



Get Better Results with Miller/O'Neill/Hyde

About the Cover

A mosaic is made up of pieces placed together to create a unified whole. Similarly, a beginning and intermediate algebra course provides an array of topics that together create a solid mathematical foundation for the developmental mathematics student.

The Miller/O'Neill/Hyde developmental mathematics series helps students see the whole picture through better pedagogy and supplemental materials. In this *Beginning and Intermediate Algebra* textbook, Julie Miller, Molly O'Neill, and Nancy Hyde focused their efforts on guiding students successfully through core topics, building mathematical proficiency, and getting better results!



“We originally embarked on this textbook project because we were seeing a lack of student success in courses beyond our developmental sequence. We wanted to build a better bridge between developmental algebra and higher level math courses. Our goal has been to develop pedagogical features to help students achieve better results in mathematics.”

—Julie Miller, Molly O'Neill, Nancy Hyde

Get Better Results

How Will Miller/O'Neill/Hyde Help Your Students Get Better Results?

Better Clarity, Quality, and Accuracy

Julie Miller, Molly O'Neill, and Nancy Hyde know what students need to be successful in mathematics. Better results come from clarity in their exposition, quality of step-by-step worked examples, and accuracy of their exercises sets; but it takes more than just great authors to build a textbook series to help students achieve success in mathematics. Our authors worked with a strong mathematical team of instructors from around the country to ensure that the clarity, quality, and accuracy you expect from the Miller/O'Neill/Hyde series was included in this edition.

"I think the level of rigor is perfect for my students. I have examined other textbooks that would have been placed at the extremes of a continuum. This book is, in the words of Goldilocks, 'just right.'"

—Angie McCombs, *Illinois State University*

Better Exercise Sets!

Comprehensive sets of exercises are available for every student level. Julie Miller, Molly O'Neill, and Nancy Hyde worked with a board of advisors from across the country to offer the appropriate depth and breadth of exercises for your students.

Problem Recognition Exercises were created to improve student performance while testing.

Our practice exercise sets help students progress from skill development to conceptual understanding. Student tested and instructor approved, the Miller/O'Neill/Hyde exercise sets will help your student *get better results*.

- ▶ **Problem Recognition Exercises**
- ▶ **Skill Practice Exercises**
- ▶ **Study Skills Exercises**
- ▶ **Mixed Exercises**
- ▶ **Expanding Your Skills Exercises**

"Plenty of exercises covering all concepts. The mixed exercises help students to realize they have to be aware of the difference between types of problems. The quality of exercises range from basic to more difficult concepts with a good transition between the two, and they are relevant to the concepts taught in the section."

—Natalie Weaver, *Daytona State College*

Better Step-By-Step Pedagogy!

Intermediate Algebra provides enhanced step-by-step learning tools to help students *get better results*.

- ▶ **Worked Examples** provide an "easy-to-understand" approach, clearly guiding each student through a step-by-step approach to master each practice exercise for better comprehension.
- ▶ **TIPs** offer students extra cautious direction to help improve understanding through hints and further insight.
- ▶ **Avoiding Mistakes** boxes alert students to common errors and provide practical ways to avoid them. Both of these learning aids will help students get better results by showing how to work through a problem using a clearly defined step-by-step methodology that has been class tested and student approved.

"MOH gives a more detailed explanation of the material. MOH leaves no stone unturned."

—Joseph Kazimir, *East Los Angeles College*

"The textbook does a good job of warning students of possible errors and commonly made mistakes per section. Students seem to appreciate the fact that they have been warned and they are able to prevent the mistakes from happening."

—Alberto Guerra, *Saint Phillips College*

Formula for Student Success

Step-by-Step Worked Examples

- ▶ Do you get the feeling that there is a disconnection between your students' class work and homework?
- ▶ Do your students have trouble finding worked examples that match the practice exercises?
- ▶ Do you prefer that your students see examples in the textbook that match the ones you use in class?

Miller/O'Neill/Hyde's *Worked Examples* offer a clear, concise methodology that replicates the mathematical processes used in the authors' classroom lectures!

"The MOH text does an excellent job of providing numerous in-depth examples on the topic. They are easy to follow and flow well."

