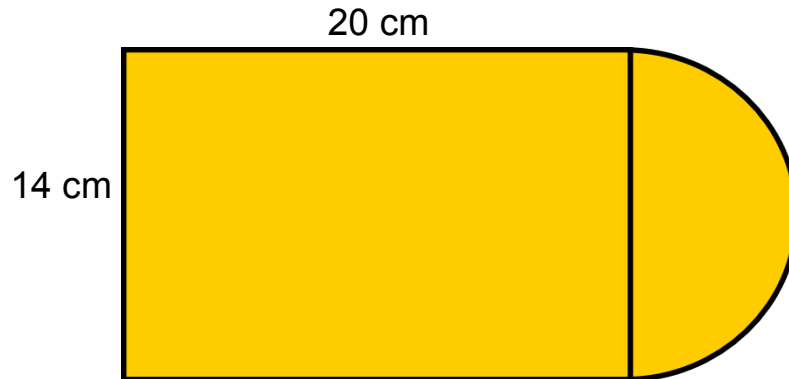
- may have zero or two right angles
- exactly one pair of parallel sides
- may have one pair of congruent sides

Kite

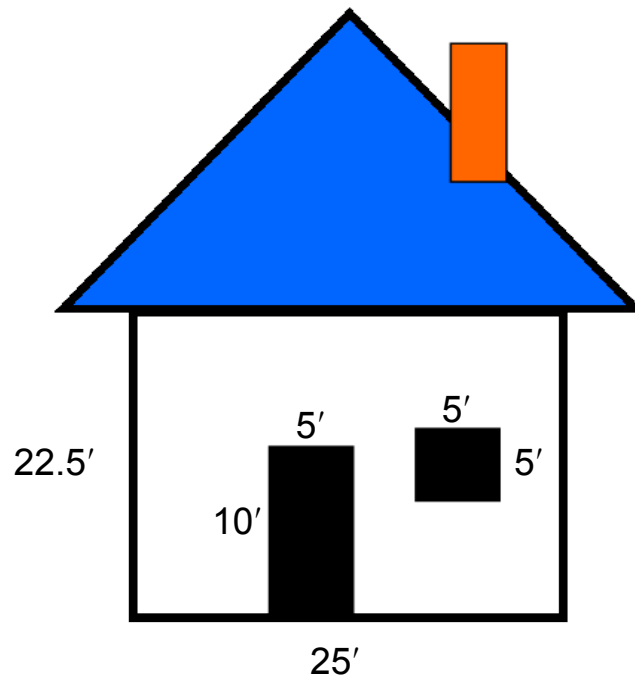


- one pair of opposite congruent angles
- 2 pairs of adjacent congruent sides

Composite Figures

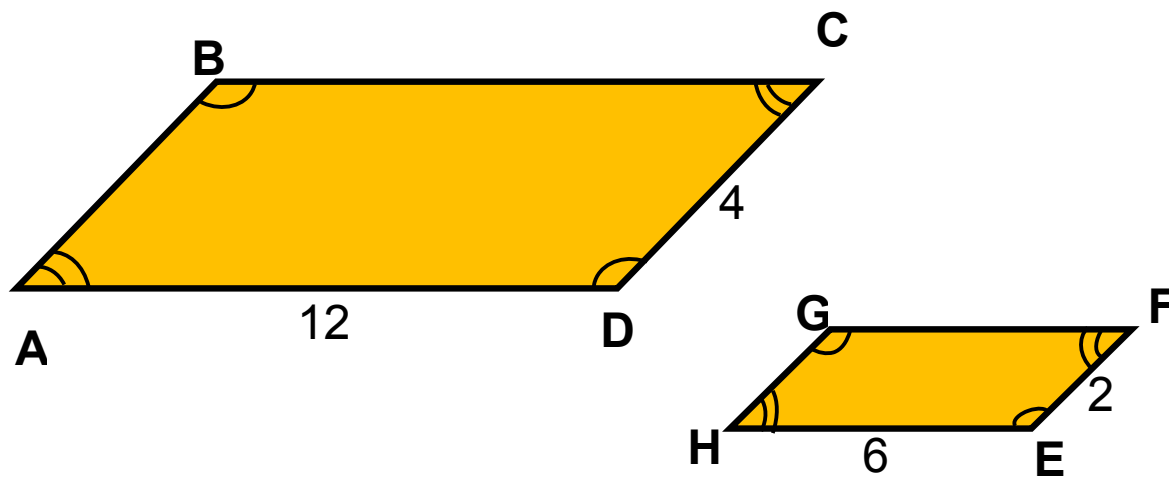


Subdivide into other figures then determine the perimeter.



Subdivide into other figures then determine the area.

