| Think | king |
|--------|--------|
| abo | ut |
| Mather | natics |

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

August 18, 2013

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □▶ - □ - のへぐ

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

1 Smart Study Habits

2 Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

- Propositions
- Logic
- The Real Number System
- Relations and Functions
- Exponential Notation

Attention, Focus, & Time Management

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- Don't miss class! If you must miss, get the notes from a friend right away – and study them. Otherwise, how do you expect to understand the next class?
- Study regularly, not in marathon sessions. Prepare for every class and take time between study sessions to contemplate the material.
- For example, a good schedule might be to study two hours each afternoon on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.
- Start assignments promptly and work on them regularly; don't leave assignments to the last minute.
- If you are confused by any topic, large or small, consult me right away. Do not hesitate to consult your professors outside of class! (We like it! Really!)

▲ロト ▲冊 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の へ ()

How to Study

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- You need to spend your time well. Work smart!
- Go over your notes before the following class; focus on reasoning out anything you didn't understand.
- Anticipate and read the topics in the textbook ahead of time; look over the examples. It is o.k. if you don't understand everything; your reading will prepare you to get the most out of class.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

 After the class on a topic, read the textbook (thoughtfully) again.

Reading a Mathematics Text

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- You don't have to read every word; the textbook is rather thick! It may duplicate explanations you already understand from class or previous background. On the first reading, you can skip the more technical details. But
 - Choose what parts to read; don't just skim thoughtlessly.
 - Read carefully: What does every word mean? What is the relationship between the phrases, sentences, and paragraphs? And is not the same as or. It follows that (therefore) is not the same as and. (We will discuss logical relationships in a moment. They really matter!)
 - On your second reading, you'll need to look at some technical details to help you do the homework problems. But first see what you can figure out on your own.
 - You'll learn more, and enjoy your studies more, by learning to think for yourself!

You Must Make Logical Connections

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation Understanding higher mathematics requires making logical connections between ideas.

Please take heed now!

- You cannot learn calculus by memorizing procedures.
 You cannot learn calculus by just getting the general idea.
 - The ideas are too big.
 - There are too many new concepts.
 - The problems are too hard.
- You must refine your way of thinking to make it more precise.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

| Thinking about |
|--|
| Charles Delman |
| Smart Study Habits |
| Background |
| The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation |
| |

シック・ 川 ・山・山・山・ 一日・

(ロ)、<</p>

| Thinking about Mathematics Charles Delman |
|---|
| Smart Study Habits |
| Background |
| The Language and Logic of Mathematics |
| Propositions |
| The Real Number System |
| Relations and Functions |
| Exponential Notation |
| |
| |
| |
| |

| Thinking about athematics Charles Delman |
|--|
| nart Study abits ackground he Language nd Logic of lathematics Propositions .ogic he Real umber System elations and unctions xponential otation |
| |



$$x = \sqrt{x+2}$$
$$x^{2} = x+2$$
$$x^{2} - x - 2 = 0$$
$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= √Q(~



Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

$$x = \sqrt{x+2}$$
$$x^{2} = x+2$$
$$x^{2} - x - 2 = 0$$
$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = -1$$
 or $x = 2$

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= √Q(~



Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

$$x = \sqrt{x+2}$$
$$x^{2} = x+2$$
$$x^{2} - x - 2 = 0$$
$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$
$$x = -1 \text{ or } x = 2$$

But wait!

$$-1 \neq \sqrt{-1+2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$
 (x) $2 = \sqrt{2+2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ $\sqrt{4}$

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= √Q(~

So x = 2 is the only solution.

Clear Exposition and Precise Reasoning is the Goal

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

How can we explain and justify our solution to the equation?

- How do we describe each step to show what we really did?
- What is the logical relationship among the steps?
- Why did we get the *false* solution x = -1?
- How do we know we have all the solutions?

A clear, precise, and fully justified solution requires that we use logic!

