

Accentuate the Negative 2.1

algorithm

A set of rules for performing a procedure. Mathematicians invent algorithms that are useful in many kinds of situations. Some examples of algorithms are the rules for long division or the rules for adding two fractions.

Commutative Property

The order of the addition or multiplication of two numbers does not change the result. For two numbers a and b , $a+b=b+a$ and $a \cdot b=b \cdot a$. For example, $37+8=8+37$ and $37 \cdot 8=8 \cdot 37$.

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absolute value

The absolute value of a number is its distance from 0 on a number line. Numbers that are the same distance from 0 have the same absolute value. For example, -3 and 3 both have an absolute value of 3.

additive identity

Zero is the additive identity for rational numbers. Adding zero to any rational number results in a sum identical to the original rational number. For any rational number a , $0+a=a$. For example, $0+4.375=4.375$.

additive inverses

Two numbers, a and b , that satisfy the equation $a+b=0$. For example, 3 and -3 are additive inverses, and 12 and -12 are additive inverses.

Accentuate the Negative 2.3

No new vocabulary terms.

Accentuate the Negative 2.4

No new vocabulary terms.