—Melanie Largin, Georgia Highlands College

Classroom Examples: pp. 362–363, Exercises 36, 38, and 42

Example 4 Simplifying Expressions with Negative Exponents

Simplify. Assume that $x \neq 0$.

a. $(5x)^{-3}$ b. $5x^{-3}$ c. $-5x^{-3}$

Solution:

a. $(5x)^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{5x}\right)^3$
 $= \frac{(1)^3}{(5x)^3}$
 $= \frac{1}{125x^3}$

Take the reciprocal of the base and change the sign of the exponent.

Apply the exponent to the parentheses.

Simplify.

b. $5x^{-3} = 5 \cdot x^{-3}$
 $= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}$
 $= \frac{5}{x^3}$

Note that the exponent, -3 , applies only to x .

Rewrite x^{-3} as $\frac{1}{x^3}$.

Multiply.

c. $-5x^{-3} = -5 \cdot x^{-3}$

Note that the exponent, -3 , applies only to x , and that -5 is a coefficient.

Rewrite x^{-3} as $\frac{1}{x^3}$.

"Good clear worked examples with a clear step-by-step approach to solving them. This is a good idea as many of our students benefit from having a clear list of steps and the reason behind each step being used. This allows them to see why the method works."

—Donald Robertson, Olympic College

"The worked examples illustrate the mechanics very well. I often find myself saying, "If you need more help, the textbook has a very nice example on page [x]." It would have been difficult to improve upon them. Again, the text and tips included with these examples often include things I have said to my own students, so I feel like the authors "gel" with my approach to teaching."

—Angie McCombs, Illinois State University

To ensure that the classroom experience also matches the examples in the text and the practice exercises, we have included references to even-numbered exercises to be used as Classroom Examples. These exercises are highlighted in the Practice Exercises at the end of each section.

Get Better Results

Better Learning Tools

Chapter Openers

Tired of students not being prepared? The Miller/O'Neill/Hyde *Chapter Openers* help students get better results through engaging *Puzzles and Games* that introduce the chapter concepts and ask “Are You Prepared?”

“I liked how the MOH puzzle asked questions that made use of many of the concepts students will encounter in the chapter.”

—Michelle Jackson,
Bowling Green Community College at WKU

Chapter 6

This chapter is devoted to factoring polynomials for the purpose of solving equations.

Are You Prepared?

Along the way, we will need the skill of recognizing perfect squares and perfect cubes. A perfect square is a number that is a square of a rational number. For example, 49 is a perfect square because $49 = 7^2$. We also will need to recognize perfect cubes. A perfect cube is a number that is a cube of a rational number. For example, 125 is a perfect cube because $125 = 5^3$.

To complete the puzzle, first answer the questions and fill in the appropriate box. Then fill the grid so that every row, every column, and every 2×3 box contains the digits 1 through 6.

- A. What number squared is 1?
- B. What number squared is 16?
- C. What number cubed is 1?
- D. What number squared is 36?
- E. What number squared is 25?
- F. What number cubed is 64?
- G. What number cubed is 8?
- H. What number cubed is 27?
- I. What number squared is 4?
- J. What number squared is 9?

			A		B
	C			D	E
F		1		G	H
I		5			
1	4				2
	5		J		

“The puzzle allows the students to provide input and achieve a small measure of success at the outset of the chapter. This should help to ease their anxiety and increase their self-efficacy.”

—David Clutts, Southeast Kentucky Community & Technical College

TIP and Avoiding Mistakes Boxes

TIP and Avoiding Mistakes boxes have been created based on the authors’ classroom experiences—they have also been integrated into the **Worked Examples**. These pedagogical tools will help students get better results by learning how to work through a problem using a clearly defined step-by-step methodology.

Example 10 Factoring by Grouping

Factor by grouping. $ax + ay - x - y$

Solution:

$$ax + ay - x - y$$

$$= ax + ay - x - y$$

$$= (x + y)(a - 1)$$

Check: $(x + y)(a - 1) = x(a) + x(-1) + y(a) + y(-1)$
 $= ax - x + ay - y$ ✓

Skills Practice Factor by grouping.

15. $ax + ay - x - y$

Avoiding Mistakes

In step 2, the expression $a(x + y) - 1(x + y)$ is not yet factored completely because it is a difference, not a product. To factor the expression, you must carry it one step further.

$$a(x + y) - 1(x + y)$$

$$= (x + y)(a - 1)$$

The factored form must be represented as a product.

“Without question, Avoiding Mistakes is the most helpful for me in the classroom.”
—Joseph Howe, St. Charles Community College

Avoiding Mistakes Boxes:

Avoiding Mistakes boxes are integrated throughout the textbook to alert students to common errors and how to avoid them.