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

An Equation is an Open Proposition

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics

Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- An equation is a *proposition*.
- A *proposition* is a statement that must be true or false.
 - An opinion is *not* a proposition.
 (Example: "Mozart's music is boring." Some would say "true", others would say "false".)
 - A question is *not* a proposition. It is not a statement.
- An equation states that two numbers are equal. Either they are or they are not. The equation must be either true or false (but not both). (Example: 2 = 5. This is false.)
- An equation involving variables is an *open* proposition.
 - The value of the variable is left open.
 - Whether the statement is true or false depends on the value of the variable.

Propositions Define Sets

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics

Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- Solving an equation means finding *all* values of the variable that make the equation true.
- The set of all such values is called the *solution set* of the equation. Thus, the solution set of the equation x = √x + 2 is the set {2}. More formally:

$$\{x: x = \sqrt{x+2}\} = \{x: x = 2\} = \{2\}.$$

These symbols stand for the (true) statement, "The set of numbers x such that $x = \sqrt{x+2}$ is equal to the set of numbers x such that x = 2, which is (of course) the set containing exactly the element 2." (Two sets are equal if their elements are the same.)

Solving an Equation Requires Logic

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The terms we just discussed may be familiar.
- The explicit reasoning used to solve the equation may not.
- We must first translate our equation of sets,

$$\{x : x = \sqrt{x+2}\} = \{x : x = 2\},\$$

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

into a pair of *conditional* relationships:

1 If
$$x = \sqrt{x+2}$$
, then $x = 2$.

This means that 2 is the only possible solution.

2 If
$$x = 2$$
, then $x = \sqrt{x+2}$

This means that 2 really is a solution.

Logical Connectives

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- Logical connectives are words or phrases that convey a relationship between the truth or falsity of propositions.
- You need to know six of them:

not, and, or, if (commonly used with then), only if, implies.

- The meanings of "not" and "and" should be clear from common sense. Examples: "2 + 2 = 4" is true;
 "2 + 2 ≠ 4" is false; "2 + 2 ≠ 5" is true; "2 + 2 = 4 and 2 + 3 = 5" is true; "2 + 2 = 4 and 2 + 2 = 5" is false. (The symbol ≠ means "does *not* equal".)
- In mathematical language, "or" is not exclusive. It is used as in "blanket or pillow", rather than "coffee or tea": you can have both. Thus, "2 + 2 = 4 or 2 + 3 = 5" is true; "2 + 2 = 4 or 2 + 2 = 5" is also true; "2 + 2 = 5 or 2 + 2 = 6" is false.

Logical Connectives Continued: Conditional Statements

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The connectives "if", "only if", and "implies" are used to relate open propositions.
- The following (true) propositions are synonymous:

• If
$$x = 2$$
, then $x^2 = 4$.

- x = 2 only if $x^2 = 4$.
- x = 2 implies $x^2 = 4$.
- In the above statements, the condition x = 2 forces leads to the consequence x² = 4.
- Important note: Nothing is conveyed about forcing that is, implication in the other direction. In fact, the statement "If x² = 4, the x = 2 is false. (x could be -2.)

Logical Connectives Continued: Convenient Abbreviations & Symbols

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation ■ The following (true) propositions are synonymous:

• If
$$x = 2$$
, then $x^2 = 4$.

- x = 2 only if $x^2 = 4$.
- x = 2 implies $x^2 = 4$.

•
$$x = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$
.

- The following (true) propositions are synonymous:
 - If x = 2, then x + 1 = 3, and if x + 1 = 3, then x = 2.
 - x + 1 = 3 if x = 2, and x + 1 = 3 only if x = 2.
 - x + 1 = 3 if and only if x = 2.
 - If x + 1 = 3, then x = 2, and if x = 2, then x + 1 = 3.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

- x = 2 if x + 1 = 3, and x = 2 only if x + 1 = 3.
- x = 2 if and only if x + 1 = 3.

