

Chapter 1 and 2 Exam ReviewExample One

Solve.

$$\begin{aligned}
 7\frac{3}{8} + 4\frac{1}{8} &= \frac{59}{8} + \frac{33}{8} \\
 &= \frac{92}{8} \\
 &= 11\frac{4}{8} = 11\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\frac{1}{6} \times 4\frac{2}{3} &= \frac{13}{6} \times \frac{14}{3} \\
 &= \frac{182}{18} \\
 &= 10\frac{2}{18} = 10\frac{1}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} &= \frac{12}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} \\
 &= \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} \\
 &= \frac{60}{20} \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Example Two

Simplify.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{(x^2x^3)^4}{(x^5x)^3} &= \frac{(x^5)^4}{(x^6)^3} \\
 &= \frac{x^{20}}{x^{18}} \\
 &= x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

* Follow BEDMAS

Example Three

Simplify.

$(2x + 3) + (5x - 4)$

1. $2x + 3 + 5x - 4$

2. $7x - 1$

$(3x + 2) - (5x + 2)$

1. $3x + 2 - 5x - 2$

2. $= -2x$

$-2n^2(3n - 5 + 4n^3)$

$= -6n^3 + 10n^2 - 8n^5$

$3(4p^2 - 2p + 6) + 6(4p - 2) - (7p^2 + 5p + 1)$

1. Expand the brackets.

$12p^2 - 6p + 18 + 24p - 12 - 7p^2 - 5p - 1$

$5p^2 + 13p + 5$