“I really like the Avoiding Mistakes and the TIPS in the margins. I so often find when I’m reading them, that they are word-for-word what I’ve been saying for 15 years.”

—Angie Russell, Wenatchee Valley College

“These elements are excellent. I went from section to section looking for specific tips, and found every one of them in the text.”

—Tim Chappell, Longview Community College

TIP: Notice that the sign of each term is changed when finding the opposite of a polynomial.

TIP Boxes
Teaching tips are usually revealed only in the classroom. Not anymore! TIP boxes offer students helpful hints and extra direction to help improve understanding and further insight.

Better Exercise Sets! Better Practice! Better Results!

- ▶ Do your students have trouble with problem solving?
- ▶ Do you want to help students overcome math anxiety?
- ▶ Do you want to help your students improve performance on math assessments?

Problem Recognition Exercises

Problem Recognition Exercises present a collection of problems that look similar to a student upon first glance, but are actually quite different in the manner of their individual solutions. Students sharpen critical thinking skills and better develop their “solution recall” to help them distinguish the method needed to solve an exercise—an essential skill in developmental mathematics.

Problem Recognition Exercises, tested in a developmental mathematics classroom, were created to improve student performance while testing.

“Provides a good opportunity to compare and contrast the different types of problems and the approaches to solving them.”

—Elsie Newman, *Owens Community College*

Problem Recognition Exercises

Comparing Rational Equations and Rational Expressions

Often adding or subtracting rational expressions is confused with solving rational equations. When adding rational expressions, we combine the terms to simplify the expression. When solving an equation, we clear the fractions and find numerical solutions, if possible. Both processes begin with finding the LCD, but the LCD is used differently in each process. Compare these two examples.

Example 1:

Add. $\frac{4}{x} + \frac{x}{3}$ (The LCD is $3x$.)

$$= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{12}{3x} + \frac{x^2}{3x}$$

$$= \frac{12 + x^2}{3x} \quad \text{The answer is a rational expression.}$$

Example 2:

Solve. $\frac{4}{x} + \frac{x}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}$ (The LCD is $3x$.)

$$\frac{3x}{1} \left(\frac{4}{x} + \frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{3x}{1} \left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)$$

$$12 + x^2 = -8x$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x + 6) = 0$$

$$x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \text{ or } x = -6 \quad \text{The answer is the set } \{-2, -6\}.$$

For Exercises 1–20, solve the equation or simplify the expression by combining the terms.

1. $\frac{y}{2y+4} - \frac{2}{y^2+2y}$

2. $\frac{1}{x+2} + 2 = \frac{x+11}{x+2}$

3. $\frac{5t}{2} - \frac{t-2}{3} = 5$

4. $3 - \frac{2}{a-5}$

5. $\frac{7}{6p^2} + \frac{2}{9p} + \frac{1}{3p^2}$

6. $\frac{3b}{b+1} - \frac{2b}{b-1}$

9. $\frac{1}{x-6} - \frac{3}{2-6x} = \frac{4}{x}$

“The PREs are a great addition to the text. These exercises are great: they require critical thinking, address appropriate content, and are at a fitting level of difficulty.”

—Richard Hobbs, *Mission College*

“Love these!!!!”

—Vicki McMillian,
Ocean County College

Get Better Results

Student Centered Applications!

The Miller/O'Neill/Hyde Board of Advisors partnered with our authors to bring the *best applications* from every region in the country! These applications include real data and topics that are more relevant and interesting to today's student.

47. The amount of pollution entering the atmosphere over a given time varies directly as the number of people living in an area. If 80,000 people cause 56,800 tons of pollutants, how many tons enter the atmosphere in a city with a population of 500,000?



Group Activities!

Each chapter concludes with a Group Activity to promote classroom discussion and collaboration—helping students not only to solve problems but to explain their solutions for better mathematical mastery. Group Activities are great for instructors and adjuncts—bringing a more interactive approach to teaching mathematics! All required materials, activity time, and suggested group sizes are provided in the end-of-chapter material. Activities include Computing Body Mass Index, Computing Monthly Mortgage Payments, Deciphering a Coded Message and more!

Group Activity

Computing Monthly Mortgage Payments

Materials: A calculator

Estimated Time: 15–20 minutes

Group Size: 3

When a person borrows money to buy a house, the bank usually requires a down payment of between 0% and 20% of the cost of the house. The bank then issues a loan for the remaining balance on the house. The loan to buy a house is called a *mortgage*. Monthly payments are made to pay off the mortgage over a period of years.

