

Math 40

Section 1.1

Due Wednesday, August 23, 2006

5) How do you know that one number is larger than another?

Determine which number is the larger in each given pair of numbers:

10) -8, 0

15) -2.9, -2.1

List the numbers described and graph them on a number line.

20) The integers between -3 and 3.

25) The integers larger than $\frac{1}{2}$

Determine whether each statement is true or false. Explain your answer

30) Every whole number is a counting number

35) Some of the integers are natural numbers.

Write each interval of real numbers in interval notation and graph it.

40) The set of real numbers between 2 and 6

45) The set of real numbers greater than 4

50) The set of real numbers greater than or equal to 6

Determine the values of the following.

55) $|7|$

60) $|-30|$

Select the smaller number in each given pair of numbers

65) -16, 9

70) $|-6|$, 0

Which number in each given pair has the larger absolute value?

75) 16, -9

Determine which number in each pair is closer to 0 on the number line.

80) 2.01, 1.99

What is the distance on the number line between 0 and each of the following numbers

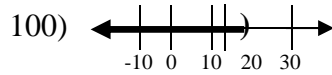
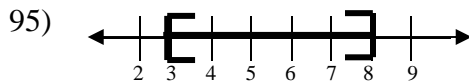
85) -40

Consider the following nine integers:

-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

90) Which of these integers has an absolute value of 0?

Write the interval notation for the interval of real numbers shown in each graph.



True or False? Explain your answer.

105) The absolute value of -9 is larger than the absolute value of 6.

110) Discussion

Determine whether each number listed in the table below is a member of each set listed on the side of the table. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ is a real number and a rational number. So check marks are placed in those two cells of the table.

	$\frac{1}{2}$	-2	π	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{9}$	6	0	$-\frac{7}{3}$
Real	✓							
Irrational								
Rational	✓							
Whole								
Counting								