

February 24, 2016  
 \* Exam #1 - Friday  
 1.1 - 1.3  
 2.1 - 2.4

Feb 24-9:54 AM

#11)  $\frac{\$ - \Delta}{\Delta} = \frac{\$ - \Delta\Delta}{\Delta\Delta} = \frac{\#}{\Delta\Delta}$ , for  $\$$   
 (Note: "not a one!")  
 $\cancel{40} \left( \frac{\$ - \Delta}{\Delta} \right) + \cancel{40} \left( \frac{\$ - \Delta\Delta}{\Delta\Delta} \right) = \cancel{40} \left( \frac{\#}{\Delta\Delta} \right)$   
 (Note: "Find LCD:  $\Delta\Delta$ ")  
 $\cancel{0}\$ - \cancel{0}\Delta - \cancel{4}\$ - \cancel{4}\Delta\Delta = \#$  (Note: "the LCD")  
 $\cancel{0}\$ - \Delta\$ = \# + \cancel{0}\Delta + \Delta\Delta\Delta$   
 $\frac{\$ (\cancel{0} - \Delta)}{(\cancel{0} - \Delta)} = \frac{\# + \cancel{0}\Delta + \Delta\Delta\Delta}{(\cancel{0} - \Delta)}$   
 $\boxed{\$ = \frac{\# + \cancel{0}\Delta + \Delta\Delta\Delta}{(\cancel{0} - \Delta)}}$

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$\frac{\$ + (-\Delta)}{\Delta}$   
 \* Not a "one"  
 $\frac{3 \cdot \frac{2x+1}{3}}{1 \cdot \frac{2x+1}{3}}$   
 $3 \left( \frac{2x+1}{3} = 5 \right) = \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{3} = 3 \cdot 5 = 2x+1 = 15$   
 $\frac{6x+3}{3} = 15$   
 $\frac{6x}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = 15$   
 $2x+1 = 15$

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2.4 #19)  $\left( \frac{I r^2}{k r} = \frac{k g r}{r^2} \right)$ , for  $r$  (Note: "LCD:  $r^2$ ")  
 $\frac{I r^2}{k r} = \frac{k g r}{k r}$   
 $\frac{I r^2}{k r} = \frac{k g r}{k r}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{I r^2}{k r} = g}$

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#22)  $2 \left( A = \frac{1}{2} h(b_1 + b_2) \right)$ , for  $b_1$   
 $\frac{2A}{h} = \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{h}$   
 $\frac{2A}{h} = b_1 + b_2$   
 $\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} h(b_1 + b_2)$   
 $\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{1} \cdot \frac{(b_1 + b_2)}{1}$   
 $\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{2}$   
 $\frac{2A}{h} - \frac{b_2}{1} = b_1$   
 $\frac{2A - h b_2}{h} = b_1$

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(Empty box)

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