A formula to calculate the monthly payment, P , for a loan is given by the complex fraction:

$$P = \frac{\frac{Ar}{12}}{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{12t}}}$$

where P is the monthly payment
 A is the original amount of the mortgage
 r is the annual interest rate written as a decimal
 t is the term of the loan in years

Suppose a person wants to buy a \$200,000 house. The bank requires a down payment of 20%, and the loan is issued for 30 years at 7.5% interest for 30 years.

1. Find the amount of the down payment. _____
2. Find the amount of the mortgage. _____
3. Find the monthly payment (to the nearest cent). _____

“A great idea, and beneficial when you have, as our school, multiple part-timers teaching sections. Brings an aspect of useful uniformity to the different sections.”

—Don York, *Danville Area Community College*

“This is another useful feature of this textbook and I like the idea of giving our students the opportunity to work together and to communicate with each other in a “mathematical way”. The group activity topics are an excellent feature.

—Donald Robertson, *Olympic College*

6. What was the total amount paid to the bank (include the down payment). _____

Dynamic Math Animations

The Miller/O'Neill/Hyde author team has developed a series of Flash animations to illustrate difficult concepts where static images and text fall short. The animations leverage the use of on-screen movement and morphing shapes to enhance conceptual learning. For example, one animation “cuts” a triangle into three pieces and rotates the pieces to show that the sum of the angular measures equals 180° (below).

Sum of the Angles in a Triangle

This animation shows that the sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle is 180° .

Pythagorean Theorem

Section 8.6

Objectives

1. Triangles
2. Square Roots
3. Pythagorean Theorem

Furthermore, the sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle is 180° . Teachers often demonstrate this fact by tearing a triangle apart and aligning the vertices to form a straight angle.

Figure 8-24

PROPERTY Angles of a Triangle
The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle equals 180° .

Example 1 Finding the Measure of Angles Within a Triangle
Find the measure of angles a and b .

a.

b.

Solution:

a. Recall that the \square symbol represents a 90° angle.
 $38^\circ + 90^\circ + m(\angle a) = 180^\circ$
 $128^\circ + m(\angle a) = 180^\circ$
 $128^\circ - 128^\circ + m(\angle a) = 180^\circ - 128^\circ$

b. The sum of the angles within a triangle is 180° .
 Add the measures of the two known angles.
 Solve for $m(\angle a)$.

Skill Practice
Find the measures of angles a and b .

- 1.
- 2.

Through their classroom experience, the authors recognize that such media assets are great teaching tools for the classroom and excellent for online learning. The Miller/O'Neill/Hyde animations are interactive and quite diverse in their use. Some provide a virtual laboratory for which an application is simulated and where students can collect data points for analysis and modeling. Others provide interactive question-and-answer sessions to test conceptual learning. For word problem applications, the animations ask students to estimate answers and practice “number sense.”

Get Better Results

The animations were created by the authors based on over 75 years of combined teaching experience! To facilitate the use of the animations, the authors have placed icons in the text to indicate where animations are available. Students and instructors can access these assets online in MathZone or ALEKS.

2. Graphing Linear Equations in Two Variables

In the introduction to this section, we found $x + y = 4$. If we graph these solutions, notice Figure 9-9.)

Equation: $x + y = 4$

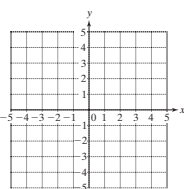
- Several solutions: (2, 2)
(1, 3)
(4, 0)
(-1, 5)

The equation actually has infinitely many solutions. This is because there are infinitely many combinations of x and y whose sum is 4. The graph of solutions to this equation makes up the line shown. The arrows at each end indicate that the line extends infinitely. This is called the *graph of the equation*.

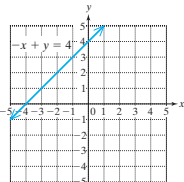
The graph of a linear equation is a line. Therefore, we need to plot at least two points and then draw the line between them. This is demonstrated in Example 4.

Skill Practice

Graph the equation.
7. $-x + y = 4$



Answer
7.



