# Chapter 1 Summary

| | Section Objectives | How does it apply to you? |
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| Section 1 | Use the order of operations to evaluate a numerical expression. | You need to know the order of operations to do calculations properly in your daily life. *(See Examples 1 and 2.)* |
| | Use a calculator to evaluate a numerical expression. | To get an accurate answer, you must use the correct keystroke sequence when using a calculator. *(See Example 3.)* |
| | Use the order of operations to evaluate a formula. | You will use common formulas many times throughout your life. *(See Examples 4, 5, and 6.)* |
| Section 2 | Round numbers in a real-life context. | Using "exact" numbers is often unreasonable. It is usually reasonable to round numbers according to the context. *(See Examples 1 and 2.)* |
| | Read large and small numbers. | Large and small numbers are often written in *scientific* or *exponential notation*. *(See Examples 3 and 4.)* |
| | Understand the concept of "garbage in, garbage out." | When answering a question, remember that the accuracy of the output is only as good as the accuracy of the input. *(See Examples 5 and 6.)* |
| Section 3 | Understand and find a percent of a number. | Percents are everywhere. You need to have a firm grasp of percents to make sense of today's world. *(See Examples 1 and 2.)* |
| | Determine what percent one number is of another number. | Percent can be used to compare two numbers in the same context. *(See Examples 3 and 4.)* |
| | Use percent to represent change. | Percent can be used to describe the amount that a quantity changes over time. *(See Examples 5 and 6.)* |
| Section 4 | Use unit analysis to "balance" both sides of a formula. | Everything you measure has a number with some sort of unit of measure attached. *(See Examples 1 and 2.)* |
| | Convert within a given system of measure. | You need to know how to compare units. *(See Examples 3 and 4.)* |
| | Convert between different systems of measure. | Two systems of measure are used in the United States. You need to know how to compare units. *(See Examples 5 and 6.)* |

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