Similar Figures

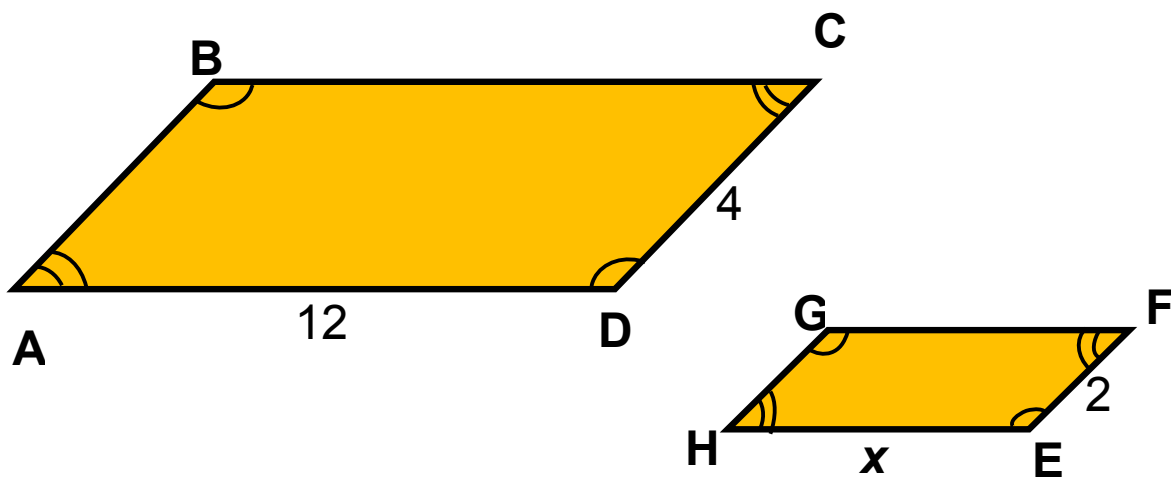


$$ABCD \sim HGFE$$

Angles	Sides
$\angle A$ corresponds to $\angle H$	AB corresponds to HG
$\angle B$ corresponds to $\angle G$	BC corresponds to GF
$\angle C$ corresponds to $\angle F$	CD corresponds to FE
$\angle D$ corresponds to $\angle E$	DA corresponds to EH

Corresponding angles are **congruent**.
Corresponding sides are **proportional**.

