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Real Numbers and the Number Line

Unit 1 Lesson 3

# Students will be able to:

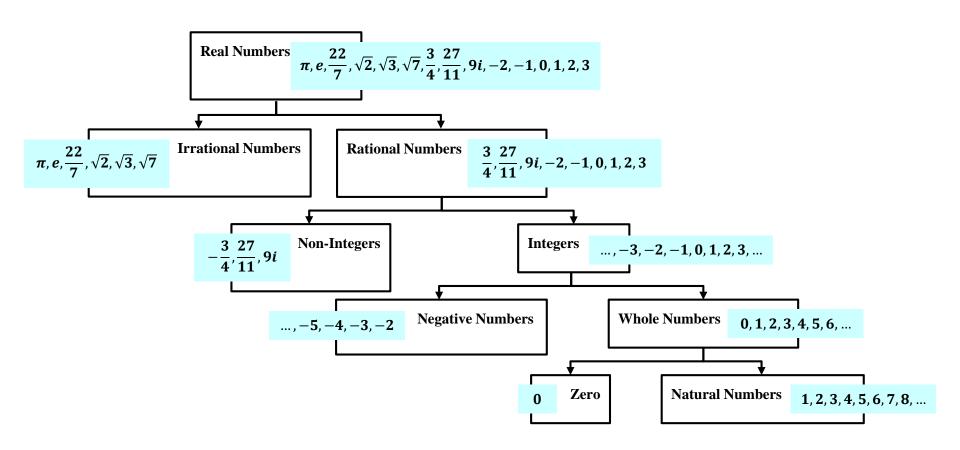
graph and compare real numbers using the number line.

# **Key Vocabulary:**

- Real Number
- Non-Integers
- Numbers
- Natural Numbers
- Plot

- Rational Number
- Integers
- Whole Numbers
- Number line
- Absolute Value

- Irrational number
  - Negative Numbers
  - Zero
  - Graph



**REAL NUMBERS** are the set of numbers that is formed by combining the rational numbers and the irrational numbers.

**IRRATIONAL NUMBERS** are the set of all numbers whose decimal representation are neither terminating nor repeating. It cannot be expressed as a quotient of integers.

**RATIONAL NUMBERS** are the set of all numbers which can be expressed in the form:  $\frac{a}{b}$ , where a and b are integers and b is not equal to a0, written a2. It can be expressed as terminating or repeating decimals.

**NON-INTEGERS** are the set of all numbers that is neither a positive whole number, nor a negative whole number, nor zero. These include decimals, fractions, and imaginary numbers.

**INTEGERS** are the set of numbers formed by positive whole numbers, negative whole numbers, and zero.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS** are numbers less than zero and usually mean a value that is a deficit or shortage.

WHOLE NUMBERS are the set of numbers formed by adding 0 to the set of natural numbers.

**ZERO** denotes the absence of all magnitude or quantity.

**NATURAL NUMBERS** are used for counting.

**Sample Problem 1**: Determine which of the numbers given below are:

-0.2	1	$0.\overline{4}$		<b>0</b> . <b>7177177717771</b>	
	$\pi$	3	7	41	56

- a. Integers
- **b.** Rational Numbers
- c. Irrational Numbers
- d. Real Numbers
- e. Natural Numbers
- f. Non-integers

**Sample Problem 1**: Determine which of the numbers given below are:

$$-0.2$$
 1  $0.\overline{4}$  0.7177177717771...  $\pi$  3 7 41 56

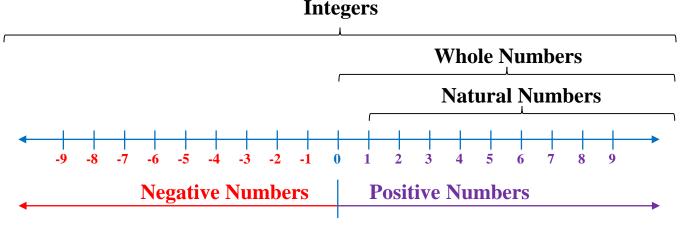
1, 3, 7, 41, 56

- a. Integers
- b. Rational Numbers
- c. Irrational Numbers
- d. Real Numbers
- e. Natural Numbers 1, 3, 7, 41, 56
- f. Non-integers  $-0.2, 0.\overline{4}$

