

Foundational math

Division quick rules:

- ✓ When multiplying or dividing by 1, the answer is the original number.
- ✓ When multiplying any number by zero, the answer is zero.
- ✓ You can divide zero by a number; the answer will be zero.
- ✓ When dividing by zero, the answer is undefined.
 - ✓ (0/K to have zero on top)
 - ✓ (N/0 to have zero on the bottom)

Fractions

- ✓ $\frac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}}$
 - ✓ Adding or subtracting-denominators must match
- ✓ Multiply-straight across
 - ✓ Divide-keep, change, flip

Order of operations:

- ✓ **P** - Parenthesis
- ✓ **E** - Exponents
- ✓ **M & D** - Multiplication & Division
- ✓ **A & S** - Addition & Subtraction

Inequalities

- ✓ Less than <
- ✓ Less than or equal to \leq
- ✓ Greater than >
- ✓ Greater than or equal to \geq

Pre-Algebra

Long division

- ✓ Divide
- ✓ Subtract
- ✓ Multiply
- ✓ Bring Down

Improper fraction

- ✓ Numerator is larger than denominator

Algebra

Absolute value

- ✓ The distance a number is from zero.
- ✓ There will be **TWO** solutions!

Proportions

- ✓ Ratios that are equal
- ✓ Solve by cross-multiplication

Exponents

Name	Rules	Example
Zero exponent rule	$a^0 = 1$	$2^0 = 1$
Product rule	$a^b * a^c = a^{b+c}$	$2^3 * 2^4 = 2^7$
Quotient rule	$\frac{a^b}{a^c} = a^{b-c}$	$\frac{2^4}{2^3} = 2^1$
Power of power rule	$(a^b)^c = a^{b*c}$	$(2^4)^3 = 2^{12}$
Power of product rule	$(ab)^c = a^c b^c$	$(2b)^3 = 2^3 b^3$
Negative exponent rule	$a^{-b} = \frac{1}{a^b}$	$2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3}$

Roots

Converting roots to exponents

Here's how to convert from radical to exponential form: $\sqrt[c]{a^b} = a^{\frac{b}{c}}$

Square roots to memorize

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \sqrt{1}=1 & \sqrt{16}=4 & \sqrt{49}=7 & \sqrt{100}=10 \\ \sqrt{4}=2 & \sqrt{25}=5 & \sqrt{64}=8 & \sqrt{121}=11 \\ \sqrt{9}=3 & \sqrt{36}=6 & \sqrt{81}=9 & \sqrt{144}=12 \end{array}$$

Cube roots to memorize

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqrt[3]{1}=1 & \sqrt[3]{27}=3 & \sqrt[3]{125}=5 \\ \sqrt[3]{8}=2 & \sqrt[3]{64}=4 & \end{array}$$