Logical Connectives Continued: One More Convenient Symbol

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The following (true) propositions are synonymous:
 - $x = 2 \Rightarrow x + 1 = 3$ and $x + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x = 2$.
 - $x + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x = 2$ and $x = 2 \Rightarrow x + 1 = 3$.
 - $x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x + 1 = 3$.
 - $x + 1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.
- The propositions x + 1 = 3 and x = 2 are *equivalent*.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の Q ()

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Sy Relations

Functions Exponential Notation

- 1 2 > 5 or 2 < 5. **2** 2 > 5 and 2 < 5. **3** 2 < 5 or 3 < 5. **4** 2 < 5 and 3 < 5. **5** 4 < 5 and $5 \not< 5$. 6 $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5$. 7 $x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5$. 8 $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6$. 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5$.
- $10 \ x+1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Sys Relations ar

Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. |
|------------------------------------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. |
| 5 $4 < 5$ and $5 \not< 5$. |
| $ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5. $ |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ |
| $ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6. $ |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5$. |
| |

 $10 x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$

True

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の Q ()

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Sys Relations ar

Exponentia Notation

| 1 2 > 5 or 2 < 5. |
|------------------------------------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. |
| 3 2 < 5 or 3 < 5. |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. |
| 5 $4 < 5$ and $5 \not< 5$. |
| $6 \ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ |
| $8 x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5$. |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ |

True False

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の Q ()

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Sys² Relations an Functions

Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. |
|---------------------------------------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. |
| 3 2 < 5 or 3 < 5. |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. |
| 5 4 < 5 and 5 ≮ 5. |
| $6 \ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ |
| 8 $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6$. |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ |
| $10 \ x+1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ |

True False True

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. |
|--------------------------------------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. |
| 5 4 < 5 and 5 ≮ 5. |
| $ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5. $ |
| $7 \ x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5$. |
| 10 $x+1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5$. |

True False True True

= 900

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Syste Relations and Functions

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 4 < 5 and 5 ≮ 5. | True |
| $ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5. $ | |
| $7 \ x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5$ | |

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= 900

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 4 < 5 and 5 ≮ 5. | True |
| $ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5. $ | False |
| $7 \ x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ | |

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 4 < 5 and 5 ≮ 5. | True |
| $6 \ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ | False |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ | |

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 $4 < 5$ and $5 \neq 5$. | True |
| $6 \ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ | False |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | True |
| 9 $x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ | |

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 2 < 5 or 3 < 5. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 $4 < 5$ and $5 \neq 5$. | True |
| $6 \ x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ | False |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | True |
| $9 x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $10 \ x+1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5.$ | |

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number Sys Relations an Functions

Functions Exponential Notation

| 1 $2 > 5$ or $2 < 5$. | True |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 $2 > 5$ and $2 < 5$. | False |
| 3 $2 < 5$ or $3 < 5$. | True |
| 4 $2 < 5$ and $3 < 5$. | True |
| 5 $4 < 5$ and $5 \not< 5$. | True |
| $5 x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 5.$ | False |
| $7 x+1 < 5 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $x < 5 \Rightarrow x + 1 < 6.$ | True |
| $9 x+1 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 5.$ | True |
| $x + 1 < 6 \Leftrightarrow x < 5$ | True |

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= √Q(~

Equal Sets are Defined by Equivalent Propositions

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic

The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential Notation We can now summarize our solution to the equation logically and succinctly in symbols:

$$x = \sqrt{x+2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

- The propositions $x = \sqrt{x+2}$ and x = 2 are *equivalent*.
- To fully understand how we know they are equivalent, we must understand operations in the real number system.

▲ロト ▲冊 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の へ ()

What is a Real Number?

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- The somewhat misleading name *real* number has nothing to do with the existence of these numbers; all numbers exist as concepts, including the (equally misnamed) imaginary numbers and the complex numbers.
- Historically, the name "real" probably arose because these numbers describe physical quantities such as length, area, volume, and mass. Since complex numbers also play a vital role in describing physical phenomena such as waves, this justification really doesn't hold up.
 - The real number system is the smallest system big enough to use for calculus.
- We say system because it is not just a set of numbers; there are also operations on the numbers.

Number operations

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- Two basic binary *operations*: addition and multiplication.
- An operation associates an output to a set of inputs in such a way that the inputs determine the output. That is, there is one and only one output that goes with the inputs.
- As a contrasting example to help explain this, the association of a daughter to a couple is *not* an operation:
 - The couple may not have a daughter; hence, there is no output.
 - The couple may have more than one daughter; hence, the inputs (parents) do not determine a unique output.
- An operation is really just a special name for a basic type of *function*.

