

Recall an expression is made up letters and numbers all separated by \oplus and \ominus signs. Like terms can add / subtracted.

An equation will have an \ominus sign and you will be able to solve the equation to find the value of the variable.

Eg1) solve the following to find the value of x .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 4x + 2 = 14$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} -2 & 4x = 12 \\ \hline \div 4 & x = 3 \end{array}$$

Method $\textcircled{1}$ use stabilizers to keep work in order.

$\textcircled{2}$ Bring x parts together bring constants together.

$\textcircled{3}$ Always divide by the coefficient of the variable.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 4x + 2 = 14 \\ \hline -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 4x = 12 \\ \hline \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{12}{4} \\ \hline x = 3 \end{array}$$

Internal - do work inside stabilizers.

$4x + 2 = 14$ $\xrightarrow{-2}$ Move values across the equal sign to rearrange, when values move the sign changes.

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\text{Eg2) } 6x - 2 = 4x + 10$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} +2 & 6x = 4x + 12 \\ \hline -4x & 2x = 12 \\ \hline \div 2 & x = 6 \end{array}$$

HW Pg 8 Q 4+5

Pg 8)

$$\text{Q21) } 4(3x+6) = 3(5x-2)$$

$$12x + 24 = 15x - 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -12x & +24 = 3x - 6 \\ +6 & 30 = 3x \\ \div 3 & 10 = x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} -12x & \\ +6 & \\ \div 3 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{Q22) } 5(2x-4) + 1 = 3(2x-1)$$

$$10x - 20 + 1 = 6x - 3$$

$$10x - 19 = 6x - 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -6x & 4x - 19 = -3 \\ +19 & 4x = 16 \\ \div 4 & x = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} -6x & \\ +19 & \\ \div 4 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{Q23) } 6(2x+1) + 4 = 5(3x-1)$$

$$12x + 6 + 4 = 15x - 5$$

$$12x + 10 = 15x - 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -12x & 10 = 3x - 5 \\ +5 & 15 = 3x \\ \div 3 & 5 = x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} -12x & \\ +5 & \\ \div 3 & \end{array}$$

$$24) 5(x-2) - 3x = 3(x-5)$$

$$\underline{5x} - 10 - \underline{3x} = 3x - 15$$

$$\cancel{2x} - 10 = 3x - 15$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} -\cancel{2x} & -10 = x - \cancel{15} \\ +15 & 5 = x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -2x \\ +15 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -15 \\ +15 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$25) \quad 5(2x+3) = 4(2x+1) + 15$$

$$10x + 15 = 8x + 4 + 15$$

$$10x + 15 = \cancel{8x} + 19$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} -\cancel{8x} & 2x + 15 = 19 \\ -\cancel{15} & \underline{2x} = 4 \\ \vdots & \underline{x} = 2 \\ -2 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -\cancel{8x} \\ -15 \\ \vdots \\ -2 \end{array}$$

C/W

Pg 8

Q26 \rightarrow 33.

$$26) \quad 5(x+3) - 25 = 6(2-x)$$

$$\underline{5x + 15} - 25 = 12 - 6x$$

$$5x - 10 = 12 - \cancel{6x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} +6x & 11x - 10 = 12 \\ +10 & \underline{11x} = 22 \\ \vdots & \underline{x} = 2 \\ -11 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} +\cancel{6x} \\ +10 \\ \vdots \\ -11 \end{array}$$

H/W

Pg 8

Q 27-31.