

September 21, 2016

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

$-36 + a = -28$

OK  $a = 8$

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

$-9 + 2 = -7$

$-7 = -7 \checkmark$

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

OK  $5x + 7 = 7x - 5$

$12 = 2x$

$b = x$

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

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

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

$\frac{37}{35} = \frac{37}{35} \checkmark$

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

$10x - 5 - 6x = 1$

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

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

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

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

$5(2) - 9 = 1$

$10 - 9 = 1$

$1 = 1 \checkmark$

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2.3 LCM:

#8)  $\frac{2}{1}(-\frac{1}{2}(3x+2) = \frac{3(-x-6)}{2})$

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

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

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

$0 + 0 = 0 - 16$

$0 \neq -16$

No Solution

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- CORE
- 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
  - Complete Math Handouts

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