Properties of Operations with Real Numbers

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and

Exponential Notation

- Addition and multiplication are *binary* operations: they associate an output to *two* inputs.
- Addition and multiplication are *commutative* operations: the order of the inputs does not affect the output. That is:
 - If x, y, and z are (any) real numbers, x + y = y + x.
 - If x, y, and z are (any) real numbers, xy = yx.
- Addition and multiplication are *associative* operations: the grouping of three or more inputs into pairs does not affect the ultimate output. That is:
 - If x, y, and z are real numbers, (x + y) + z = x + (y + z). For example, (1+2) + 3 = 3 + 3 = 6 = 1 + 5 = 1 + (2+3)
 - If x, y, and z are real numbers, (xy)z = x(yz).
 - Since grouping doesn't matter, we can leave it out, simply writing x + y + z and xyz.

Operations Illustrated



▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲豆▶ ▲豆▶ 三豆 - のへぐ
Properties of Operations on Real Numbers Continued

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation Please note that addition and multiplication are *not* associative in combination. For example,

$$(1+2) \cdot 3 \neq 1 + (2 \cdot 3).$$

 However, these operations do have a property in combination: the *distributive* property. Multiplication *distributes* over addition:

If x, y, and z are real numbers, x(y + z) = xy + xz.



x(y+z) = xy + xz

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・ うへぐ

Existence of Identities and Inverses: Additive

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and

Exponential Notation

- The special number 0 is the *additive identity*:
 Adding the quantity 0 does not change the total quantity, thus adding 0 to any number gives the same number.
 That is, if x is any real number, then x + 0 = x.
- Every real number has a unique *additive inverse*: When additive inverses are added, the result is 0.

• Example:
$$5 + (-5) = 0$$
.

• 0 is its own additive inverse: 0 + 0 = 0.

• -(x + y) = (-x) + (-y), since x + y + (-x) + (-y) = x + (-x) + y + (-y) = 0 + 0 = 0

■ *Inversion* is a *unitary* operation: it requires only one input.

An Important Consequence

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation • If x is any real number, then 0x = 0:

- 0x = (0+0)x, since 0+0 = 0.
- (0+0)x = 0x + 0x, by the distributive property.
- Thus, 0x = 0x + 0x.
- Whatever 0x is, it has an additive inverse, -(0x). When we add pairs of equal numbers, we get the same output; hence
 - 0 = 0x + (-(0x)) = 0x + 0x + (-(0x)) = 0x + 0 = 0x.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

• Thus 0x = 0

Existence of Identities and Inverses: Multiplicative

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The special number 1 is the *multiplicative identity*: Multiplying any number by 1 gives the same number. In physical terms, for example, if a room is 3 meters long and 1 meter wide, it will have a floor area of 3 square meters.
- Every real number except 0 has a unique multiplicative inverse:

When multiplicative inverses are multiplied, the result is 1.

- Example: (5) $(\frac{1}{5}) = 1$.
- 1 is its own multiplicative inverse: (1)(1) = 1.
- $\frac{1}{xy} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$, since $(xy) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) y \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = (1)(1) = 1.$
- Zero cannot have multiplicative inverse because, as we have seen, if x is any real number, 0x = 0. There is no real number x for which 0x = 1; that is impossible.

An Important Consequence

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real

Number System

Functions Exponential Notation • If xy = 0, then x = 0 or y = 0:

- We will show, under the given hypothesis, that if x is not zero, then y is.
- This shows that one or the other must be zero.
- If $x \neq 0$, then it has a multiplicative inverse, $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$. Thus:

$$y = 1y = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)xy = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)0 = 0.$$

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= nan

• We use this fact often when solving quadratic equations!

Defined Operations

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation • *Subtraction* is defined to be addition of the additive inverse:

If x and y are real numbers, x - y = x + (-y).

 Division is defined to be multiplication by the multiplicative inverse:

If x and y are real numbers, and $y \neq 0$, $\frac{x}{y} = x \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$.

