

Linear Equations, Part I Key

1a.
$$\begin{array}{r} t - 9.2 = -6.8 \\ +9.2 \quad +9.2 \\ \hline t = 2.4 \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x = x - 5 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline x = -5 \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{l} 10 = 8(3y - 4) - 23y + 20 \\ 10 = 24y - 32 - 23y + 20 \\ 10 = y - 12 \\ +12 \quad +12 \\ \hline 22 = y \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + x - b = 2x + 5 \\ 3x - b = 2x + 5 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline x - b = 5 \\ +b \quad +b \\ \hline x = 11 \end{array}$$

2a.
$$\frac{-7x}{-7} = \frac{-49}{-7} \Rightarrow x = 7$$

b.
$$\frac{1}{8}v = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{8}v = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{1} \Rightarrow v = \frac{8}{4} \Rightarrow v = 2$$

c.
$$\frac{d}{15} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{1} \cdot \frac{d}{15} = 2 \cdot 15 \Rightarrow d = 30$$

3a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 1 = 26 \\ +1 \quad +1 \\ \hline \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{27}{3} \end{array} \Rightarrow x = 9$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline -2x = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x = 3 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 30 + 8x - 6 = 10 \\ 20x + 24 = 10 \\ -24 \quad -24 \\ \hline 20x = -14 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{20x}{20} = \frac{-14}{20} \\ x = -\frac{7}{10} \end{array}$$

Cont'd

3d. $t - 6t = -13 + t - 3t$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -5t & = & -13 - 2t \\ +2t & & +2t \\ \hline -3t & = & -13 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-3t}{-3} = \frac{-13}{3}$$

$$t = -\frac{13}{3}$$

e. $20 = -3(2x+1) + 7x$

$$20 = -6x - 3 + 7x$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 20 & = & x - 3 \\ +3 & & +3 \\ \hline 23 & = & x \end{array}$$

4. $20 - p$ since $p + (20 - p) = 20$

5. $180 - x$

6. Consecutive integers

$$\frac{1^{\text{st}}}{x} \quad \frac{2^{\text{nd}}}{x+1} \quad \frac{3^{\text{rd}}}{x+2} \quad \frac{4^{\text{th}}}{x+3}$$

$$\text{Sum: } x + (x+1) + (x+2) + (x+3) = 4x + 6$$

Consecutive odd integers

$$\frac{1^{\text{st}}}{x} \quad \frac{2^{\text{nd}}}{x+2} \quad \frac{3^{\text{rd}}}{x+4} \quad \frac{4^{\text{th}}}{x+6}$$

(odd #'s are spaced 2 apart
3, 5, 7, 9, etc.)

$$\text{Sum: } x + (x+2) + (x+4) + (x+6) = 4x + 12$$

7. $3(a + 4.b) = 5a + 2.5$ $a = 6.3 ?$

$$3(6.3 + 4.b) = ? \quad 5(6.3) + 2.5$$

$$3(10.9) = ? \quad 31.5 + 2.5$$

$$32.7 = ? \quad 34$$

No $a = 6.3$ is not a solution to the equation