

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 3 = 2x - 5 \\
 -x \qquad \qquad -x \\
 \hline
 3 = x - 5 \\
 +5 \qquad \qquad +5 \\
 \hline
 8 = x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -3x + 12 = 2x + 12 \\
 +3x - 12 \quad 3x - 12 \\
 \hline
 0 = \frac{5x}{3} \quad x = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3(x+4) = 2(x+6) \\
 3x + -12 = 2x + 12 \\
 -2x + 12 \quad -2x + 12 \\
 \hline
 x = 24
 \end{array}$$

Algebra 1 2.4

Solve equations with the variable on each side.

Solve equations with grouping symbols.

Quiz 2.3-2.4 Wed.

- identity
- no solution
- all real numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 5 = 13 \\ \quad -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline 2x = 8 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2} \quad x = 4 \end{array}$$

Whiteboards

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(x+3) = 18 \\ 2x + -6 = 18 \\ \quad +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 2x = 24 \quad x = 12 \end{array}$$

ConceptSummary Steps for Solving Equations

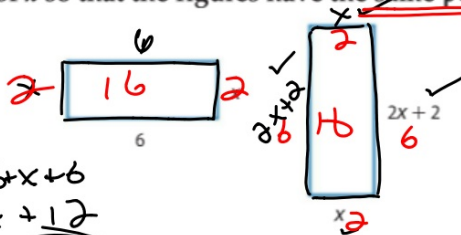


Step 1 Simplify the expressions on each side. Use the Distributive Property as needed.

Step 2 Use the Addition and/or Subtraction Properties of Equality to get the variables on one side and the numbers without variables on the other side. Simplify.

Step 3 Use the Multiplication or Division Property of Equality to solve.

4. Find the value of x so that the figures have the same perimeter.



$$x + 6x + 6$$

$$2x + 12$$

$$2x + 2 + x + 2x + 2 + x$$

$$6x + 4$$

F 1.5

G 2

H 3.2

J 4

$$2x + 12 = 6x + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x \qquad -2x \\ \hline 12 = 4x + 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 = 4x + 4 \\ -4 \qquad -4 \\ \hline 8 = 4x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = \frac{4x}{4} \quad x = 2$$

Solve & check

10. $7c + 12 = -4c + 78$
 $\begin{array}{r} +4c \\ \hline 11c = 66 \end{array}$

12. $9x - 4 = 2x + 3$

13. $6 + 3t = 8t - 14$

10. $11c + 12 = 78$
 $\begin{array}{r} -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline 11c = 66 \end{array}$

$$2m - 13 = -8m + 27$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2m \qquad -2m \\ \hline -13 = -10m + 27 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -13 = -10m + 27 \\ -27 \qquad -27 \\ \hline -40 = -10m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -40 = -10m \\ -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline m = 4 \end{array}$$

$$14. \frac{b-4}{6} = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$16. \underline{8 = 4(r+4)}$$

$$15. \frac{5v-4}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$17. \underline{6(n+5) = 66}$$

$$\cancel{6} \cdot \frac{B-4}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{1}$$

$$B-4 = \frac{6B}{2}$$

$$B-4 = 3 \cdot B$$

$$\begin{array}{r} B-4 = 3 \cdot B \\ -B \qquad -B \\ \hline -4 = 2 \frac{B}{2} \quad B = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{10} \cdot \frac{5v-4}{\cancel{10}} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{1}$$

$$5v-4 = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5v-4 = 8 \\ +4 \qquad +4 \\ \hline 5v = 12 \end{array} \quad v = 2.4$$

18. $5(g + 8) - 7 = 103$

20. $3(3m - 2) = 2(3m + 3)$

19. $12 - \frac{4}{5}(x + 15) = 4$

21. $6(3a + 1) - 30 = 3(2a - 4)$

$$3 = 5$$

$$2(x+6) = 2x - 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 12 = 2x - 3 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 12 = -3 \end{array}$$

NS

$$5x + 2 = 5(x + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 2 = 5x + 15 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 2 = 15 \end{array}$$

NS

$$2(x+3) = 2x + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = 2x + 6 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline 6 = 6 \end{array}$$

identity

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 6 = 2x + 5 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline -6 = 5 \end{array}$$

NS