- Since 0 has no multiplicative inverse, division by 0 is not defined.
- Many other operations and functions may be defined using the basic ones. For example, x² is defined by x² = (x)(x).
 Squaring is a *unitary* operation, since it only takes one input, which is used for both factors.

Using the Properties of Operations

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The properties of addition and multiplication are clear from examples and pictures.
- Why do we specify them in general abstract terms?
- Undoubtedly, you did not need to know the commutative, associative, or distributed property to understand, as a small child, that 2 + 3 = 5 or that 2 + 3 + 5 = 10.
- We specify these properties in order to correctly work with expressions involving variables (unknowns).
- It is easy to calculate with specific numbers, but harder to calculate with unknown numbers.
- Variables represent numbers. The properties we have specified tell us how numbers behave, even if we don't know which specific numbers the variables might represent.



▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ヨー のくで



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ・三 ・ ��や

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation Using instead the multiplicative identity, distributive property, definition of division, and associativity provides a more illuminating method:

$$\frac{(2)(3)+3}{3} = \frac{(2)(3)+(1)(3)}{3} = \frac{(2+1)(3)}{3}$$
$$= \frac{(3)(3)}{3} = (3)(3)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = (3)(1) = 3$$

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

 $\frac{xy+y}{v}$

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Languag and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation (2)(3

1

$$\frac{(2)(3)+3}{3} = \frac{(2+1)(3)}{3} = (3)(3)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 3$$

While more longwinded than needed for working with specific numbers, this deeper understanding helps us correctly simplify the second expression:

$$\frac{xy + y}{y} = \frac{(x+1)y}{y} = (x+1)(y)\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = x+1$$

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

= nan



▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ヨー のくで



Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real Number System

Relations and Functions Exponential

3
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{10}{15} + \frac{9}{15} = \frac{19}{15}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} = \frac{xz}{yz} + \frac{y^2}{yz} = \frac{xz + y^2}{yz}$$

◆ロト ◆昼 ト ◆臣 ト ◆臣 - のへで



Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

Logic The Real

Number System

Functions Exponential

5
$$\sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$$

Note that
$$\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{9} = 2 + 3 = 5 \neq \sqrt{13}$$
. (5² = 25.)

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ヨー のくで

6 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ cannot be simplified.

Our Example from Algebra: Logical Relationships

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation First, let's fill in the logical relationships among the equations.

$$x = \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow$$
 (1)

$$x^2 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow \tag{2}$$

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tag{3}$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tag{4}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } x = 2$$
 (5)

The relationship between equation (1) and equation (2) is the weak link; since the implication goes only one way, our argument shows only that $x = \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow x = -1$ or x-2.

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation ■ Next, we will justify each logical relationship.

The implication

$$x = \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow$$
(1)
$$x^2 = x+2$$
(2)

is true because the expressions on each side of equation (1) represent the same number; therefore, we get the same result on each side when we square that number.

We cannot assume the reverse implication is true. Recall that √ means the *positive* square root. If x is negative, √x² = -x. The converse implication is true for positive values of x, but not for negative values.

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Functions Exponential Notation The biconditional (that is, two-way) implication

$$x^2 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow \tag{2}$$

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \tag{3}$$

is true because if we add -x - 2 to the equal sides of equation (2) we get the same result and, conversely, if we add x + 2 to the equal sides of equation (3), we get the same result.

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Functions and Exponential Notation ■ The biconditional (that is, two-way) implication

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tag{3}$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$
 (4)

is true because we have simply used the distributive property to rewrite the expression on the left side of equation (3) in a different way.

We did so in order to use our result, shown earlier, that if the product of two real numbers is zero, then at least one of the numbers must be zero. (The converse, that if one of the two factors is zero, then the product is zero, is also obviously true.)