Similar Figures and Proportions

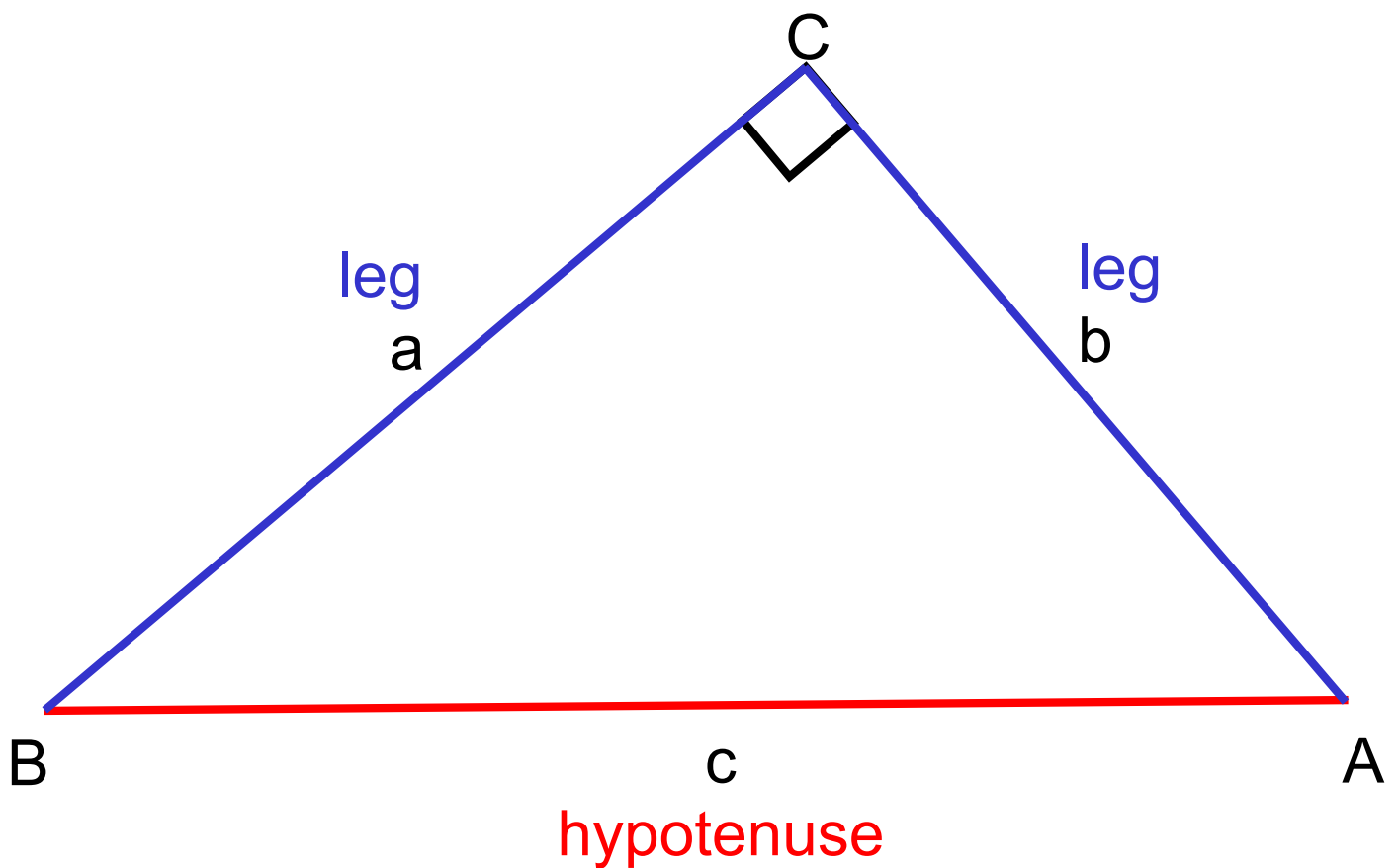


$$ABCD \sim HGFE$$

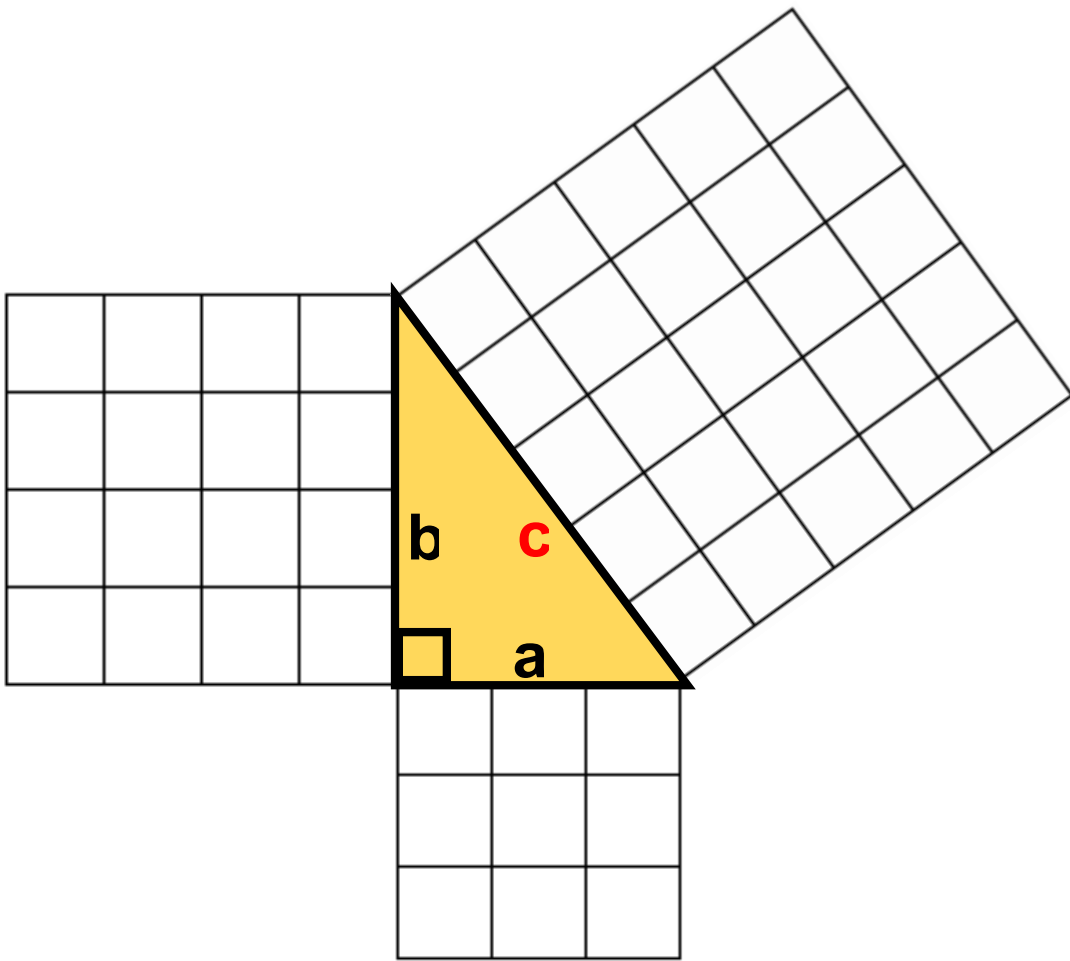
$$DCEF = ADHE$$

$$42 = 12x$$

Right Triangle

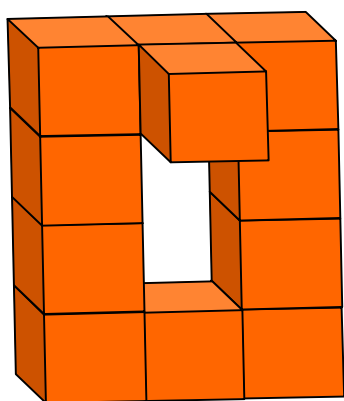


Pythagorean Theorem

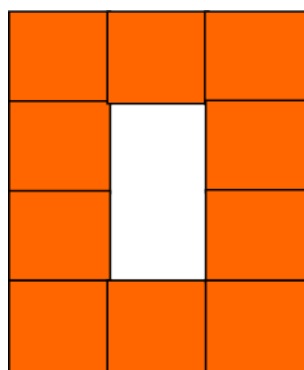


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

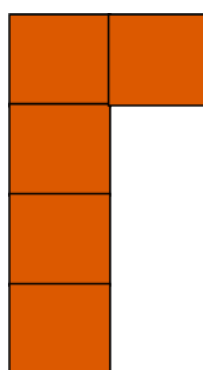
Three Dimensional Models



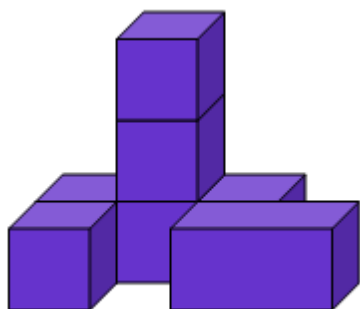
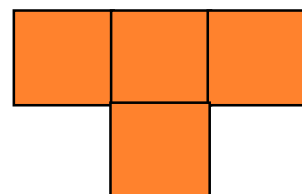
front



