

ADD or SUBTRACT -- CRISSCROSS APPLESAUCE

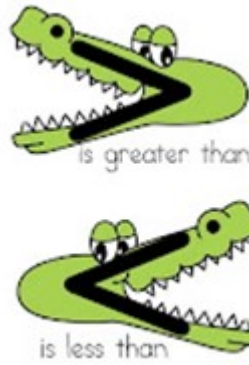
$$\frac{7}{8} \pm \frac{2}{5} = \frac{35 \pm 16}{40} = \frac{51}{40}$$

MULTIPLY -- APPLESAUCE APPLESAUCE

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{8} = \frac{21}{40}$$

DIVIDE -- CRISSCROSS NO APPLESAUCE

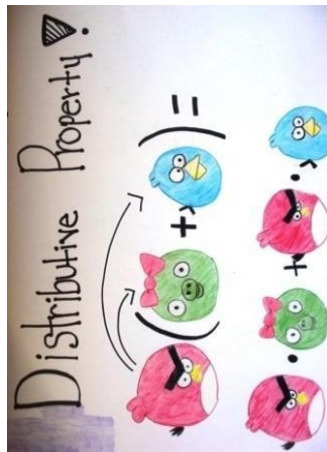
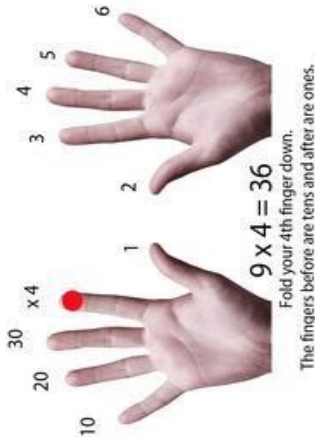
$$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{7}{8} = \frac{24}{35}$$



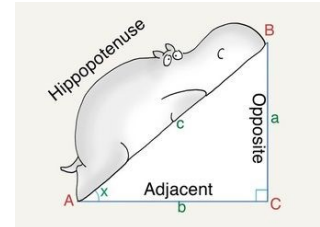
Singing

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

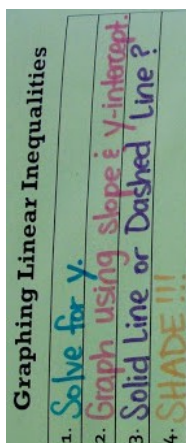
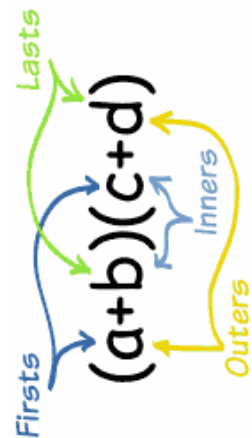
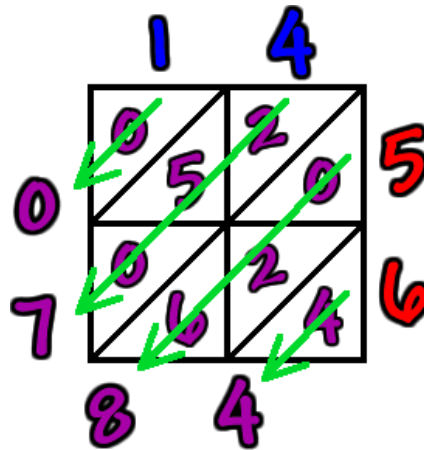
to the tune of
"Pop Goes the Weasel"



SOH
CAH
TOA



PARENTHESES
EXPONENTS
MULTIPLY
DIVIDE
ADD
SUBTRACT

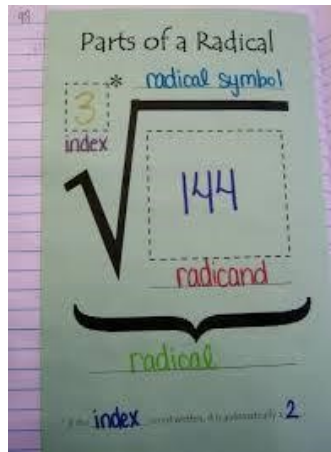


Math Keywords

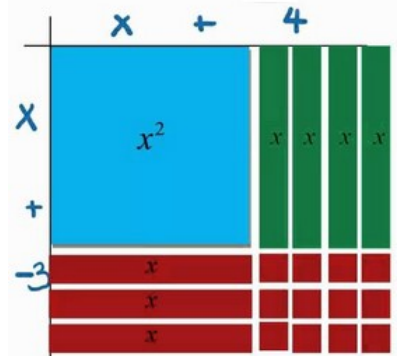
Addition
add
altogether
and
both
how many
how much
in all
increased by
plus
sum
together
total



Subtraction
are not
change
decreased by
difference
fewer
have left
how many did not have
how much more
less than
remain
subtract
take away
taller / shorter



$$(x-3)(x+4)$$



You can't subtract a bigger number from a smaller one.

You can't divide by zero.

Switch x and y to find the inverse.

Factoring "Bottoms Up"

$$5x^2 - 7x - 6$$

$$\textcircled{A} x^2 - 7x - 30$$

$$\textcircled{B} (x-10)(x+3)$$

$$\textcircled{C} [(x-2)(5x+3)] \text{ factors}$$

Negative numbers always win!

$$-2 \times 3 = -6$$

Bow-Tie Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline 294 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 20+1 \\ 10+4 \\ \hline 294 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \times 1 = 4 \\ 4 \times 20 = 80 \\ 10 \times 1 = 10 \\ 10 \times 20 = 200 \\ \hline 294 \end{array}$$

Break up each number in the problem into smaller numbers, then add up the products.

Dr. Pepper

DP. 43.2%

DP .42

Dividing Fractions

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{7}{5}$$

Keep, Change, Flip

Perimeter is the outside.