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions

The Real Number System

Functions and Functions Exponential Notation Using the fact that the product of two numbers is zero if and only if one of the two factors is zero, we obtain

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tag{4}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } x = 2$$
 (5)

- We now know that -1 and 2 are the only possible solutions, and we have explained why. Since our earlier reasoning showed that the converse of the implication relating equations (1) and (2) is false for negative values of x and true for positive values, we know that -1 is not a solution, but 2 is a solution.
 - Thus, we have justified that $x = \sqrt{x+2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

Example of a Relation

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation

- Suppose a man has 12 dollars to spend on dinner, dessert, and tip at the local diner.
- Being fair-minded, he plans to leave a 2 dollar tip, so he has 10 dollars to spend on food.
- The entrees are chicken, for 6 dollars, catfish, for 7 dollars, and strip steak, for 9 dollars.
- The desserts are pudding, for 1 dollar, pie, for 2 dollars, and chocolate cake, for 4 dollars.
 - What are his possible (dinner, dessert) price combinations, assuming that he has one of each?
 - Graph these combinations in (*x*, *y*) coordinates, letting *x* be the price paid for dinner and *y* the price paid for dessert.

What Exactly is a Relation?

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- The constraint on our hero's finances clearly engenders a relationship between the amount spent on dinner and the amount spent on dessert: $x + y \le 12$.
- It is also important to know the possible values of x (6, 7, or 9) and y (1, 2, or 4) that may be considered.
- Mathematicians use the word *relation* to describe this relationship together with the possible values of the variables. (This jargon let's you know they are doing mathematics and not writing a romantic advice column.)
- The set of possible values of the first variable is called the *domain* of the relation, and the set of possible values of the second variable is called the *range*.

Another Relation

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and Functions

Functions Exponential Notation

- Note that the relationship in the previous example is not sufficiently strict that you can be sure of what he had for dessert if you know what he had for an entree. For example, if he had chicken, he could have had any of the desserts.
- Here is another relation in which the value of the first coordinate does not determine the value of the second: x² + y² = 1.
- Graph the relation $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ in the (x, y)-coordinate plane. (Hint: What is the distance from a point (x, y) to the origin (0, 0).)

・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 三 ・ うへつ

The Pythagorean Theorem

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The Pythagorean Theorem, which has been known since ancient times, gives an important relationship between length and area.
- The Pythagorean Theorem states that:
 - For a *right* triangle *in a flat plane* with legs of length *a* and *b* and hypotenuse of length *c*,
 a² + b² = c².

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

Why the Pythagorean Theorem is true



The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation

- Since triangles are rigid the angles of a triangle are determined by the sides - the *converse* of the above statement must also be true:
 - In a triangle in a flat plane with sides of length *a*, *b*, and *c*, if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then the angle opposite the side of length *c* (the longest side) is a right angle.

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨー の々ぐ

The Pythagorean Theorem and Distance

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Relations and Functions Exponential Notation

- The Pythagorean Theorem allows us to calculate distances in the coordinate plane in any direction.
- The distance between the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $\sqrt{(x_2 x_1)^2 + (y_2 y_1)^2}$.



The Equation of a Circle

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation ■ Thus, an equation of the form $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ says, "The distance from (x, y) to the fixed point (a, b) is r."

- Therefore, its graph is the circle with center (*a*, *b*) and radius *r*.
- In particular, x² + y² = 1 is the *unit circle*: the circle of radius 1 centered at the origin (0,0).



A Relation that is a Function

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Functions and Functions Exponential Notation

- Suppose now the following additional fact: our hero has a drinking problem and is trying to quit. He is determined to spend at least 11 dollars on dinner, because then his remaining funds will not be sufficient to buy a drink. (He could leave a larger tip, but he doesn't want to raise the waiter's expectations!)
 - What are his possible (dinner, dessert) price combinations (again assuming that he has one of each)?
 - Graph these combinations in (x, y) coordinates, letting x be the price paid for dinner and y the price paid for dessert.

What Exactly is a Function?

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation Now the relation is sufficiently strict that his dessert is determined by what he has for an entree.

- If he has the chicken, he must get the chocolate cake, or he will not have spent enough.
- If he as the catfish, he must get the pie. The cake is too expensive, but the pudding is too cheap.
- And if he has the steak, he can only afford the pudding.
- Mathematicians say that the price of his dessert is a *function* of the price of his entree.
- Notice that it was important to know the possible values of x and y in order to determine the relation precisely and recognize that it is a function. A common mistake among students is to focus only on formulas and ignore the domain and range of a relation.