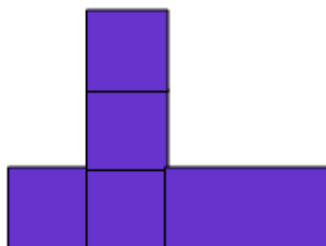
side



top



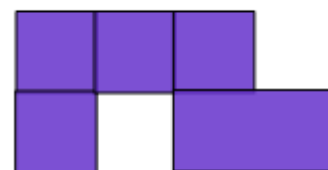
front



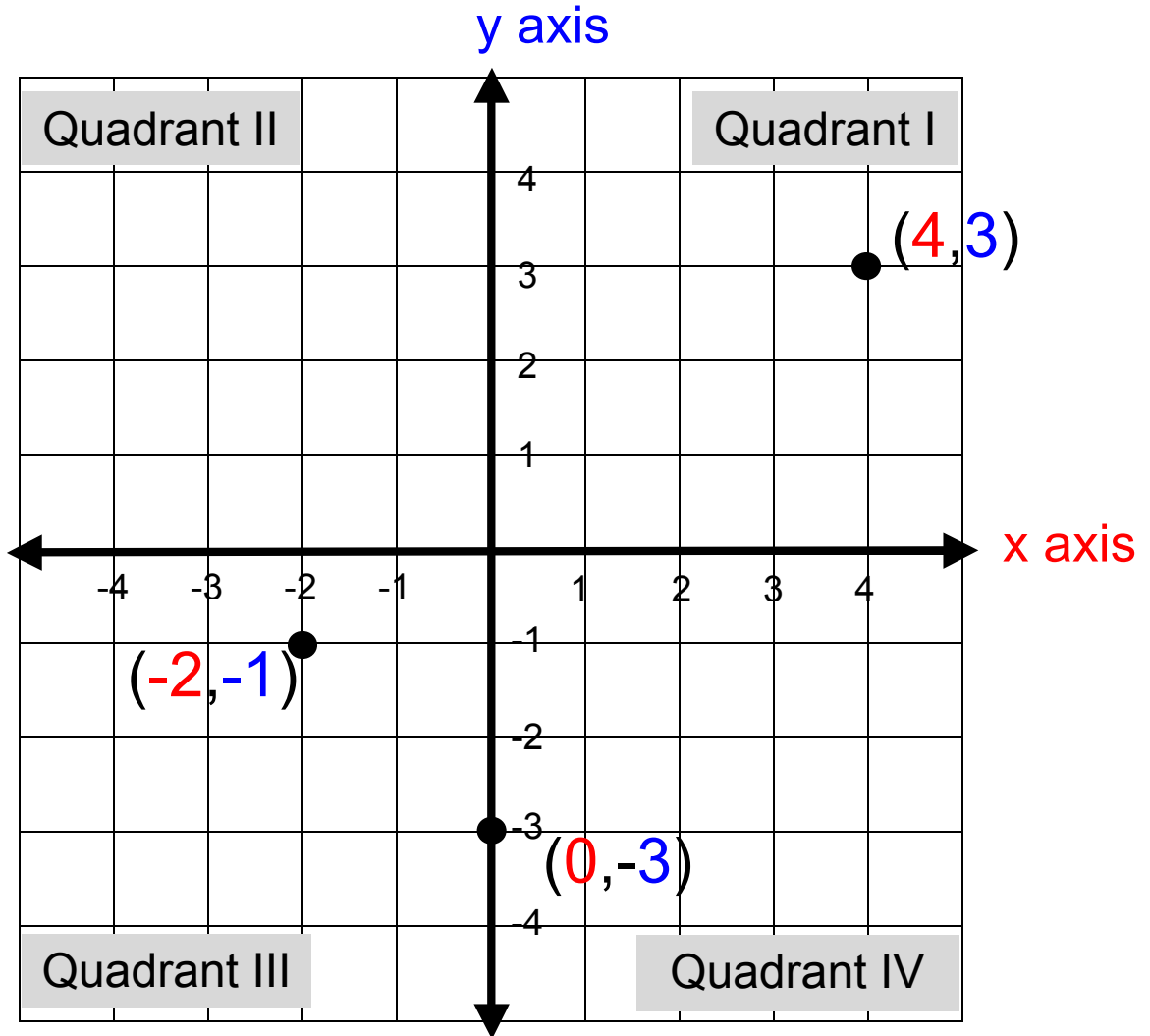
side



top

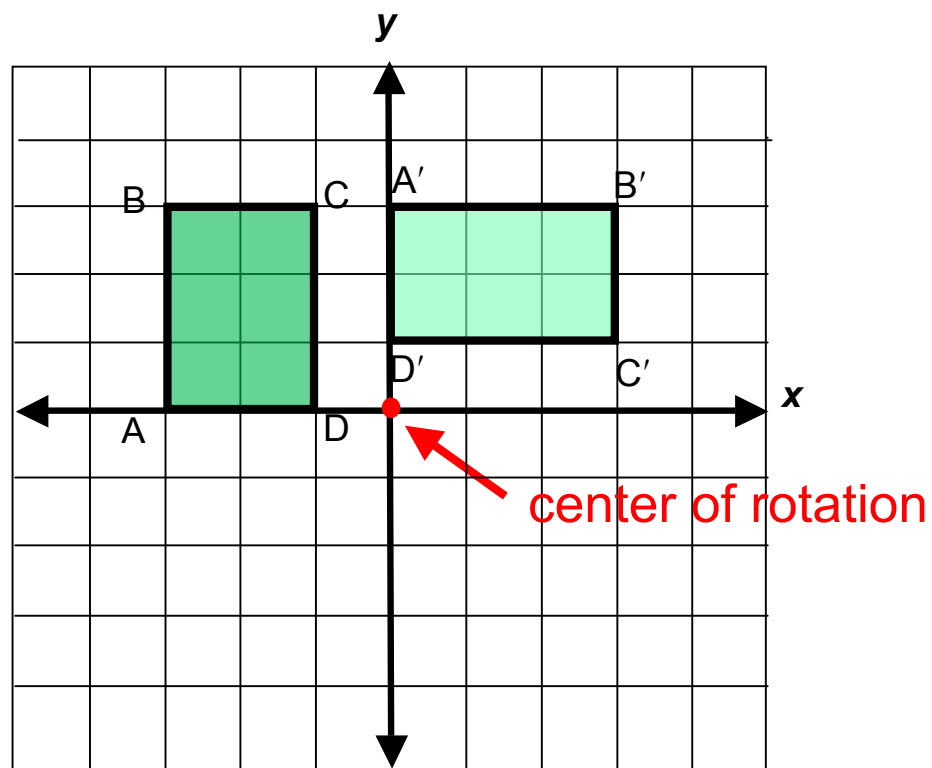


Coordinate Plane



