I. Arithmetic Properties:

1. $a + b = b + a$ \hspace{1cm} a \times b = b \times a$
2. $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ \hspace{1cm} (a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
3. $a + 0 = ___$ \hspace{1cm} a \times 1 = ___$
4. $a + (-a) = ___$ \hspace{1cm} a \times 1/a = ___$
5. Distributive Property (p.79): ¡Muy importante!
   \hspace{1cm} a(b \pm c) = ab \pm ac$
6. Exercises (pp.84-85): Problems #22-30(even), 52, 72, 82, 92


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

\[ 2x + 5 \text{ has } ____ \text{ terms} \]
\[ 3x^2 + x - 4.6 \text{ has } _____ \text{ terms} \]

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

\[ 6x \text{ & } 2x \text{ are like terms} \]
\[ -3x^2 \text{ & } 0.2x^2 \text{ are like terms} \]
\[ \text{however, } -3x^2 \text{ & } 2x \text{ are NOT like terms} \]
II. Like terms may be combined (i.e., simplified using either ±), while unlike terms cannot...

\[ 6x + 2x = \ldots \]
\[ -3x^2 - 0.2x^2 = \ldots \]
\[ -3x^2 + 2x \]

note: the constants 6, 2, -3, -0.2, etc. are known as ________________

III. Examples (pp.99-101): Problems #2-112(even)

HW: pp.99-101 / Exercises #3-71(every other odd), 73-85(odd),99,105,107,111
Read section 2.2 (pp.103-107)