

RETROSPECTIVE ASSIGNMENT 1: NUMBER SENSE AND ALGEBRA

/106

Name: _____

1. Complete the following statements: /4

Two algebraic expressions are said to be **equivalent** if _____

The following is an example of two equivalent expressions: _____

2. The expressions $2x$ and x^2 are **not equivalent**. Show this in the following ways. /16

- (a) $2x$ **means** _____
while x^2 **means** _____.

For example, if $x = -7$,

$$2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{and } x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (b) $2x$ **means** _____ groups of _____ while
 x^2 **means** _____ groups of _____.

For example, if $x = 4$,

$$2x = 2(4), \text{ which means } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ groups of } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ and}$$

$$x^2 = 4^2 = (4)(4), \text{ which means } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ groups of } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

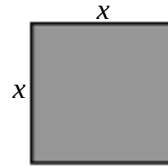
- (c) Complete the table. Then draw conclusions by completing the statement to the right of the table.

x	$2x$	x^2
-5		
-4		
-3		
-2		
-1		
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

From the table, we can see
that $2x$ and x^2 agree **only**
when $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and when
 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. For all other
values of x , $2x$ and x^2

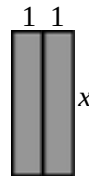
Therefore, $2x$ and x^2
cannot be _____.

- (d) A picture of x^2 could look like the following:



This picture can represent x^2
because _____

On the other hand, a picture of $2x$ could look like the following:



This picture can represent $2x$
because _____

From these pictures we must conclude that $2x$ and x^2
are **not equivalent** because _____
_____.

3. Using both a **logical argument** and **pictures**, explain why $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \neq \frac{2}{5}$. Then complete the statement at the right. /6

(a) **Logical Argument**

(b) **Pictures**

Whenever I **add** or **subtract**
fractions, I must always
remember to _____

because _____

4. First complete the statements found below. Then **evaluate** the expression shown at the right. Show all steps!

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Whenever I **evaluate expressions**, I must always remember:

1. **Adding** and **subtracting** involves _____ and _____.
2. **Multiplying** and **dividing** involves _____.
3. I **should not** use the _____ because _____.
4. I **should** use _____ so that I'll know how to apply the operations in the correct _____.
5. I **should** separate the expression into _____.

$$\frac{-2[4^2 - 3(-7)^2] - (3^2 - 2^4)}{-6^2 + (-6)^2 + 3(-7)(-8) - 4(3 - 7)}$$

5. First complete the statements found below. Then **substitute** the given values into the expression shown at the right and **evaluate**. Show all steps!

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Whenever I **substitute values into expressions**, I must:

1. Replace the **variables** with empty _____, taking care to ensure that _____ are not changed and exponents remain the _____.
2. Then the given values should be inserted into the empty _____, taking care to ensure that the correct values are used.
3. Finally, the resulting expression should be _____ using _____ and keeping in mind all the points made in question _____.

$$\frac{-a^2 + 3ab^3 - 6ab^2}{(a-b)(a+b)}, \quad a = 4, \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

6. First complete the statements found below. Then **simplify** the expression shown at the right. Show all steps!

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$$\frac{(ab^2)^3(-2a^2b)^4}{(-4a)^3} - 2a^5b^3(3a^3b^7 - 6ab) - ab(a^5b^3 + 7ab)$$

Whenever I **simplify expressions**, I must remember:

1. When **adding** and **subtracting expressions**, I must _____ I should add the opposite **only when** _____.

2. When **multiplying** and **dividing** expressions, I must put _____ together and use the laws of _____. In addition, if I multiply a monomial by a polynomial with two or more terms, I should use the _____.

3. I **must never confuse** addition and subtraction with multiplication and division. For example, $x^2 + x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ but $x^2(x^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. **Write expressions** for the area and perimeter of the following shape.

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