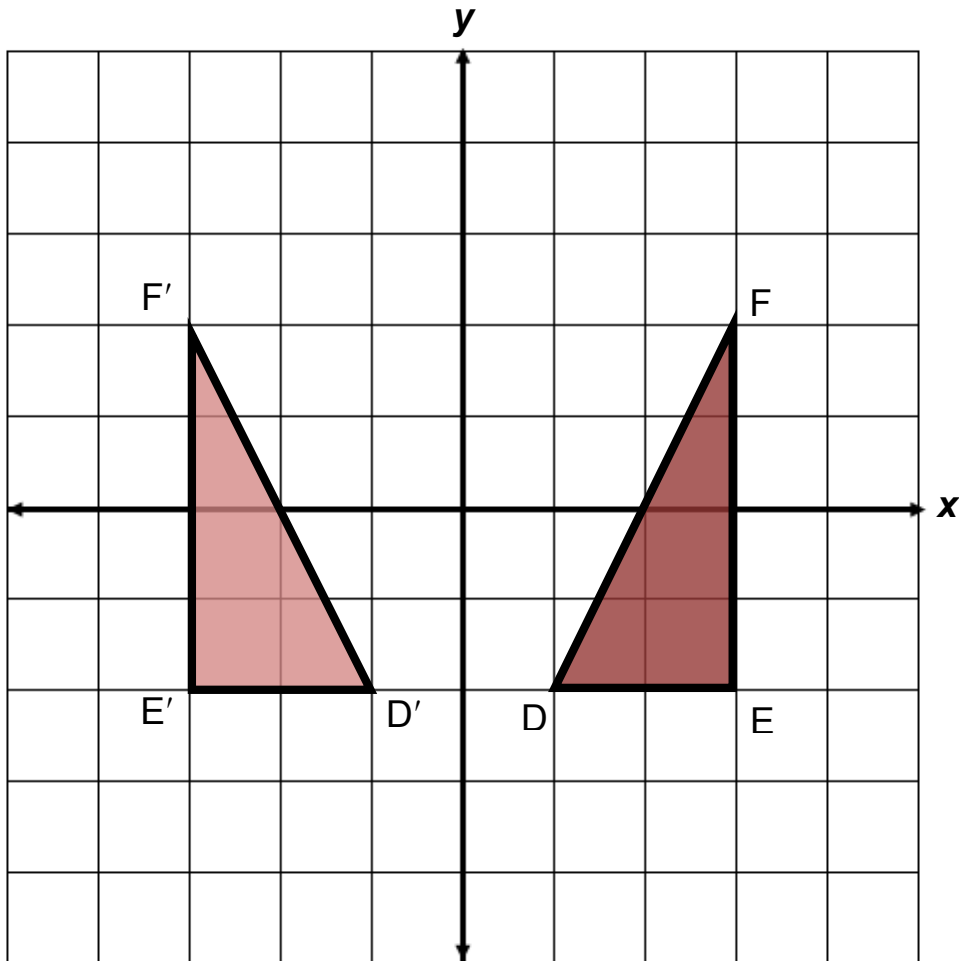
ordered pair (x, y)

Rotation



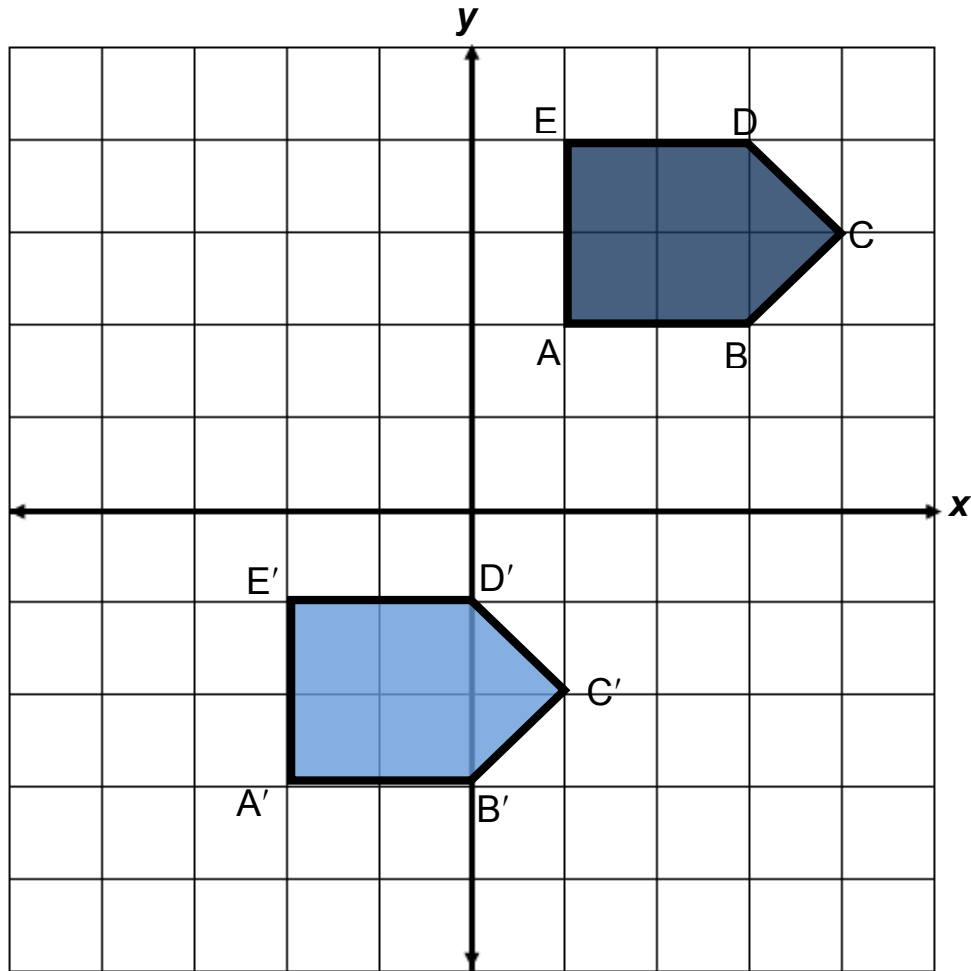
A(-3,0)	A'(0,3)
B(-3,3)	B'(3,3)
C(-1,3)	C'(3,1)
D(-1,0)	D'(0,1)

Reflection



Preimage	Image
D(1,-2)	D'(-1,-2)
E(3,-2)	E'(-3,-2)
F(3,2)	F'(-3,2)

