

Cheat Sheet Algebra Properties

ALGEBRA

PROPERTIES

ARITHMETIC PROPERTIES

ASSOCIATIVE	$a(bc) = (ab)c$
COMMUTATIVE	$a + b = b + a$ and $ab = ba$
DISTRIBUTIVE	$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS EXAMPLES

$ab + ac = a(b + c)$	$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad - bc}{bd}$
$a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = \frac{ab}{c}$	$\frac{a-b}{c-d} = \frac{b-a}{d-c}$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$	$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$
$\frac{a}{\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)} = \frac{ac}{b}$	$\frac{ab+ac}{a} = b + c, a \neq 0$
$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$

QUADRATIC EQUATION

For the equation	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$	

RADICAL PROPERTIES

$a, b \geq 0$ for even n
$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$
$\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[n^2]{a}$
$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b}$
$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$
$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$, if n is odd
$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a $, if n is even

LOGARITHM PROPERTIES

if $y = \log_b x$ then $b^y = x$
$\log_b b = 1$ and $\log_b 1 = 0$
$\log_b b^x = x$
$b^{\log_b x} = x$
$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$
$\log_b(x^r) = r \log_b x$
$\log_b(xy) = \log_b x + \log_b y$
$\log_b\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_b x - \log_b y$

EXPONENT PROPERTIES

$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$
$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$
$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$
$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n = \frac{b^n}{a^n}$
$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}}$
$a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$
$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$
$\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$
$a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^{\frac{n}{m}} = (a^n)^{\frac{1}{m}}$

PROPERTIES OF INEQUALITIES

If $a < b$ then $a + c < b + c$ and $a - c < b - c$
If $a < b$ and $c > 0$ then $ac < bc$ and $a/c < b/c$
If $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $ac > bc$ and $a/c > b/c$

PROPERTIES OF COMPLEX NUMBERS

$i = \sqrt{-1}$
$i^2 = -1$
$\sqrt{-a} = i\sqrt{a}, a \geq 0$
$(a + bi) + (c + di) = a + c + (b + d)i$
$(a + bi) - (c + di) = a - c + (b - d)i$
$(a + bi)(c + di) = ac - bd + (ad + bc)i$
$(a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2$
$ a + bi = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
$\overline{(a + bi)} = a - bi$
$\overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} = \overline{a + bi} \overline{c + di}$
$\frac{1}{(a + bi)} = \frac{(a - bi)}{(a + bi)(a - bi)} = \frac{a - bi}{a^2 + b^2}$

COMMON FACTORING EXAMPLES

$x^2 - a^2 = (x + a)(x - a)$
$x^2 + 2ax + a^2 = (x + a)^2$
$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 = (x - a)^2$
$x^2 + (a + b)x + ab = (x + a)(x + b)$
$x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3 = (x + a)^3$
$x^3 + a^3 = (x + a)(x^2 - ax + a^2)$
$x^3 - a^3 = (x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)$
$x^{2n} - a^{2n} = (x^n - a^n)(x^n + a^n)$

ABSOLUTE VALUE

$ a = \begin{cases} a, & \text{if } a \geq 0 \\ -a, & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$
$ a = -a $
$ a \geq 0$
$ ab = a b $
$\left \frac{a}{b}\right = \frac{ a }{ b }$
$ a + b \leq a + b $

COMPLETING THE SQUARE

$ax^2 + bx + c = a(\dots)^2 + \text{constant}$

1. Divide by the coefficient a .
2. Move the constant to the other side.
3. Take half of the coefficient b/a , square it and add it to both sides.
4. Factor the left side of the equation.
5. Use the square root property.
6. Solve for x .

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Cheat sheet algebra properties can be a valuable tool for students and anyone looking to refresh their understanding of algebra. Algebra is the branch of mathematics that deals with symbols and the rules for manipulating those symbols. It provides a way to represent problems and solve them using abstract concepts. This article will provide an in-depth look at the essential properties of algebra that serve as foundational tools for solving equations and simplifying expressions.

Understanding Algebra Properties

Algebra properties can be categorized into several key groups, each with its own unique characteristics. These properties help simplify calculations and solve equations more efficiently. Here, we will explore the most important properties of algebra: the commutative, associative, distributive, identity, and inverse properties.

1. Commutative Property

The commutative property states that the order in which two numbers are added or multiplied does not affect the sum or product. This property can be expressed as follows:

- Addition: $a + b = b + a$
- Multiplication: $a \times b = b \times a$

Examples:

- For addition: $3 + 5 = 5 + 3 = 8$
- For multiplication: $4 \times 6 = 6 \times 4 = 24$

2. Associative Property

The associative property states that when three or more numbers are added or multiplied, the way in which they are grouped does not affect the sum or product. This property is expressed as:

- Addition: $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
- Multiplication: $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

Examples:

- For addition: $(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4) = 9$
- For multiplication: $(1 \times 2) \times 3 = 1 \times (2 \times 3) = 6$

3. Distributive Property

The distributive property combines addition and multiplication. It states that multiplying a number by a sum is the same as multiplying each addend separately and then adding the results. This property is expressed as:

- $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$

Example:

- If $a = 2$, $b = 3$, and $c = 4$:

