September 21, 2016

#1) $4\left(-9 + \frac{a}{4} = -7\right)$

$-36 + a = -28$

$a = 8$

Ck

$-9 + \frac{8}{4} = -7$

$-9 + 2 = -7$

$-7 = -7$ ✓

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#2) $35\left(\frac{1}{7}x + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{7}\right)$

$5x + 7 = 7x - 5$

$12 = 2x$

$6 = x$

Ok

$\left[\frac{1}{7}\cdot\frac{6}{1}\right] + \frac{1}{5} = \left[\frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{6}{1}\right] - \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{6}{7} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{30+7}{35} = \frac{42-5}{35}$

$\frac{37}{35} = \frac{37}{35}$ ✓

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#3) $5(2x-1) - 2(3x) = 1$

$10x - 5 - 6x = 1$

Like Terms

$4x - 5 = 1$

$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$

Ck

$5\left(2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)-1\right) - 2\left(3\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right) = 1$

$5(3-1) - 2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 1$

$5(2) - 9 = 1$

$10 - 9 = 1$

$1 = 1$ ✓

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What makes terms Like?

- Must have some Variable(s)
- Must have the same exponent

$3xy^2 - 4xy^2$

$(3-4)xy^2$

$-1xy^2$

$-xy^2$

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2.3

#8) LCD: 2

$2\left(-\frac{1}{2}(3x+2) = \frac{3(-x-6)}{2}\right)$

$\left[\frac{2}{1}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\right](3x+2) = \frac{2}{1}\cdot\frac{3(-x-6)}{2}$

$-1(3x+2) = 3(-x-6)$

$-3x - 2 = -3x - 18$

$+3x \quad +2 \qquad +3x \quad +2$

$0 + 0 = 0 - 16$

$0 \neq -16$ no solution

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