Example 4 Graphing a Linear Equation

Graph the equation. $-x + y = 2$

Solution:

We will find three ordered pairs that are solutions to $-x + y = 2$. To find the ordered pairs, choose arbitrary values for x or y , such as those shown in the table. Then complete the table.

x	y	
3		→ (3,)
	-2	→ (, -2)
-1		→ (-1,)

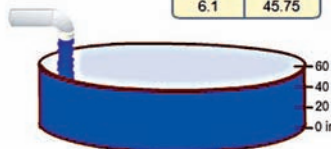
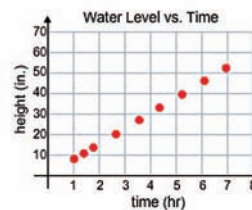
Complete: (3,)	Complete: (, -2)	Complete: (-1,)
$-x + y = 2$	$-x + y = 2$	$-x + y = 2$
$-(3) + y = 2$	$-x + (-2) = 2$	$-(-1) + y = 2$
$-3 + 3 + y = 2 + 3$	$-x - 2 + 2 = 2 + 2$	$1 + y = 2$
$y = 5$	$-x = 4$	$1 - 1 + y = 2 - 1$
	$x = -4$	$y = 1$

Modeling Using a Linear Equation in Two Variables



Animate

x Time (hr)	y Height (in.)
1	7.5
1.4	10.5
1.8	13.5
2.7	20.25
3.6	27
4.4	33
5.3	39.75
6.1	45.75



Get data point

Click here

Click on the "Get data point" button several times.

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Get Better Results

Experience Student Success!

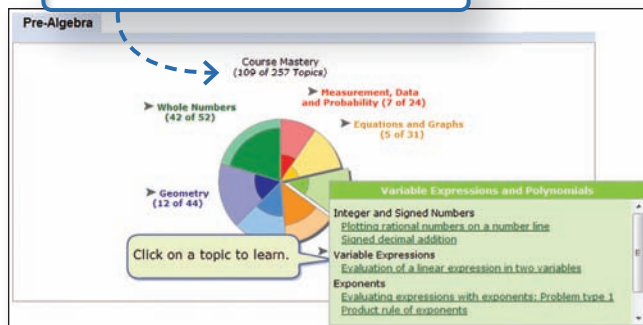
ALEKS® ALEKS is a unique online math tool that uses adaptive questioning and artificial intelligence to correctly place, prepare, and remediate students . . . all in one product! Institutional case studies have shown that **ALEKS has improved pass rates by over 20% versus traditional online homework, and by over 30% compared to using a text alone.**

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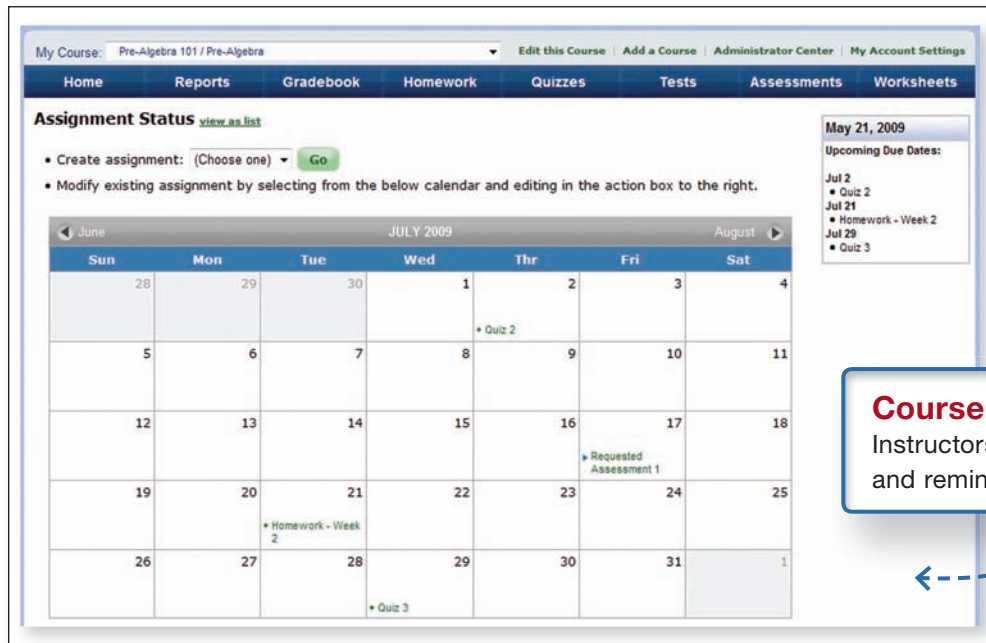
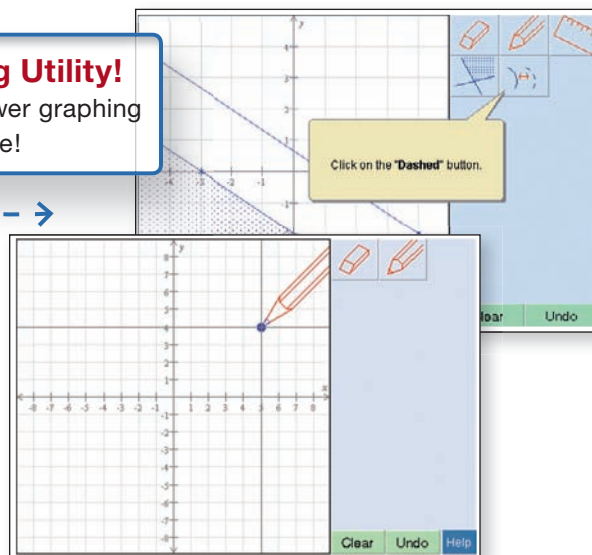
ALEKS Pie

