

U4L5 Equations with Brackets

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A) Review

$$1) \quad 4m - 8 = 6$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \frac{4m}{4} = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{7}{2} \text{ OR } 3.5 \checkmark$$

Letters = Numbers

$$2) \quad 7n + 6 = 4n - 6$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 3n + 6 = -6$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \frac{3n}{3} = \frac{-12}{3}$$

$$n = -4 \checkmark$$

Letters = Numbers

$$3) \quad 5A - 2A = 5A - 8$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 3A = 5A - 8$$

$$\quad \quad \quad -2A = -8$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \frac{-2A}{-2} = \frac{-8}{-2}$$

$$A = +4 \checkmark$$

B) Eq's w/ Brackets

EX1)

multiply... EXPANDING gets rid of brackets!!!

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

$$2x + 4 = -6$$

$$2x = -10$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$$

$$x = -5 \checkmark$$

EX2)

$$2(x-3) - 5 = 13 - 4x$$

$$2x - 6 - 5 = 13 - 4x$$

$$2x - 11 = 13 - 4x$$

$$6x - 11 = 13$$

$$6x = 24$$

$$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{24}{6}$$

$$x = 4 \checkmark$$

★ Expand
★ Collecting
★ make letters & numbers on opposite sides

check

$2(x+2)$	$=$	-6
$2(-5+2)$	$=$	-6
$2(-3)$	$=$	-6
-6	$=$	-6

YES 😊

EX3)

$$3(2x-5) - (x+3) = 2(x+1) + 4$$

$$6x - 15 - x - 3 = 2x + 2 + 4$$

Letters = Numbers

$$5x - 18 = 2x + 6$$

$$3x - 18 = 6$$

$$3x = 24$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{U1} \\ \text{wskst} \\ 3x = \frac{24}{3} \\ \underline{\quad} \\ x = 8 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

U4L5 wskst 1,5,9,13,17,21,25,29,33^A /10 mks