$$-0.2$$
, 1,  $0.\overline{4}$ , 3, 7, 41, 56

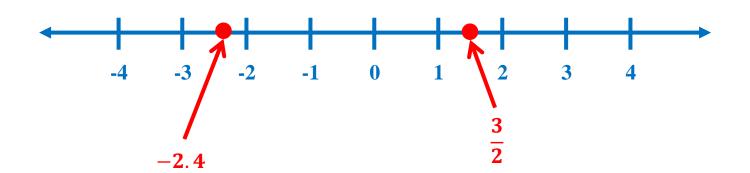
- $0.7177177717771 \dots, \pi$ -0.2, 1, 0. $\overline{4}$ , 3, 7, 41, 56, 0.7177177717771 ...,  $\pi$

**NUMBER LINE** is used to show the sets of natural numbers, whole numbers, and integers. Also, it can be used to show the set of rational numbers. The point that corresponds to a number is the **graph** of the number, and drawing the point is called **graphing** the number or **plotting** the point.



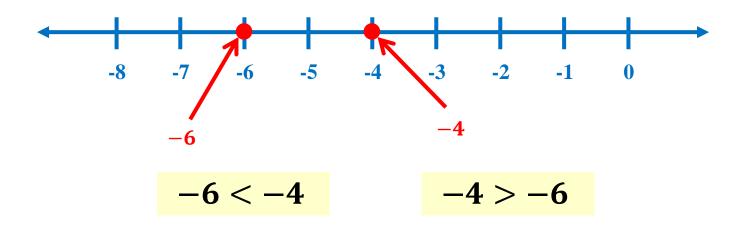
**Sample Problem 2**: Graph the numbers -2. **4** and  $\frac{3}{2}$  on the number line.

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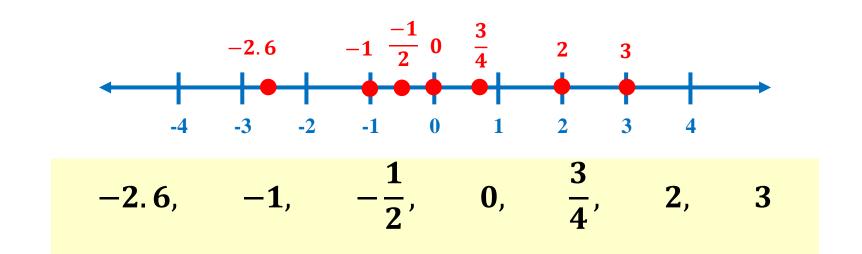
**Sample Problem 3**: Graph the numbers -4 and -6 on the number line and write two inequalities that compare the two numbers.

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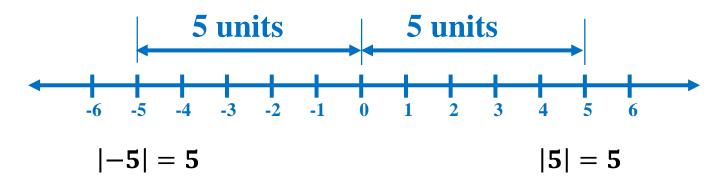


Sample Problem 4: Graph the numbers  $-1, 3, 0, 2, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}$  and -2.6 on the number line and write the numbers in increasing order.

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**ABSOLUTE VALUE** of a real number is the distance between the origin and the point representing the real number. The symbol |x| represents the absolute value of a number x.

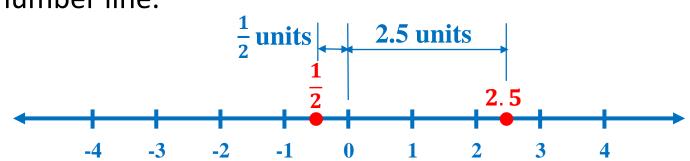


The distance of -5 to the origin is 5 units.

The distance of 5 to the origin is 5 units.

**Sample Problem 5**: Evaluate and graph the numbers |2.5| and  $\left|-\frac{1}{2}\right|$  on the number line.

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$$|2.5| = 2.5 \, units$$

$$\left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| = \frac{1}{2}units$$