Each student is given her or his own individualized learning path.



Easy Graphing Utility!

Students can answer graphing problems with ease!



Course Calendar

Instructors can schedule assignments and reminders for students.

New ALEKS Instructor Module

Enhanced Functionality and Streamlined Interface Help to Save Instructor Time

ALEKS® The new ALEKS Instructor Module features enhanced functionality and a streamlined interface based on research with ALEKS instructors and homework management instructors. Paired with powerful assignment-driven features, textbook integration, and extensive content flexibility, the new ALEKS Instructor Module simplifies administrative tasks and makes ALEKS more powerful than ever.

New Gradebook!
Instructors can seamlessly track student scores on automatically graded assignments. They can also easily adjust the weighting and grading scale of each assignment.

Students	Total Grade for date range	Homework 1	Homework 2	Quiz 1	Homework 3	Homework 4
Alberti, Ken A.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anderson, Carlos V.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baker, Karen	90%	94%	77%	72%	62%	
Bolzano, Jose K.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bourbaki, David V.	69%	88%	77%	78%	85%	
Bush, Kevin S.	67%	71%	77%	44%	69%	
Clark, John V.	70%	71%	77%	50%	85%	
Corbin, Ken L.	80%	76%	69%	67%	54%	
Doe, Daniel P.	70%	59%	62%	78%	77%	
Doyle, Jennifer	72%	65%	77%	83%	62%	
Fisher, John L.	84%	71%	92%	78%	69%	
Gates, Jill C.	77%	76%	54%	89%	92%	

Gradebook view for all students

Gradebook view for an individual student

Track Student Progress Through Detailed Reporting

Instructors can track student progress through automated reports and robust reporting features.

Name (Login Student Id)	Total time in ALEKS	Last login	Last assessment	Performance goal
Baker, Karen	38.9	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	18 +8 %
Bush, Kevin S.	68.9	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	43 +8 %
Clark, John V.	54.6	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	55 +7 %
Corbin, Ken L.	51.4	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	28 +9 %
Fisher, John L.	60.8	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	30 +7 %
Gates, Jill C.	73.5	05/14/2009	05/14/2009	37 +8 %

Automatically Graded Assignments

Instructors can easily assign homework, quizzes, tests, and assessments to all or select students. Deadline extensions can also be created for select students.

STEP 1: Name & Date
Name: Homework - Week 2
Status: Enabled
Start Date: Jul 21, 2009 10:30 am
End Date: Jul 26, 2009 12:00 pm
Time Limit: 1 : 30
Publish this homework to the student calendar.

STEP 2: Content
Please select the content for this Homework. You must choose a minimum of 5 questions, with a maximum of 30 questions.

Randomly add 5 questions from Whole Numbers

- Pre-Algebra | [class.all](#) | [class.all](#)
- Whole Numbers
- Fractions and Proportions
- Decimals and Percents
- Measurement, Data and Probability
- Data Analysis
 - Histograms for numerical data
 - Bar graphs for non-numerical data
 - Interpreting bar graphs
 - Double bar graphs
 - Interpreting line graphs
 - Mode of a data set
 - Mean and median of a data set
 - Finding the value for a new score that will yield...
 - Mean, median, a value, affects the mean, and...
- 1. Subtraction and regrouping with zeros
- 2. Multiplication with trailing zeros: Problem type 1
- 3. Basic word problem using multiplication or division
- 4. Multiplication with carry
- 5. Average of two numbers
- 6. Rounding: Problem type 1
- 7. Estimating a sum
- 8. Division with trailing zeros: Problem type 2
- 9. Introduction to inequalities
- 10. Word problem using division

Select topics for each assignment

Learn more about ALEKS by visiting www.aleks.com/highered/math or contact your McGraw-Hill representative.