- $2 \times (3 + 4) = 2 \times 7 = 14$
- $2 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 = 6 + 8 = 14$

4. Identity Property

The identity property refers to the idea that certain numbers do not change the value of other numbers when used in addition or multiplication. The identity properties are:

- Additive Identity: $a + 0 = a$
- Multiplicative Identity: $a \times 1 = a$

Examples:

- For addition: $5 + 0 = 5$
- For multiplication: $7 \times 1 = 7$

5. Inverse Property

The inverse property states that each number has an inverse that, when combined with the original number, results in the identity element. The inverse properties are:

- Additive Inverse: $a + (-a) = 0$
- Multiplicative Inverse: $a \times (1/a) = 1$ (for $a \neq 0$)

Examples:

- For addition: $4 + (-4) = 0$
- For multiplication: $5 \times (1/5) = 1$

Special Properties of Exponents

In algebra, exponents have their own set of properties that are essential for simplifying expressions. Understanding these properties can significantly aid in solving equations involving powers.

1. Product of Powers Property

When multiplying two expressions with the same base, you add the exponents:

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{(m + n)}$$

Example:

$$2^3 \times 2^4 = 2^{(3 + 4)} = 2^7 = 128$$

2. Quotient of Powers Property

When dividing two expressions with the same base, you subtract the exponents:

$$- a^m / a^n = a^{(m - n)}$$

Example:

$$- 5^6 / 5^2 = 5^{(6 - 2)} = 5^4 = 625$$

3. Power of a Power Property

When raising a power to another power, you multiply the exponents:

$$- (a^m)^n = a^{(m \times n)}$$

Example:

$$- (3^2)^3 = 3^{(2 \times 3)} = 3^6 = 729$$

4. Power of a Product Property

When raising a product to a power, you can distribute the exponent to each factor:

$$- (ab)^n = a^n \times b^n$$

Example:

$$- (2 \times 3)^4 = 2^4 \times 3^4 = 16 \times 81 = 1296$$

5. Power of a Quotient Property

When raising a quotient to a power, you can distribute the exponent to the numerator and denominator:

$$- (a/b)^n = a^n / b^n \text{ (for } b \neq 0 \text{)}$$

Example:

$$- (4/2)^3 = 4^3 / 2^3 = 64 / 8 = 8$$

Additional Algebra Techniques

Beyond properties, there are various techniques that can help simplify expressions and solve algebraic equations.

1. Factoring

Factoring involves breaking down an expression into its component parts. Common methods include:

- Factoring out the greatest common factor (GCF)
- Factoring trinomials
- Difference of squares
- Perfect square trinomials

Example:

- To factor $x^2 + 5x + 6$, you look for two numbers that multiply to 6 and add to 5, which are 2 and 3. So, it factors to $(x + 2)(x + 3)$.

2. Solving Linear Equations

To solve linear equations, you can use the following steps:

1. Simplify both sides of the equation.
2. Isolate the variable on one side.
3. Use inverse operations to solve for the variable.

Example:

- For the equation $2x + 3 = 11$:
- Subtract 3 from both sides: $2x = 8$
- Divide by 2: $x = 4$

3. Quadratic Equations

Quadratic equations can be solved using various methods including:

- Factoring
- Completing the square
- Quadratic formula: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Example:

- For $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$, factoring gives $(x - 5)(x + 1) = 0$, hence $x = 5$ or $x = -1$.

Conclusion

In summary, a cheat sheet algebra properties serves as an essential reference for students and anyone engaging with algebra. By mastering the fundamental properties of algebra, including commutative, associative, distributive,

identity, and inverse properties, as well as special properties of exponents and various algebraic techniques, individuals can develop a strong foundation for solving complex mathematical problems. Whether simplifying expressions or solving equations, these properties and techniques will enhance problem-solving skills and confidence in algebra.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the basic properties of algebra that can be included in a cheat sheet?

The basic properties include the commutative property, associative property, distributive property, identity property, and inverse property.

How does the distributive property work in algebra?

The distributive property states that $a(b + c) = ab + ac$, meaning you multiply a term by a sum by distributing the term to each addend.

What is the commutative property in algebra?

The commutative property states that the order of addition or multiplication does not affect the result, i.e., $a + b = b + a$ and $ab = ba$.

Can you explain the associative property?

The associative property states that the way numbers are grouped in addition or multiplication does not change their sum or product, i.e., $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ and $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

What is the purpose of using a cheat sheet for algebra properties?

A cheat sheet serves as a quick reference guide to help students remember key concepts, formulas, and properties, enhancing their problem-solving efficiency.

What is the identity property in algebra?

The identity property states that adding zero to a number does not change the number ($a + 0 = a$), and multiplying a number by one does not change the number ($a \times 1 = a$).

What is the inverse property in algebra?

The inverse property states that for every number, there exists an additive inverse ($a + (-a) = 0$) and a multiplicative inverse ($a \times (1/a) = 1$, where $a \neq 0$).

How can I organize my cheat sheet to make it effective?

Organize your cheat sheet by grouping similar properties together, using bullet points for clarity, and including examples to illustrate each property.

Are there any advanced properties of algebra that one should know?

Yes, advanced properties include the zero product property, properties of exponents, and the laws of logarithms, which can also be summarized in a cheat sheet.

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