Translation

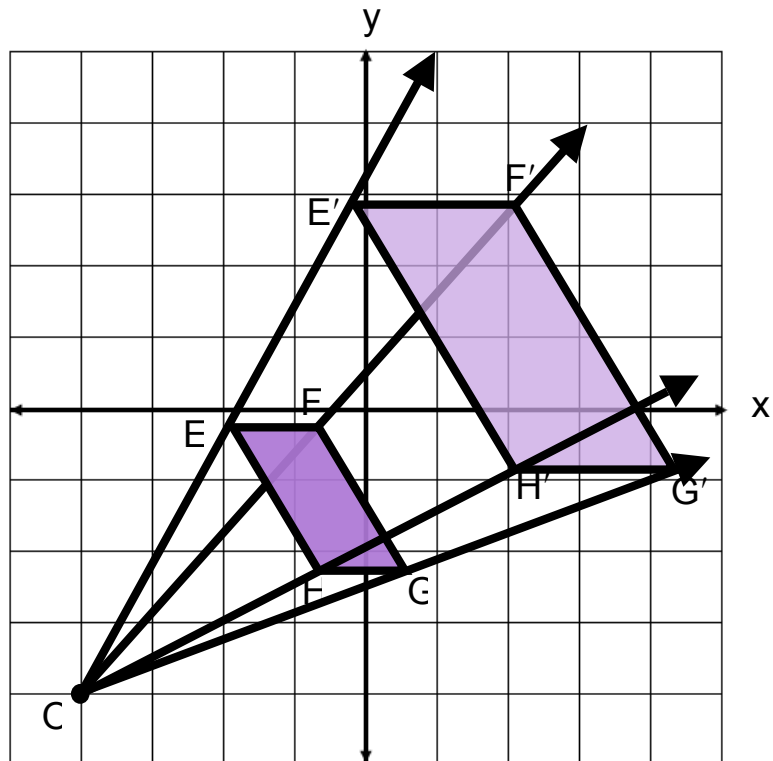
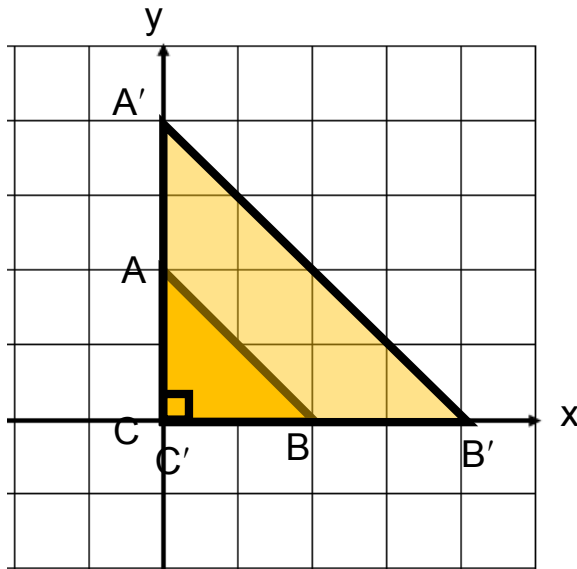


Preimage	Image
A(1,2)	A'(-2,-3)
B(3,2)	B'(0,-3)
C(4,3)	C'(1,-2)
D(3,4)	D'(0,-1)

$E(1,4)$

$E'(-2,-1)$

Dilation



Additive Identity Property

$$0.3 + 0 = 0.3$$

$$0 + (-7) = -7$$

$$47 = 0 + 47$$

$$w + 0 = w$$

Additive Inverse Property

$$1.4 + (-1.4) = 0$$

$$(-9) + 9 = 0$$

$$0 = 47 + (-47)$$

$$x + (-x) = 0$$

Associative Property

Addition:

$$(4 + 2) + 8 = 4 + (2 + 8)$$

$$x + (3x + 12) = (x + 3x) + 12$$

Multiplication:

$$(3 \cdot 1.5) \cdot 6 = 3 \cdot (1.5 \cdot 6)$$

$$2(3x) = (2 \cdot 3)x$$

Commutative Property

Addition:

$$2.76 + 3 = 3 + 2.76$$

$$(a + 5) + 7 = (5 + a) + 7$$

Multiplication:

$$-8 \cdot 23 = 23 \cdot (-8)$$

$$y \cdot 9 = 9y$$

Multiplicative Identity Property

$$9 \cdot 1 = 9$$

$$1 \cdot (-10) = -10$$

$$32 = 32 \cdot 1$$

Multiplicative Inverse Property

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$1 = (-19) \cdot \frac{1}{-19}$$