360° Development Process



McGraw-Hill's 360° Development Process is an ongoing, never-ending, market-oriented approach to building accurate and innovative print and digital products. It is dedicated to continual large-scale and incremental improvement that is driven by multiple customer-feedback loops and checkpoints. This is initiated during the early planning stages of our new products, and intensifies during the development and production stages—then begins again upon publication, in anticipation of the next edition.

A key principle in the development of any mathematics text is its ability to adapt to teaching specifications in a universal way. The only way to do so is by contacting those universal voices—and learning from their suggestions. We are confident that our book has the most current content the industry has to offer, thus pushing our desire for accuracy to the highest standard possible. In order to accomplish this, we have moved through an arduous road to production. Extensive and open-minded advice is critical in the production of a superior text.

Here is a brief overview of the initiatives included in the *Beginning and Intermediate Algebra*, 360° Development Process:



Board of Advisors

A hand-picked group of trusted teachers active in the *Beginning and Intermediate Algebra* course served as chief advisors and consultants to the author and editorial team with regards to manuscript development. The



Board of Advisors reviewed parts of the manuscript; served as a sounding board for pedagogical, media, and design concerns; consulted on organizational changes; and attended a focus group to confirm the manuscript's readiness for publication.

Would you like to inquire about becoming a BOA member?
If so, email the editor, David Millage at david_millage@mcgraw-hill.com.

Prealgebra

Vanetta Grier-Felix, *Seminole State College of Florida*
Teresa Hasenauer, *Indian River State College*
Shelbra Jones, *Wake Technical Community College*
Nicole Lloyd, *Lansing Community College*
Kausha Miller, *Bluegrass Community and Technical College*
Linda Schott, *Ozarks Technical Community College*
Renee Sundrud, *Harrisburg Area Community College*

Beginning Algebra

Anabel Darini, *Suffolk County Community College*
Sabine Eggleston, *Edison State College*
Brandie Faulkner, *Tallahassee Community College*
Kelli Hammer, *Broward College—South*
Joseph Howe, *St. Charles Community College*
Laura Iossi, *Broward College—Central*
DiDi Quesada, *Miami Dade College*

Intermediate Algebra

Connie Buller, *Metropolitan Community College*
Nancy Carpenter, *Johnson County Community College*
Pauline Chow, *Harrisburg Area Community College*
Donna Gerken, *Miami Dade College*
Gayle Krzemien, *Pikes Peak Community College*
Judy McBride, *Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis*
Patty Parkison, *Ball State University*

Beginning and Intermediate Algebra

Annette Burden, *Youngstown State University*
Lenore Desilets, *DeAnza College*
Gloria Guerra, *St. Philip's College*
Julie Turnbow, *Collin County Community College*
Suzanne Williams, *Central Piedmont Community College*
Janet Wyatt, *Metropolitan Community College—Longview*

Get Better Results

Better Development!

Question: How do you build a better developmental mathematics textbook series?

Answer: Employ a developmental mathematics instructor from the classroom to become a McGraw-Hill editor!

Emilie Berglund joined the developmental mathematics team at McGraw-Hill, bringing her extensive classroom experience to the Miller/O'Neill/Hyde textbook series. A former developmental mathematics instructor at Utah Valley State College, Ms. Berglund has won numerous teaching awards and has served as the beginning algebra course coordinator for the department. Ms. Berglund's experience teaching developmental mathematics students from the Miller/O'Neill/Hyde translates into more well-developed pedagogy throughout the textbook series and can be seen in everything from the updated Worked Examples to the Exercise Sets.