Functional Notation

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Functions Exponential Notation

- You may recall *functional notation*, in which a symbol such as f is used to represent the functional relationship, and we write y = f(x).
- It is important to understand that f is not a number, and f(x) is not a function! f is a relationship between numbers.
- x is a number (the input).
- y and f(x) represent the same number (the unique output that corresponds to x).

Calculus is a Method of Analyzing Functions

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- Many relations are described by algebraic formulas such as $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ or $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 x + 1}$.
- These are called *algebraic* relations.
- Other relations cannot be described by algebraic formulas.
- These are called *transcendental* relations.
- For example, sin θ and cos θ are not algebraic functions of θ: there is no algebraic formula that expresses the geometric relationships defined in trigonometry.
- Calculus is a branch of the *analysis* of functions, both algebraic and transcendental. Relations that are not functions also play a role in problems whose solutions involve calculus, but functions are central.

Practice Simplifying Expressions Involving Functional Notation

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation

4 Let
$$f(x) = x^2$$
. Compute $f(3x + 2)$.

Let f(x) = x². Let Δx be another independent variable.
 (Δx is a two-letter word representing a single number.)
 Let u = x + Δx. Compute f(u) for x = -2 and Δx = 1.

- 6 Let $f(x) = x^2$ Let Δx be another independent variable. Let $u = x + \Delta x$. Compute f(u) in terms of x and Δx .
- 7 Let $f(x) = x^2$. Let Δx be another independent variable. Compute $f(x + \Delta x)$.

Solutions

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and Functions 1 $f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4.$

- 2 If x = -1, then u = 3(-1) + 2 = -1. (Note that u is a function of x!) Hence, $f(u) = u^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$ if x = 1. Alternatively, $f(u) = f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$.
- 3 In general, $f(u) = u^2 = (3x + 2)^2 = 9x^2 + 12x + 4$. Alternatively, $f(u) = f(3x + 2) = (3x + 2)^2 = \cdots$.

4 $f(3x+2) = (3x+2)^2 = 9x^2 + 12x + 4.$

- 5 If x = -2 and $\Delta x = 1$, then u = -2 + 1 = -1, hence $f(u) = u^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$. (Or $f(u) = f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$.)
- 6 In general, $f(u) = u^2 = (x + \Delta x)^2 = x^2 + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^2$. Aternatively, $f(u) = f(x + \Delta x) = (x + \Delta x)^2 = \cdots$.
- 7 $f(x + \Delta x) = (x + \Delta x)^2 = x^2 + 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^2$.

More Practice Simplifying Expressions Involving Functional Notation

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation Let f(x) = ¹/_x. Compute f(-2).
 Let f(x) = ¹/_x. Let u = 3x + 2. Compute f(u) for x = -1
 Let f(x) = ¹/_x. Let u = 3x + 2. Compute f(u) in terms of x.

4 Let
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
. Compute $f(3x + 2)$.

 Let f(x) = ¹/_x. Let Δx be another independent variable. (Δx is a two-letter word representing a single number.) Let u = x + Δx. Compute f(u) for x = -2 and Δx = 1.

6 Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Let Δx be another independent variable. Let $u = x + \Delta x$. Compute f(u) in terms of x and Δx .

7 Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. Let Δx be another independent variable. Compute $f(x + \Delta x)$.
Practice Analyzing Polynomial Functions: Sketch the Graph of Each Function

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

I he Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syster Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation

- $\bullet f(x) = x 2$
- f(x) = 3(x-2)
- f(x) = 3(x-2) + 1
- f(x) = (x 1)(x 2)
- $f(x) = (x-1)^2$
- $f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 1$
- f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)
- $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2$
- f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)

▲ロト ▲周ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

• $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)^2$ • $f(x) = x(x-2)^3$

Practice Analyzing Polynomial Functions: Find Formulas for the functions f and g



Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number Syste Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation





A D > A D > A D > A D >

Э

Sac

Practice Analyzing Rational Functions

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and

Functions Exponential Notation If the domain and range of a function are not stated, it is implicit that the domain consists of all possible inputs to which the formula applies and that the range consists of all possible outputs that result.