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 \quad (x \neq 0)$$


Multiplicative Property of Zero

$$0 = 8 \cdot 0$$

$$0(-13) = 0$$

$$56x \cdot 0 = 0$$

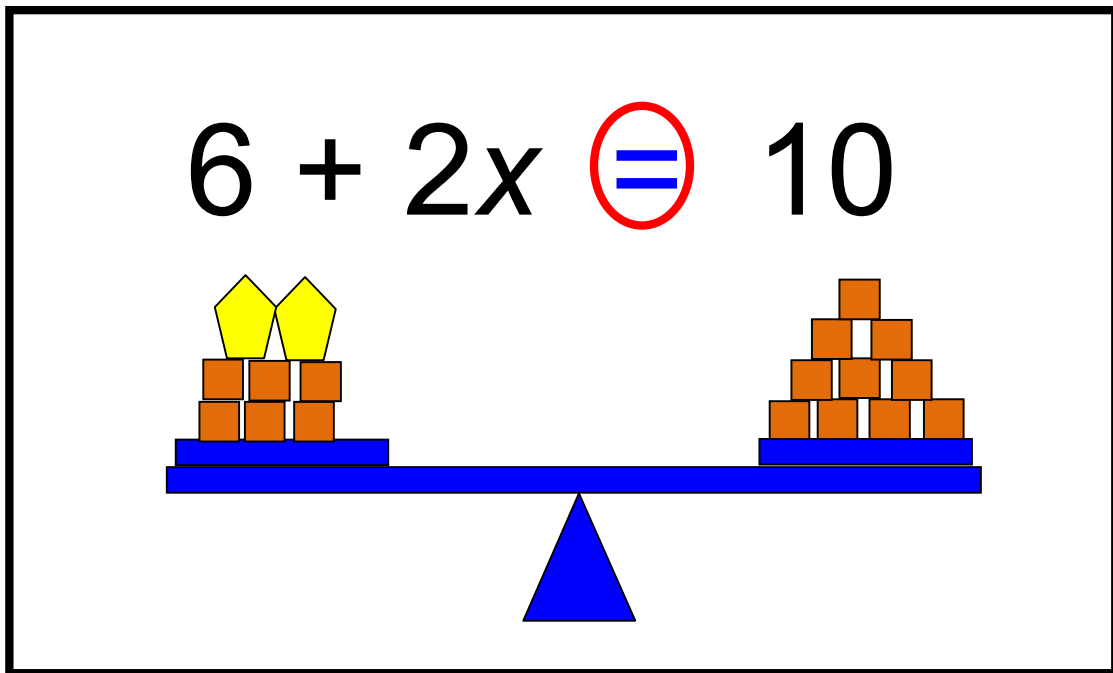
Distributive Property

$$-4(2 + 3) = -4(2) + -4(3)$$


$$5 \cdot (y - 7) = (5 \cdot y) - (5 \cdot 7)$$

$$(2 \cdot 13) + (2 \cdot 5) = 2(13 + 5)$$

Equation



A mathematical sentence stating that two expressions are equal.

$$2.76 + 3 = 3 + 2.76$$

$$3x = 6.9$$

Expression

x

-26

$2x + 3^4$

$3(y + 3.9) - 89$

Variable

$$2(y + 3)$$

$$3 + x = 2.08$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Coefficient

$$(-4) + 2x$$

$$-7y^2$$

$$23ab - 12$$

Term

$$\underbrace{3x} + \underbrace{2y} - \underbrace{8}$$

3 terms

$$\underbrace{-5x^2} + \underbrace{(-2x)}$$

2 terms

$$23ab$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}$
1 term

Constant

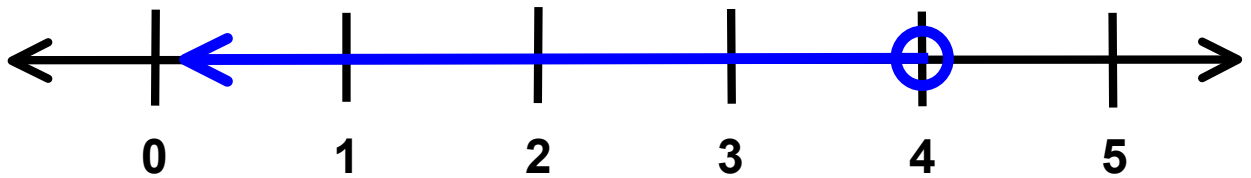
$$4x - 12$$

$$7 - 2y + x - 6x^2$$

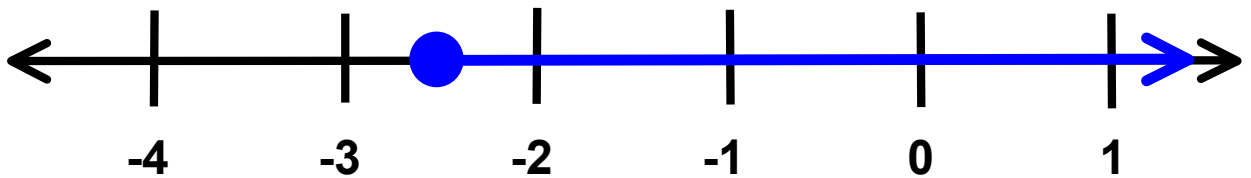
$$3(x + 3.9) - 89$$

Inequality

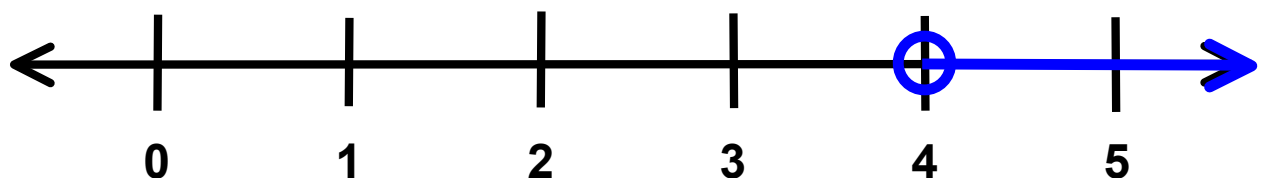
$$y < 4$$



$$3r \geq -7.5$$



$$-3(n - 4) < 0$$



Like Terms

$$\textcircled{4x} - 3y + \textcircled{6x} - 7$$

$$\textcircled{2y^2} - 3y + \textcircled{7y^2}$$

$$-5r^2 \textcircled{-6} + 2r + \textcircled{2}$$

Relations

$\{(2,3), (4,1), (2,5)\}$

x	y
2	2
-3	4
5	-1
0	4
1	-6

$\{(0,4), (0,3), (0,2), (0,1)\}$

Functions

$\{(2,4), (3,2), (0,2), (-1,2)\}$

x	Y
3	2
2	4
0	2
-1	2

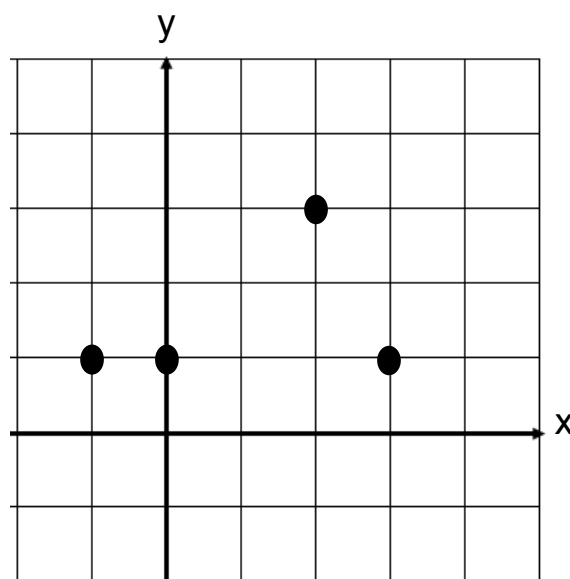


Table of Values

x	y
0	1
1	2
2	5
3	10
4	17

a	1	2	3	4
b	22,500	22,000	21,500	21,000

Domain

$\{(-2,0), (-1,1), (0,2), (1,3)\}$

x	Y
-2	0
-1	1
0	2
1	3

$\{-2, -1, 0, 1\}$

Range

$\{(-2,0), (-1,1), (0,2), (1,3)\}$

x	y
-2	0
-1	1
0	2
1	3

$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Dependent/ Independent Variable

