ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.

I. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

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1. Algebra is the science which teaches the use of sym-BOLS to denote numbers and the operations to which numbers may be subjected

2. The symbols employed in Algebra to denote numbers are, in addition to those of Arithmetic, the letters of some alphabet.

Thus $a, b, c, \ldots, x, y, s: a, \beta, \gamma, \ldots, a', b', c', \ldots$ read a dash, b dash, c dash: a_1, b_1, c_1, \ldots read a one, b one, c one are used as symbols to denote numbers.

3. The number one, or unity, is taken as the foundation of all numbers, and all other numbers are derived from it by the process of addition.

Thus two is defined to be the number that results from adding one to one;

three is defined to be the number that results from adding one to two

four is defined to be the number that results from adding one to three;

and so on,

[8.A.]

234 243 248

258 264

273

282

291

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307

316

328

141

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4. The symbol +, read plus, is used to denote the operation of Addition.

Thus 1+1 symbolizes that which is denoted by 2,

and a+b stands for the result obtained by adding b to a.

5. The symbol = stands for the words "is equal to," or "the result is."