▲ロト ▲冊 ト ▲ ヨ ト ▲ ヨ ト ● の へ ()

- Find the domain and range of the function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+7}$.
- Sketch the graph of *f*.

Integer Exponents

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- Exponential expressions do not represent a new type of number; they are just a convenient notation.
- Positive integer exponents count the number of repeated factors to provide an abbreviation: (2)(2)(2) = 2³, (x)(x)(x)(x) = x⁴. The repeated factor is the *base*.
- Clearly, multiplying by the base adds 1 to the exponent, whereas dividing by the base subtracts 1 from the exponent: $x^4x = x^5$, $\frac{x^4}{x} = x^3$.
- If we continue to divide, we get a natural definition for expressions with non-positive integer exponents: $x^0 = x^{1-1} = \frac{x}{x} = 1$, $x^{-1} = x^{0-1} = \frac{x^0}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$,

・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 三 ・ うへつ

The Fundamental Properties of Exponents

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- Another way to look at these definitions is that exponential notation is designed to take advantage of two fundamental properties that facilitate simplifying expressions:
 - $x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$. Example: $x^2 x^3 = [(x)(x)][(x)(x)(x)] = x^{2+3} = x^5$
 - If expressions with the same base and exponent are used as repeated factors, we can simply multiply:
 (x²)³ = (x²)(x²)(x²) = x²⁺²⁺² = x^{3·2} = x⁶.
- The general definition of integer exponents extends these properties:
 - $x^0 x^m = x^{0+m} = x^m$; hence, x^0 must be defined to equal 1, the multiplicative identity.
 - $x^{-m}x^m = x^{-m+m} = x^0 = 1$; hence, x^{-m} must be defined to equal $\frac{1}{x^m}$, the multiplicative inverse of x^m .

Defining Rational Exponents In Accordance with these Properties

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- Using these properties, we can further extend the notation to define rational exponents in general:
- (x^{1/2})² = x^{2·1/2} = x¹ = x; hence, x^{1/2} must be defined to equal a square root of x, which by convention we take to be the positive square root, √x. (Naturally, x^{1/2} is only defined for positive values of x.)
- Similarly, (x^{1/3})³ = x^{3⋅1/3} = x¹ = x; hence, x^{1/3} must be defined to equal the cube root of x, ³√x.
- In general, (x¹/_n)ⁿ = x^{n·1}/_n = x¹ = x; hence, x¹/_n is defined to equal the nth root of x, ⁿ√x, positive if n is even. (Thus, x¹/_n is only defined when this root exists; in particular, x¹/_n is not defined when n is even and x is negative.)

・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 三 ・ うへつ

• More generally, $x^{\frac{m}{n}} = x^{m \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^m = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m$.

Simplifying and Factoring Exponential Expressions

Thinking about Mathematics

> Charles Delman

Smart Stud Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions Exponential

Notation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y^{-\frac{2}{3}}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{\frac{1}{3}}} \end{pmatrix}^{3} = (x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}})(x^{2}y^{-\frac{1}{3}})^{3} = (x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}})(x^{6}y^{-1}) = x^{\frac{17}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$x^{2}(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}[x(x+1)-2] = x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x^{2}+x-2) = x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x+2)(x-1) = \frac{x(x+2)(x-1)}{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

▲ロ ▶ ▲ 理 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ■ ● ● ● ● ●

• What are all the roots of the function $f(x) = x^2(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$?

Onward to Calculus!

Thinking about Mathematics

Charles Delman

Smart Study Habits

Background

The Language and Logic of Mathematics Propositions Logic The Real Number System Relations and Functions

Exponential Notation

- Learning calculus takes discipline!
- So remember those good habits:
 - Good sleep! Good food! Exercise!
 - Be sensible about drugs!
 - Make your education your top priority!
 - Don't miss class!
 - Study your notes! Read the textbook!
 - Do all the homework ... on time!
 - Work two hours outside of class for every hour in class ... regularly! Plan your time - don't cram!

▲ロト ▲冊ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

■ Think, contemplate! Find joy in learning!