Determine the **distance** a car will travel going 55 mph.

$$d = 55h$$

independent	h	d	dependent
	0	0	
	1	55	
	2	110	
	3	165	

Independent Variable

$$y = 2x + 7$$

x represents the
independent variable
(input values or domain)

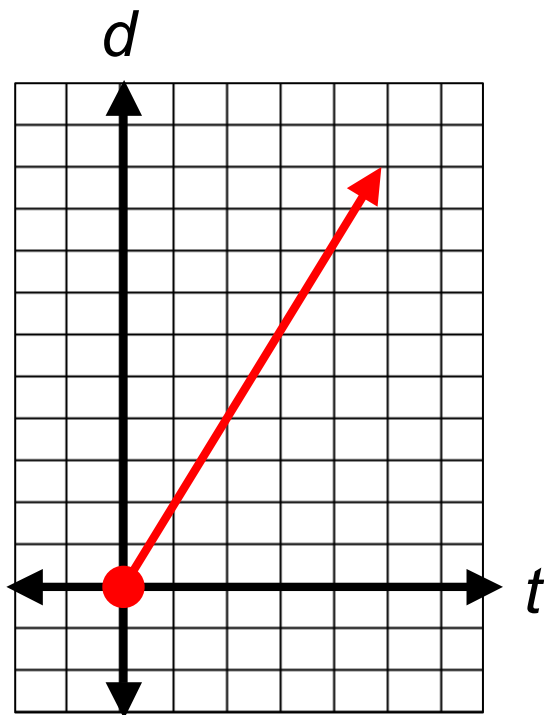
Dependent Variable

$$y = 2x + 7$$

y represents the
dependent variable
(output values or range)

Connecting Representations

The total distance Sam walks depends on how long he walks. If he walks at 2.1 mph, show multiple representations of the relationship.



t	d
0	0
1	2.1
2	4.2
4	8.4

$$d = 2.1t$$

Multistep Equations

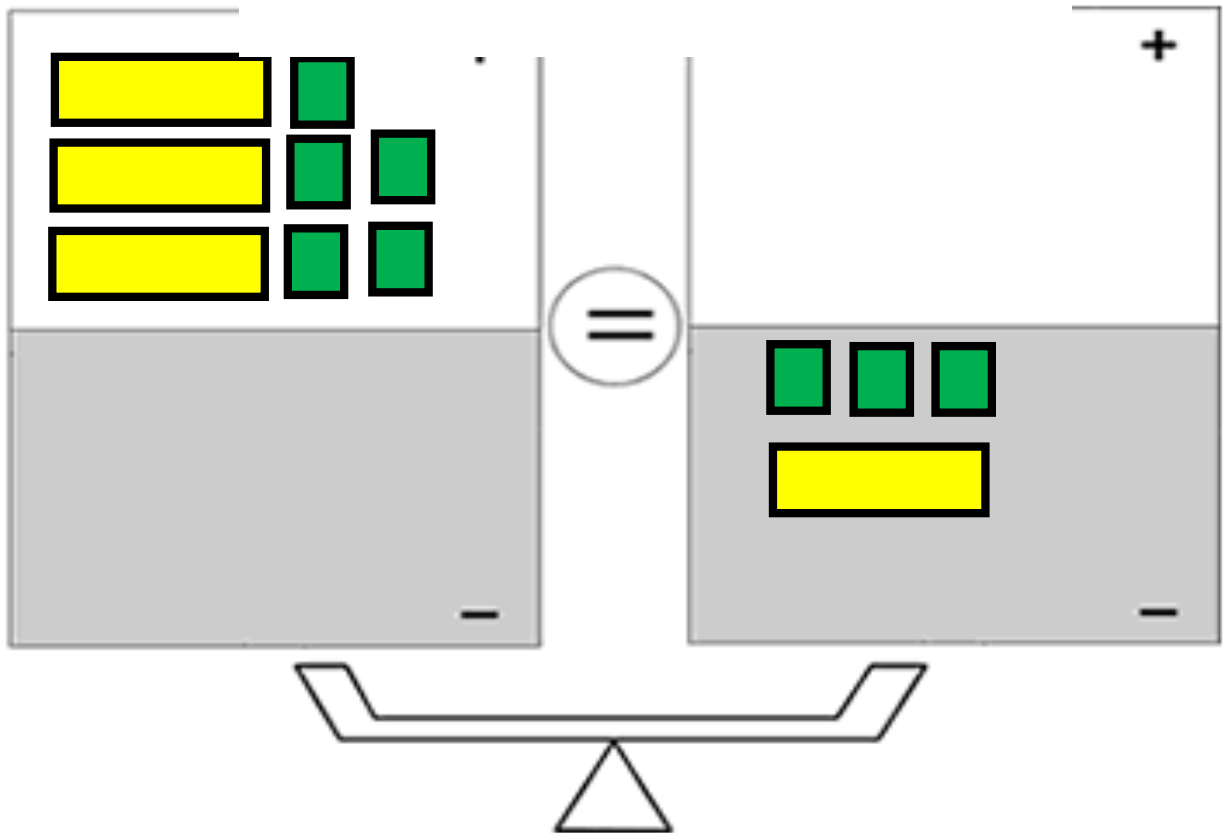
$$2x - 5.7 = -3.4x + 11.04$$

$$23(n + 9) = -56n$$

$$25 = 6p - 5-4$$

Multistep Equation

$$3x + 5 = -3 - x$$



Unit Rate as Slope

A student walks 2 miles per hour

$$\frac{2 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}}$$