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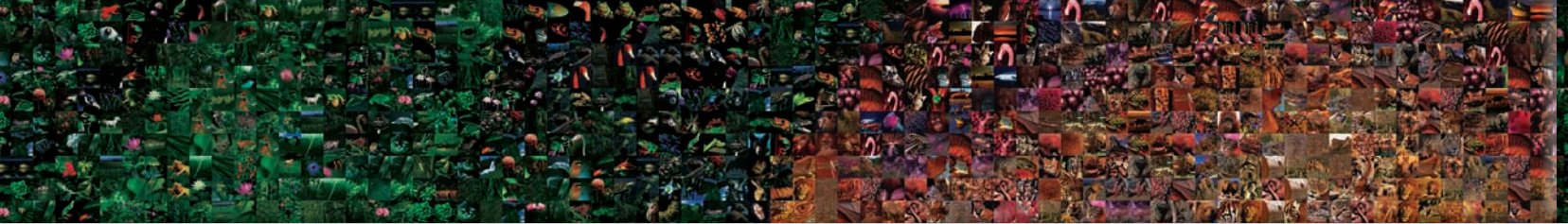
—Connie Buller, *Metropolitan Community College*

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"I believe that MOH has separated and grouped the content into sections that will make it easier for students to digest."

—Gayle Krzemien, *Pikes Peak Community College*



Acknowledgments and Reviewers

The development of this textbook series would never have been possible without the creative ideas and feedback offered by many reviewers. We are especially thankful to the following instructors for their careful review of the manuscript.

Symposia

Every year McGraw-Hill conducts general mathematics symposia that are attended by instructors from across the country. These events provide opportunities for editors from McGraw-Hill to gather information about the needs and challenges of instructors teaching these courses. This information helped to create the book plan for *Beginning and Intermediate Algebra*. A forum is also offered for the attendees to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues they otherwise might not have met.

Advisors Symposium—Barton Creek, Texas

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Pauline Chow, *Harrisburg Area Community College*
Anabel Darini, *Suffolk County Community College*
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Get Better Results

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Class Tests

Multiple class tests provided the editorial team with an understanding of how content and the design of a textbook impact a student's homework and study habits in the general mathematics course area.

Special “thank you” to our Manuscript Class-Testers

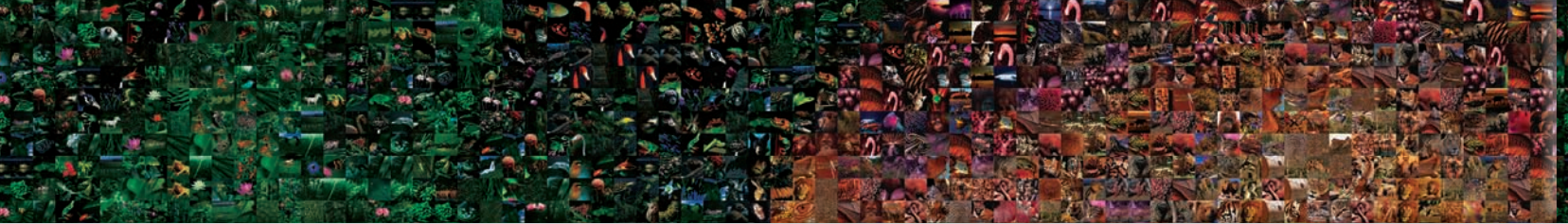
Manuscript Review Panels

Over 200 teachers and academics from across the country reviewed the various drafts of the manuscript to give feedback on content, design, pedagogy, and organization. This feedback was summarized by the book team and used to guide the direction of the text.

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Most importantly, we give special thanks to all the students and instructors who use *Beginning and Intermediate Algebra* in their classes.

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You have a right to expect an accurate textbook, and McGraw-Hill invests considerable time and effort to make sure that we deliver one. Listed below are the many steps we take to make sure this happens.

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Step 1: Numerous **college math instructors** review the manuscript and report on any errors that they may find. Then the authors make these corrections in their final manuscript.

Second Round

Step 2: Once the manuscript has been typeset, the **authors** check their manuscript against the first page proofs to ensure that all illustrations, graphs, examples, exercises, solutions, and answers have been correctly laid out on the pages, and that all notation is correctly used.

Step 3: An outside, **professional mathematician** works through every example and exercise in the page proofs to verify the accuracy of the answers.

Step 4: A **proofreader** adds a triple layer of accuracy assurance in the first pages by hunting for errors, then a second, corrected round of page proofs is produced.

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Step 5: The **author team** reviews the second round of page proofs for two reasons: (1) to make certain that any previous corrections were properly made, and (2) to look for any errors they might have missed on the first round.

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Step 7: A **third proofreader** inspects the third round of page proofs to verify that all previous corrections have been properly made and that there are no new or remaining errors.

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