

Basic algebra 1.2

Evaluate expressions using the order of operations

evaluate (simplify)

~~PEMDAS~~ (boo) GEMA (yay)

$$3 + 5 \cdot 2 \quad \begin{array}{r} \div 16 \\ \div 1 \\ = 13 \end{array}$$

properties:

substitution

additive identity

multiplicative identity

Mult. property of zero

$$5 - 2 + 3$$
$$5 - 5$$
$$0$$

$$5 + 2 + 3$$
$$6$$

What is the value of $9 \cdot 5 + 4$?

Method 1

$$\begin{array}{l} 9 \cdot 5 + 4 \\ 45 + 4 \\ \textcircled{49} \end{array}$$

Method 2

$$\begin{array}{l} 9 \cdot 5 + 4 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 81 \quad 11 \end{array}$$

GEMA

Find the value of each expression.

1 $38 - 5 \cdot 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 - 30 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

2 $\frac{4 \times 9}{26 - 8}$

$$\frac{36}{18} = 2$$

$$\frac{(5 \times 3)}{(4 + 7)}$$

$$\frac{15}{11}$$

$$10.75$$

Reminder: the fraction bar is also a grouping symbol.

In algebra, statements that are true for any number are called **properties**. Four properties of equality are listed in the table below.

Property of Equality	Symbols	Numbers
Substitution	If $a = b$, then a may be replaced by b .	If $9 + 2 = 11$, then $9 + 2$ may be replaced by 11.
Reflexive	$a = a$	$21 = 21$
Symmetric	If $a = b$, then $b = a$.	If $10 = 4 + 6$, then $4 + 6 = 10$.
Transitive	If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$.	If $3 + 5 = 8$ and $8 = 2(4)$, then $3 + 5 = 2(4)$.

p. 9

$$9 + 2 = 11$$

$$5 = 5$$

$$x = 3 \quad 3 = x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 5 = 12 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline x = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 = x + 5 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline 7 = x \end{array}$$

They are always true...just like gravity!

$$T = (B) (B) = J$$

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad 8 = 2 \cdot 4$$

$$3 + 5 = 2 \cdot 4$$

Examples

Name the property of equality shown by each statement.

4

If $9 + 3 = 12$, then $12 = 9 + 3$.

Sym

5

If $z = 8$, then $8 \div 4 = 8 \div 4$.

Subs.

Ref.

Symm

Trans

d. $7 - c = 7 - c$

e. If $10 - 3 = 4 + 3$ and $4 + 3 = 7$, then $10 - 3 = 7$.

Property	Words	Symbols	Numbers
Additive Identity	When 0 is added to any number a , the sum is a .	For any number a , <u>$a + 0 = 0 + a = a$</u>	$45 + 0 = 45$ $0 + 6 = 6$ <i>0 is the identity.</i>
Multiplicative Identity	When a number a is multiplied by 1, the product is a .	For any number a , <u>$a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$</u>	$12 \cdot 1 = 12$ $1 \cdot 5 = 5$ <i>1 is the identity.</i>
Multiplicative Property of Zero	If 0 is a factor, the product is 0.	For any number a , $a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0$.	$7 \cdot 0 = 0$ $0 \cdot 23 = 0$

$p \cdot 10$

$+ 0$

$\times 1$

$$n \cdot 0 = 0$$

6 Find the value of $5[3 - (6 \div 2)] + 14$. Identify the properties used.

Gemma

$$\begin{array}{l}
 5[3 - 3] + 14 \quad \text{subs.} \\
 \downarrow \\
 5 \cdot 0 + 14 \quad \text{subs} \\
 0 + 14 \quad \text{mult zero} \\
 14 \quad \text{add id.}
 \end{array}$$

Evaluate each expression if $a = 9$ and $b = 1$.

7 $7 + \left(\frac{a}{b} - 9\right)$

$7 + \left(\frac{9}{1} - 9\right)$ Subs

$7 + 0$ Subs.

$\rightarrow (a + 4) - 3 \cdot b$ add. id.
 $(9 + 4) - 3 \cdot 1$ Subs.

Subs $13 - 3 = 10$ Subs

Your Turn

Evaluate each expression if $m = 8$ and $p = 2$.

h. $6 \cdot p - m \div p$

i. $[m + 2(3 + p)] \div 2$

$6 \cdot 2 - 8 \div 2$ Subs

$12 - 4$ Subs

8 Subs

